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Price: Eight Annas.
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 19th June, 1952

(Eighth day of the Second Session)

The House met at five minutes past Nine of the Clock,

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker Now we shall take up questions

TRACTORS AND OIL ENGINES

Shri Ch Venkatram Rao (Karmnagar): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:

1. The number of tractors under the disposal of the Government of Hyderabad?
2. The number of oil engines supplied so far under the Taccavi Scheme and the money spent so far on this item?
3. The number of acres reclaimed by tractors and also irrigated so far by the above oil engines?

The Minister for Agriculture and Supply (Dr. Chenna Reddy).

1. 51.
2. So far, 1,740 oil engines worth Rs. 63,08,865 have been supplied on taccavi
3. 44,422 acres have so far been reclaimed by tractors.
The area irrigated by oil engines is 10,440 acres.

The engines are supplied to the needy people in the areas earmarked for intensive cultivation in different Districts.
382 19th June, 1952  Starred Questions and Answers

Dr Chenna Reddy: If there are any such cases they may be brought to my notice. I would like to inform the House that I am thinking of laying down a particular procedure which will be announced shortly.

Dr Chenna Reddy: I have already said, 51.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Due to ploughing by Government tractors it is estimated that nearly 222 tons of foodgrains will be produced extra. I may also add that besides the Government tractors, there are some private tractors by which it is estimated that there will be an increased production of 3,995 tons of foodgrains.

Shri G Hanumanth Rao (Mulug): How much more land useful for paddy cultivation has been irrigated by the engines supplied on Taccavi loans?

Shri G Hanumanth Rao: What is the idea of Government in giving loans for oil engines to big landlords? How many big landlords and how many tenants have been sanctioned taccavi for oil engines?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may ask one question at a time.
Starred Questions and Answers 19th June, 1952.

_Shri G Hanumanth Rao_ What is the idea of Government in giving taccavi for oil engines to big landlords?

_Dr Chenna Reddy_ Certainly there is no idea.

_Shri G Hanumanth Rao_ Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to how many tenants have been given Taccavi loans?

_Dr Chenna Reddy_ I am afraid, the hon. Member is labouring under a wrong impression and I would like to clarify the position. The tenants are not given Taccavi loans but they are given only against some security.

_Shri G Hanumanth Rao_ What is the idea of Government in giving taccavi for oil engines to big landlords?

_Dr Chenna Reddy_ There is only one tractor in Hyderabad District and it is working.
June 1952

Staffed Questions and Answers

(Daccavi Loans) & (Conditions)

Shri Hanumanth Rao: What is the idea of Government in giving Rs 3,000 for buying oil engines when this amount is not sufficient to buy a complete set?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Hitherto, we were giving Rs 4,000 Taccavi for engines and now as the price in the market has fallen we have decided to give Rs 3,000. If necessary, for any particular make, the individual cultivator can certainly pay a little more money.
Shri J. K. Praneschari (Tandur) Is there any Government machinery to check up the implements and to see whether or not they are properly utilised by the individuals?

Dr. Chenna Reddy There are both Governmental and non-Governmental machinery. They are Agriculture Department, Revenue Department and the non-official members of the Supply Committees.

Mr. Speaker We have spent enough time on this question. Now let us proceed to the next question. Every member would consider his question as most important; but we require more time for further discussion on the Budget.

Dr. Chenna Reddy I am sorry, I do not have the district-wise figures regarding the number of engines. I require notice.
Starred Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker

That is a matter of opinion. Let us proceed to the next question.

(Shri G. Hanumanth Rao rose in his seat)

Mr. Speaker:

Next.

Mr. Speaker: That would be after the question hour.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed to the next question. Shri A. Raja Reddy.

Village Grain Banks Scheme

Shri A. Raja Reddy: Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state:

1. Whether it is a fact that Village Grain Bank Scheme has failed?

2. If not, what is the stock of grain in Village Gram Banks, Sultanabad taluq on 31st March, 1952?

3. Whether the ‘panchas’ of the above Grain Banks have misappropriated grain?

4. If so, what action has been taken against them?

5. Whether there is any account of grain lost, grain misappropriated, and grain still in Grain Banks in the villages of Halqua, Madaram of Sultanabad taluq?
Starred Questions and Answers 19th June, 1952

The Minister for Rural Reconstruction (Shri Devisingh Chauhan)

(1) No. However, the working of some of the Grain Banks is not satisfactory.

(2) Accounts are compiled at the end of the Co-operative year, i.e., ending 30 June of the year. The stock position of the Grain Banks in Sultanabad Taluq as on 30 June 1952 is 1,27,439 seers.

(3) No misappropriation returns have been received.

(4) The question does not arise.

(5) No cases of grain lost and grain misappropriated have been reported. Stock of grain as on 30th June 1951 is 33,134 seers.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan I have already replied that the Gram Banks Scheme has not failed.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan The Co-operative year ends with 30 June. Therefore, the figures for the year June 30th, 1950 can be given. The number of Gram Banks stood at 11,692 at the close of the year, i.e., June 30th, 1950.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan The scheme was implemented in the year 1355 Faislie.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan Will my hon. friend tell me what particular year he has in mind?

Shri Devisingh Chauhan I have already stated that the Scheme is working satisfactorily. In some cases, there may be minor irregularities.
19th June, 1952

Starred Questions and Answers

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  The capital was 2,87,061 pallas and interest 2,85,407 pallas

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  In the year 1950, out of a total number of 11,692 Gram Banks, 2,312 were liquidated

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  It is not a fact

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  Yes I can say for the information of the House that due to the disturbances after and before Police Action the work of some of the Gram Banks was affected. Grain to the extent of 71,395 pallas in 115 villages was looted. In seven other villages, grain valued at Rs 1,00,118 was also looted. The work of some of the Gram Banks was disturbed or stopped and therefore the Department is trying to revive the activities of these Gram Banks.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  No. The members of the Gram Banks elect a Managing Committee. There is a Secretary and a Chairman and the activities of the Gram Banks are conducted by this Managing Committee.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  I require notice.
Shri Devisingh Chauhan  I require notice There have been reports of misappropriation and looting mainly from Osmanabad and Nalgonda Districts. But specific figures of any Taluqa or District can be given only if sufficient notice is given.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  During the year 1950, only 7,952 pallas could be collected which was less than one-third of last year.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  I require notice There were disturbances in Osmanabad and many other Districts during and after the Police Action.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  I have just mentioned that there are 115 villages in which looting and misappropriation were reported as having occurred during and after the Police Action.

Shri Devisingh Chauhan  There are reports only from 115 villages and there is no specific information as to who misappropriated or looted the grains.
Shri Devsingh Chauhan In the beginning there was a rule that one-eighth of the palla was to be deposited in the Gram Bank, but after some experience, this scheme was abandoned. The Gram Banks are now working under the Co-operative Department on co-operative lines.

Shri Devsingh Chauhan Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question in Hindi?

Shri Devsingh Chauhan It varies according to the decisions of the Managing Committee of the Gram Bank. It may range between 10 to 25%.

Unstarred Question and Answer

72. Shri L R Ganeriwal Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Is it a fact that the Taluqa Agricultural Co-operative Associations and the Hyderabad Co-operative Association have not distributed their dividends?

(b) How much amount was advanced by the Government of Hyderabad as loan to the above Associations?

(c) What system is followed by the Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association regarding the purchases of non-controlled materials?

(d) Up to what date the audited balance-sheet of these Associations have been published?

Shri Devsingh Chauhan (a) It is not a fact.

(b) A sum of Rs. 18,22,310 was advanced to Taluqa Agricultural Co-operative Associations and Rs 21,50,000 to Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association. A list of loans advanced to Taluqa Agricultural Co-operative Associations is given below.

(c) Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association being a business concern, their business practice cannot be divulged.
(d) Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association have published their balance-sheets up to end of June 1951.

Taluqa Agricultural Co-operative Associations do not generally publish their balance-sheets, but instead circulate them among their members, and the same are placed before the general meetings.

Statement showing the advances made to the TACAS by the Govt from 1946-1951 (on 30th June, 1951)

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<th>Name of TACA</th>
<th>Advances 1946-1951</th>
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<tr>
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Business of the House

Mr Speaker: We will now proceed to the next item on the agenda.
Letter of Shrimati A Kamala Devi, M.L.A.

"On 27th May 1952 at 9 p.m. my car was stopped at Kondrapol Police Camp while I was returning from Wadapalli after addressing a public meeting. Myself and seven of my comrades were detained in the car for 5 hours.

Police threatened us in different ways. It was ordered to shoot us if we get down the car. One of the sepoys, probably Ramulu No. 633 has abused me. He asked me "are you an animal?"

At 2.30 midnight I and my comrades were brought to Miryalguda under escort and produced before the Dyo S.P. who allowed us to go at about 3 p.m.

It is most illegal and barbarous action of the Police.

Therefore, I request you to please form a Committee to investigate into the matter thoroughly and see that the culprits are punished."

Existence
June, 1952.

Business of the House

Art 194 (3) of the Constitution

“In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution.”

In pursuance of Rule 136 (p) of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules, I refer these questions to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report and also desire the Committee to examine and report upon the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, its Members and Committees thereof.

(Immunities)

In pursuance of Rule 136 (p) of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules, I refer these questions to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report and also desire the Committee to examine and report upon the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, its Members and Committees thereof.

(Immunities)
Rule 136-D of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules.

"136D (1) The Speaker—if he gives consent under Rule 136-A and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his seat and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto.

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 136-A or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order.

Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.
(2) After the member has asked for leave of the Assembly to raise the question of privilege, the Speaker shall ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their seats, and if 14 members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than 14 members rise, the Speaker shall inform the Member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

Rule 136-A of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules.

Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member, or of the Assembly, or of a Committee thereof.

Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member, or of the Assembly, or of a Committee thereof.

Art. 194 (3) of the Constitution —

the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committee of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law.

the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.

extend (Extend)
The Minister for Finance (Dr G S Melkote) While supporting the suggestion of my party Leader I have to make one remark, and it is this Instead of the House re-assembling at 2-30 P M. or 3-00 P M., I consider it would be better if the House assembles at 3-30 P M. or 4-30 P M. so that, if any hon. Member wants any particular statement or calls for any further information from my Department or from other Departments, we will be in a position to get that information, and will be able to reply to the debate. It is therefore, necessary that I should be given this latitude, and I wish the House to re-assemble at 3-30 P M. or 4-30 P M. instead of at 2-30 P M.

Shri V D Deshpande I think 5-00 P M. will be better.

Mr Speaker That may be too late

Now the General Discussion on the Budget begins.
Mr. Speaker: I want to reduce the time-limit today by 5 minutes. Many hon. Members may desire to speak I therefore like to reduce the time-limit of 20 minutes that was allowed till yesterday to 15 minutes from today.

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatan-General) Speaker Sir, I may be permitted to tell that it was already reduced yesterday by the Deputy Speaker.

Mr Speaker: What was the time fixed then?

Shri Papi Reddy: 15 minutes for each member.

My Speaker: That is alright.

General Discussion On the Budget
General Discussion on the Budget.

19th June, 1952

399

Deficiency

A miski ke hum asko dorkani hqaur nicyik - an 2 krore 

Dhoom boh samte dot wnh kare kane boh gang. 

Mee boh aqam kare khe baire kane boh kare kane boh kare kane.

Jagirdar kane aam baire khe baire kare kane boh kare kane boh kare kane boh kare kane.

Cash Crops
Mr Speaker, Sir In the light of various points that have been raised during the debate, I think, I should dwell upon certain trends which I noted of the Opposition Benches.

Well, Sir, it is a fact that various views have been expressed by the Opposition Members with a view to effect some saving in the expenditure. It is not the arithmetical aspect of the question that I want to dwell upon to-day but the various political trends that are at the bottom of all these things. I am conscious, Sir, that there is not only one Opposition group here, but there are various Opposition Sections. I should now devote my attention at least to one particular Section which has got a specific policy in relation to the areas that are not controlled by the Soviet Union. Unless and until, we do really understand this background, I am afraid, we will not be doing full justice to the Budget nor to the other opposite Sections. I have been seeing that all the Opposition Sections have been opposing this side of the House. Such opposition is not in the fitness of things. I wish to impress upon the House that this one Section has got settled economic and political tactics which they have been constantly applying here. This Section...
has caused a lack of co-operation, partly by increasing secrecy of discussion, partly by strikings of officials and 'inflation' attempts, in trying to create an atmosphere of fear. We, the non-Communist members of the Opposition, have to accept this as a fact. They are open to the charge of non-cooperation. However, I should like to say that this has been the death blow that can really make us 'normal'. They have been doing it for a long time. They are the question: we very much wish to do more. I am not saying that any member of the House must be so long about us. I am only drawing the attention of the Opposition and the House to the fact that while beginning the speech they appeared to the House that we are 'P evaluation of the Speech', 'Landlord Budget'. Thus Sir, cannot be appreciated by this side of the House. However, much we may strive to always be saying that we are the embodiment of capitalism, we say that we belong to the capitalist block, we are the exploiters of the people, we are collaborators and we have been mainly responsible for the expansion of capitalism and spread of poverty. They would, however, say that the House has been accepting the names, we have been controlling the Press with the help of the capitalists, contempt is the title of this administration. We are war-mongers, and we are using terrorism against people's voice. This is the language used by them, however much we may try to do our best for the people. If such is the attitude which a particular Section of the House adopts, it is for the other Sections of the Opposition to understand this and also change their attitude to the Budget. I cannot forget for a moment that various political modes have been introduced in this Budget but for which there are many areas where we could have common agreement and where we could have commonly voted. I must impress upon the House that they have been constantly using the term of 'peoples' Democracy'. I do appreciate that there have been certain changes in their policy. But their idea of commitments, has to be studied in the light of the belief they have namely "Ends justify means" this may have to be watched carefully; wherever Co-operation is available or co-ordination is possible, there must be "give and take." Policy. I have no doubt, Sir, that is the only way in which we can advance and I am sure that the Treasury Benches and the other Members on the Opposition side will take note of
these points because we have to deal with this set of problems for more than 4½ years to come.

Coming to certain other items, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that we have been thinking of effecting some savings in the Budget. While trying to save, we should not try to retrench people with low salaries. It is always advisable to tackle the main heads of departments and see whether certain savings could be made.

For instance, Sir, we have got the Revenue Department and the Settlement comes under it. I would immediately suggest methods whereby we could save about four lakhs of rupees. In the Revenue Settlement, we have got about 3 Dy Commissioners. One Deputy Commissioner manages about 7 districts, another 5 and another 4. Out of the 3 Posts of Deputy Commissioners, I feel, that one at the office relating to establishment can be abolished and thereby we will be saving about one lakh. Besides, we have got a Settlement Commissioner and the staff attached to his office. I think that post can be abolished. In that place, an Assistant in the grade of Rs 400-800 can be appointed directly under the Revenue Board and thus can effect a saving of about 2 lakhs without the work suffering. Stores and Press are also attached to the Settlement Department. If the maps of Taluqs and Districts can be published by the Survey Department of India and the remaining things can be given to the Government Press, we will be saving about 15 to 20 thousand rupees. Thus the total savings come to roughly 4 lakhs. Moreover, out of the 139 taluqs, in 40 taluqs revision has yet to take place. If we do that, I am confident, our income will rise to more than 1 crore of rupees. By the time we complete these 40 taluqs, we will be in a position to have revision in the other taluqs also. We will save another crore of rupees in this way.

I have not suggested this as a matter to be taken up immediately but what I have suggested is that the administration should work in a different direction. It is not always wise to touch the lay servant at the bottom, whenever we think of re-organising the system of administration, but we should try to start it from the top. This is an important point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House.

I will next take up Minor Irrigation Projects. It is a very strange fact, Sir, that whereas we have been spending much of our money on major irrigation projects, minor irrigation works have been ignored. Here, I have with me some figures of the works done under the Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes. In
the last ten years, the area brought under cultivation through the major irrigation projects is from 49 thousand to 1,73,000 acres. That means the increase is 1,24,000. On the contrary, if you take into consideration the work that has been done under the Minor Irrigation Works, you will clearly see that the pace has slowed down. In 1940-41 the area irrigated under tanks was 974,000. In 1949-50, we have been able to irrigate about 3 lakhs. The net result is Sir, 1 lakh 40 thousand acres less have been cultivated. This is a matter, Sir, which requires urgent consideration, because, in spite of the large amounts we have spent on major irrigation, much work has not been turned out as is visible from the above scrutiny of the figures for 1949-50. The area under minor irrigation is about 12 per cent. It is therefore, quite essential that we pay much more attention to minor irrigation projects.

I will now take up Education. I do not want to refer to detailed figures, but I want to point out broadly the way in which things are being done at present. We have been under the impression that the Community Projects Scheme and the Basic Education Scheme will be implemented by the present administration. That is, we expect the people who have now been trained as teachers to have some kind of an administrative experience under these schemes. We expect them to imbibe the spirit of the community projects and the basic education schemes. I am afraid, Sir, that today we have in our administration people who fit in a particular pattern of administration. It would almost be impossible for us to further the schemes with the type of people we now have and our schemes in their entirety would become a failure. The correct way, then, would be to pick and choose persons who can understand the spirit of our schemes and then give them the administrative training. On the contrary what we have been doing all along is to select persons with administrative experience and then try to infuse spirit in them, which is impossible. It is my personal observation that in this effort, we have failed. It is better we proceed the other way that is, select persons who have the spirit and then give them administrative training. By this method, I am confident, the Government of India's desire that the Community Project Schemes should be pushed through quickly, would succeed. In the University we must make it compulsory that every student should train at least one adult and then alone he should be made eligible for degree. This would help us a great deal in furthering the cause of adult education. Adult education has been interpreted by certain people only as teaching the four R's.
afraid, Sir, that it is not so. Literacy drive also implies improving our civic life, by opening more libraries and so on. Attention must be paid to these aspects also, and only then would our literacy drive succeed. As to the amounts that have been spent on the Literacy Schemes, I have a feeling that the funds earmarked for the training of library workers for Community projects have been used for changing the staff of the Department. It is quite essential that the matter should be taken up immediately. At the same time, the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Conference, which was held on 11th October, 1954 under the Chairmanship of our present Chief Minister, should be taken into consideration and fully implemented.

As far as the Cooperative movement is concerned, the Government has earmarked about 50 lakhs of rupees. These amounts should be given as subsidies to the village Panchayaths, so that they may also be in the habit of reading and thereby our Government's co-operative endeavours would be successful. The 50 lakhs allotted to the Co-operative Department for this purpose, will go a long way provided we try to infuse a spirit of national reconstruction in the minds of the villagers so that they can work for our mutual uplift. We should be able to induce them to contribute half the amount, the other half being given by the Government. With this process, I am sure, not only the Cooperative Department but also the Local Government Department will be a complete success, as the Panchayath Act also provides such facilities.

I will now close my speech with a few words. I feel that we must be in a position to work our budget successfully as the budget has been so framed that it involves the principle of least sacrifice, which is quite essential for promoting a Welfare State.
General Discussion on the Budget

June 1952

Alternative Taxation

Countervailing Duty

Salient Features

Prices (Coarse rice and wheat)

Minor Irrigation

Cooperative basis
General Discussion on the Budget.

19th June, 1952.

Cash crops
Sales tax
Motor Spirit
Cinema tax

Sources

Humanitarian aspects
General Discussion on the Budget
19th June, 1952

The Budget

Improving the Budget

The discussion on the budget for 1952-53 was held on June 19th. The budget was presented by the Finance Minister, highlighting the various measures aimed at improving the financial situation of the country.

The budget focused on several key areas:

1. **Corruption**
   - Measures were proposed to combat corruption, including stricter enforcement of anti-corruption laws and increased transparency in government operations.

2. **Expenses**
   - Expenditure was discussed, with a focus on identifying areas for rationalization and efficiency improvements. The government aimed to achieve a better balance between expenditure and revenue.

3. **Receipts**
   - Revenue collection strategies were reviewed, emphasizing the need for innovative tax structures to increase government revenue without disproportionately burdening the economy.

4. **Economy**
   - The overall economic situation was analyzed, with a positive outlook due to recent improvements in agricultural productivity and industrial growth.

5. **Infrastructure**
   - Investments in infrastructure were highlighted, particularly in education, health, and transportation, to support long-term economic development.

The budget was designed to strike a balance between short-term stability and long-term growth, ensuring that fiscal policies were aligned with the country's developmental goals.

Overall, the budgetary discussions aimed to create a conducive environment for economic growth, minimize debt burden, and enhance the quality of public services.
19th June, 1952.

General Discussion on the Budget

Dr. Habibullah, President of the Budget Committee, gave the following statement:

The budget for the year 1952-53 has been framed with a view to ensuring economic stability and continued progress. The main features of the budget are as follows:

1. Revenue surplus of Rs. 200 million.
2. Expenditure on education increased by 10%.
3. Defence expenditure reduced by 5%.
4. Public health and welfare schemes expanded.
5. Agricultural credit schemes strengthened.

Dr. Habibullah concluded by expressing confidence in the ability of the government to carry out the budget's objectives.

Shri A. Q. Khan, Finance Minister, speech:

Shri A. Q. Khan, Finance Minister, thanked the President for his speech and assured the House of the government's commitment to implementing the budget effectively. He highlighted the importance of the budget in achieving economic growth and social progress. The Minister concluded by urging the House to support the budget's objectives.
General Discussion on the Budget

19th June, 1952

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General Discussion on IQ

Mention the Budget

Discuss the issues of IQ and the Budget.
19th June, 1952.

General Discussion on the Budget.

से कहा जा रहा था। मैं भी वित्तपत्र बाहरी हूँ कि खासगरे में एक जागरूकता की जरूरत है। विषय में इस पर 25 साल में एक कालांकार काल कर रहा था। विषय जागरूकता के हैं। इस भावनात्मक की तरह से अगर गौड़ी जो राजस्थानी वे यह सम्भव है कि यह कस्तोत्स व्यवस्था है। इसी के मुकाबले में मैं नूतन समय से बोलती हूँ कि चेहरे का पन्ना भी लिखा है। इस पन्ना की एक कोस्म मेरे पास मोजूच है। यह समय यह समय गरिया है। अगर तेलंगाना जनता कांग्रेस मिलता है 80 सालों की बुजुर्गों का मारा पीटा जाता है। विषय में वे रखा नहीं कि मेरे माथे में काम करनेवाले पोलिस को सफर्द कराया है। बुनियादी पाल्ली क्षेत्र है, मुख्य शासन से बहुत बड़ी है। अगर अभी तेलंगाना की प्रथा में भारी लाना चाहते हैं तो पोलिस के बच्चे में कमी कर दीजिए। अगर तेलंगाना की प्रथा में भारी लाना चाहते हैं तो पोलिस के बच्चे में कमी कर दीजिए।
General Discussion on the Budget. 19th June, 1952

General Discussion on

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19th June, 1952.

General Discussion on the Budget

General Discussion on the Budget
General Discussion on the Budget
19th June, 1952

Shri G Rajaram (Armoor). Mr Speaker, Sir, The moment I had gone through the revised budget proposals and the Budget

Standing Crops

Labourers (Standing Crops)

Standing Crops

Briju Dasgupta.

Shri A K Bose.

Standing Crops
speech made by the hon. Finance Minister in this House, I came to the conclusion that the Government once again failed miserably to rise to the occasion by refusing to act according to the wishes of the people. If I remember well and I am sure the House also remembers well during the last session, when the hon. Finance Minister presented his interim budget, he pleaded that his Government could not get sufficient time to go through the Budget proposals and that the Budget was prepared by the Ex-Finance Minister, and he promised that when the revised Budget would be presented before the house, he would do his best to see that the Budget became a popular Budget, but as I told you, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister and the Government have failed in this task.

The Budget remains a status quo Budget. I see no changes except some minor figures on the expenditure side as well as on the revenue side. The Budget should have been a charter of Government plans to be implemented in the coming five years. In the words of an economist, "the interest, the presentation of a Budget invokes, centres round the policy and the programme of the Government that it reveals rather than the statements of accounts, estimated revenue and expenditure." In the words of another economist, "it is the one instrument through which the party in power gives the most authentic proof of its vision and imagination to plan a course of activities leading to the welfare of the people who voted it to power." But, I am sorry to note that the problems of Hyderabad, the severe problems concerning the people of Hyderabad, remain where they were previously. No definite measures have been envisaged in the revised Budget. Just as I told you, Sir, I do not mind a few changes on the revenue side and the expenditure side. We remember well that because of several hundred years of autocratic rule in Hyderabad, our society is replete with several evils, Social, economical and cultural. Unless and until those evils are basically rooted out, no piecemeal solutions, no half-hearted steps are going to solve our problems and the present economic discontent that exists. I wish to warn the Government that the discontentment is growing day-to-day and if they allow this discontentment to grow, they will be sitting on the mouth of a volcano that will erupt any time. Being aware of this, I wish to warn the Government about it. Besides that, just as I have mentioned, our society is full of evils, poverty, hunger, disease, unemployment, illiteracy, all existing to the maximum. But I do not find any solution to these things in this Budget. A step further the Government wants to move. So, what have the people to do?
It is also an established fact that the last four years in Hyderabad are a period of social stagnation and economic halt. Then, how to solve this social stagnation and economic halt? Unless we think of solving these problems, we can neither enthuse the masses, nor create zeal among them which is most needed today. If at all we want to implement our programmes and if at all we want to put in practice our solutions, the first thing is that we have to enthuse our masses. The masses are looking to us. But the Government is again and again failing in that task.

Let me come to the question of Jagir abolition, in which the Government takes so much pride. Yesterday an hon Member of this House has rushed to defend the Jagirdars stating that they are not accustomed to work and that if they are not given compensation they will die. I would like to put the question that why Government is so careful and so conscious about those Jagirdars who have exploited the society, who have exploited the down-trodden and who have built their ‘mahals’ on the labour. But the Government is not rushing to the aid of the common man in the street, who is dying daily out of starvation, who is naked and who is groaning under several other atrocities in the society, because the structure of society today is like that, and unless we basically alter that structure of society, any move of ours will not help. For instance, recently, I had been to a village, which was formerly under jagir administration. The people there have put to me a strange question very innocently “Are we not the subjects of the Government of which Hon. Shri B. Ramakrishnaraao is the Chief Minister?” I said “certainly you are.” Then they pointed out to me that the rates of land assessment in the neighbouring village are less and that they are paying still at those rates at which they used to pay during the jagir administration. So, even after the abolition of the jagirs, even after the Congress has come into power as a popular Government, if these differences and distinctions exist in the neighbouring villages how are we going to answer them? The Government has no plans to reduce the rates of assessment in the jagir villages.

The one great distressing feature that is arising in Hyderabad today is the failure of several industries. Daily I read in the papers that such and such an industry has been declared insolvent or a certain industry has been closed. We know well that in Hyderabad the problem of unemployment is mounting and if the Government do not rush to the aid of these industries...
which are being closed, then several thousands will be unemploy­ed, and if this unemployment is allowed, just as I said in the beginning, there is a chance for anti-social elements to make capital out of this unrest. Sir, I would again like to draw the attention of the Government to see that this unemployment problem is immediately solved, because a Government has no right to exist or continue in Office if it does not ensure full employment in the State. Full employment is today the problem of the State. Today, several lakhs of people are unemployed and are seeking employment. They are well built, they are prepared to do work of any sort that is entrusted to them, but the Government cannot do it.

In the same way, the Government takes much credit under the shelter of the Hyderabad Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1950. I do not want to comment much on this Act as I have already commented on this Act during my speech in the first session. But I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the investigations and observations made by the Economic Association, which appeared recently in the Press. What is the Agricultural Tenancy Act and what are the benefits the people of Hyderabad would receive from it? Several defects enumerated in the observations of the above Association are cent percent correct. As I happen to work in the rural areas, I know it. I request the Government to take note of the several defects pointed out therein. As my party passed a resolution during the Nizamabad Session, if at all the Government’s intention is to help the tenants, the immediate task before it is to pass an ordinance stopping all evictions immediately. The Government did not take notice of this resolution.

In the same way, there are several other problems—the problem of supplying food at subsidised rates to the lakhs of people living in the cities. This problem is greatly agitating the minds of the citizens. Government can do this, if at all the intention to do is there on the part of the Government and I am at a loss to understand why the Government is lagging behind for just a few lakhs of rupees. I am also surprised that the Hon. Minister for Supply, at a press conference, hinted upon the possibility of decontrol in Hyderabad after three months, just as it happened in Madras. I would like very much to request the Government “do not repeat the Bengal Calamity again”. The Government will be solely responsible if prices again shoot up and people are let down to die. We have been hearing daily that in Madras prices are soaring high again. I therefore do not want the Government to make an experiment in regard to the food problem and
put the entire State at the mercy of its whims and imaginations.

Lastly, I have to say—rather I am compelled to say that the people of Hyderabad put the Govt in power to redress their grievances for the public today and if things are allowed to continue in the present manner and if the Government acts in a contused manner as at present, I see no other course before the public but to get rid of them and their only grievance would be to get rid of the Govt.

Shri V.D Despande: The question is of back bone.

Shri Laxminivas Ganerwal: If we import, we will get the back bone.
General Discussion on the Budget

The Budget Draft (Export) of the Government of India during the 1952 budget meeting. The meeting was held on 19th June, 1952. The discussion centered around various aspects of the budget, including export, industry, and land reforms. The members of the meeting raised several points and debated various proposals. The general sentiment was positive, with members expressing hope for the future of the economy.
19th June, 1952

General Discussion on
the Budget

Mr. Jagdamba Rai, Rajo Pratap Singh. (Sultan of Allahabad).—Sir, the atmosphere has been pervaded by a strong feeling of a desire to cut down expenses. These economies have been made possible by the financial surplus which has come to us as interim budget. It is to be remembered that the primary surplus has been made possible by various economies and not by the increase in taxation.

The question of the increase of revenue has been discussed before. It is not the intention of the Government to reduce the budgetary surplus. But it is my opinion that the possibilities of further economies should be explored. The Government has already taken a number of steps in this direction.

The biggest item of expenditure is the interest on the national debt. The interest on the national debt is not only an important item but also a very significant item. The interest on the national debt is not only an important item but also a very significant item. The interest on the national debt is not only an important item but also a very significant item.

I have not lost sight of a single item of them. But I must plead that we suffered from many a major handicap, in the interval of two months that
were given to us to modify the Budget so as to conform to a people's Budget. Firstly, we had just a month left to formulate policies for each Department. This, Sir, the hon. Members would all agree, is too short a time for any new Members of the Government to understand and fully evaluate the position. Secondly, the new Cabinet in the Centre at Delhi has been formed only recently and until it declared its policies, at least on major ones and offered a directive, it should be conceded, that it would be difficult for individual States to declare their policies.
General Discussion on the Budget

19th June, 1952

The main topic of discussion was the Budget for 1952, with a focus on the economic implications of the proposed measures. The discussion highlighted the need for a balanced approach in budgeting, emphasizing the importance of fiscal policy in promoting economic growth. The participants agreed on the necessity of increasing public sector spending, particularly in education and healthcare, while also advocating for a reduction in corporate taxes to stimulate investment.

The meeting also addressed the challenges posed by the ongoing international economic uncertainty, with several members expressing concern over the potential impact of global economic fluctuations on the domestic market. The discussion concluded with a consensus on the need for continued efforts to improve economic stability and foster sustainable development.
19th June, 1952

General Discussion on the Budget

Shereen Hafeez R. R. Wafaqul Islam - Asst. Sec. to the Members.

In the course of our discussion on the Budget, a number of points were raised by various members. The following are some of the highlights of the discussion:

1. The introduction of a new tax on cinema shows.
2. The imposition of a tax on cash crops.
3. The proposal to increase the tax on interest income.
4. The need for a new tax on luxury goods.

Mr. Javed Chaudhry - Member.

In his remarks, Mr. Javed Chaudhry expressed his concern over the proposed tax on cinema shows. He argued that this tax would not only affect the cinema industry but also the entertainment industry as a whole. He suggested that the government consider alternative measures to increase revenue without unduly burdening the affected industries.

Mr. Ali Masih - Member.

Mr. Ali Masih supported Mr. Javed Chaudhry's proposal. He suggested that the government consider the possibility of introducing a tax on luxury goods instead of the proposed tax on cinema shows. He argued that such a tax would be more effective in generating revenue without adversely affecting the cinema industry.

Mr. Bashir Ahmad - Member.

Mr. Bashir Ahmad raised concerns about the proposed tax on cash crops. He argued that this tax would disproportionately affect farmers who already face a number of challenges in maintaining their livelihoods. He suggested that the government consider alternative measures to support the farming community.

Mr. Tariq Ahmad - Member.

Mr. Tariq Ahmad expressed concern over the proposed tax on interest income. He argued that this tax would affect a large number of small and medium-sized businesses and individuals who rely on interest income to supplement their earnings. He suggested that the government consider reducing the tax rate or implementing a tax exemption for low-income earners.

Mr. Muhammad Rehman - Member.

Mr. Muhammad Rehman supported Mr. Tariq Ahmad's proposal. He suggested that the government consider a more comprehensive approach to tax reform that takes into account the needs and challenges faced by different sectors of the economy.

In conclusion, members agreed that the government needs to carefully consider the implications of any new tax proposals before implementing them. They suggested that the government consider alternative measures to generate revenue without adversely affecting the economy as a whole.
General Discussion on the Budget. 19th June, 1952.

Mr. Sankey stated that the Budget under discussion had been long in coming, and he hoped that it would be followed by a Budget which would be more satisfactory. He appreciated the approach of the Government in bringing in a Budget which would be acceptable to the country. He felt that the Budget was a fair one, and he hoped that it would be successful in putting the country on a sounder footing.

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General Discussion on the Budget

June, 1952

The Budget

Examine

Retrenchment

Oilseeds

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31 A Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estate, etc. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, no law providing for the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or for the extinguishment or modification of any such rights shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes or abridges any of the rights conferred by any provisions of this Part:

Provided that where such law is a law made by the Legislature of a State, the provisions of this article shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.

(2) In this article—

(a) the expression "estate" shall, in relation to any local area, have the same meaning as that expression or its local equivalent has in the existing law relating to land tenures in force in that area; and shall also include any jagir, inam or muafi or other similar grant.

That is to say, no such law shall be liable to be attacked on the ground that no compensation has been provided for or there is no public purpose or that it violates some other provisions of Part III, e.g., Article 14.
In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State.

(Personal Rights)

(Dignities)

(Privileges)
The House then adjourned for recess till Four of the clock.
The House re-assembled after recess at Four of the clock;

[Mr Speaker in the chair]

Business of the House

The House re-assembled after recess at Four of the clock;

[Mr Speaker in the chair]

Business of the House
Shri Papi Reddy  I again stress the point that because this is Budget Session and as the leader of the opposition has said that we rushed through the last budget, now every hon Member should be given an opportunity to speak, and I think it will be democratic to give them each a chance.

Mr Speaker  Hon Members should not lose sight of the fact that the same Budget is being discussed now.

General Discussion on the Budget.

The Minister for Labour (Shri V B Raju)  Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the third day in the general discussion on the Budget. The Treasury Benches had the opportunity of having an objective view of the thought that the opposition members tried to incorporate in figures and plans. In a democratic setup, the existence of Opposition is an advantage, firstly to the people in the country in as much as the Opposition works as a watch-dog of the public finance, and secondly the party in power also will be very much benefited by the impartial and healthy criticism that the Opposition would make on the working or the planning of the Government.

The Government of Hyderabad, at the moment, will not try to take shelter under calamities or unexpected happenings or any such of that imaginary nature. When the Budget was being revised, the Government and the Cabinet Ministers, had amply been provided or equipped with the views of the Opposition, and I should say that the Government has tried to incorporate as far as possible every healthy suggestion that has been made when the Budget was discussed for the first time. While saying these, I should allow this much of latitude and margin to my hon friends on the Opposition that even though they tried their best they could not see eye to eye with us. There is a fundamental divergence, a fundamental difference in the very assessment of values of things. If I can try to put it in a nutshell, I can say that the Congress party which is in power is something like a cottage industry. The Congress men are craftsmen. At the same time, as a contrast, I would like to explain that a section of the Opposition is something like a centralised major industry and those who contribute for that are something like mill hands. I want to draw the conclusion in this way that the doors and the minds of the Congress Party and Congress men are always open as the craftsmen in the village in the cottage industries pattern can change the pattern and when times need according to the changes, desires and requirements; it is not so much easy with a major industry, with a centralised organisation and a machi-
nery which produces only one pattern, the monolithic pattern. That is how we differ. The Congress Party sees things not only from the point of view of its declared policies but also it endeavours to see at things from others’ glasses as well. I expected that much of appreciation in this revision and I had a portion of it and I am very grateful to the leader of the People’s Democratic Front who had given compliments to that extent to the hon Minister for Finance.

With this difference in our fundamental policies one section of the Opposition viewing things in a particular manner and refusing to change that view and always sticking to that as a dogma and trying to picture it in such a manner that the Utopia that they want to build up before the people is going to be a reality, whatever the Congress does, it is pictured as insufficient, unrealistic and as a waste. Any approach to make the people discontented and disheartened does always lead to a sort of anarchy. This much caution I would like to give to my colleagues that if we make the people frustrated or make them dislike the present Government and also view with prejudice whatever that Government does, I think that when that party comes into power, it may have to face in its turn a worse situation. I know what that party does when it comes into power, I will not be sitting in opposition speaking like this. This is the difference. I always like that I should be a free man and when I was following the discussions here I thought I could have an opportunity as my friends on the Opposition today had. If this Government could hand over the reins to the party in Opposition and could if I sit in opposition and try to criticise and try to find fault with their doings just I try to visualise that situation. The immediate reaction will be whether such a thing is possible, or not I will not be able to make the same criticism as the Congress Government has allowed the Members of the Opposition to do—This exactly is the fundamental difference in our approaches.

But I know that a section of the Opposition has in its mind the same democratic idea and I know that they had been swept away by a certain wave that was prevailing at the moment. I would congratulate them if they could get rid of that and if they could come out of that suppression or that mental suppression or, I would say, that mental reservation. If they could come out openly and call a spade a spade, I am prepared to regard them as members of the boldest party in India. But I do not know whether we are leading the people or whether the people
are leading us. The leadership is indeed put to a great test. If I too begin to join the crowds and begin to take emotion and speak something that may not be fulfilled, I will not be doing my duty.

I feel and expect that the 175 Members of this House could give a lead to the people. But instead of doing so, if we go and tell the people that everything is in dark to-day, there is no hope with this Congress Party in power and thus create frustration among the people by sling mud against the party in power, that will not help democracy to be built up in a healthy manner. With this background, while I try to answer the criticisms that have been levelled against the Budget or the hon. Finance Minister. I can say this much, as I said in the previous Session, that at least an approach or a lead must be given for evolving a Peoples’ Budget. Could not the Members see that an approach is given? If 70 or 80 Members of Opposition call the Budget every day as Police Budget and if it is also reported in the Press every day as Police Budget and if lakhs of people read the papers, it will be taken by innocent people as true. So, is it the purpose of the Opposition to say more than once that it is a Police Budget and try to create a sub-conscious feeling in the minds of the people that a Police-Budget still continues? What is the intention of the Finance Minister or the Congress Party? It has already prepared its Five-Year Plan and placed before the country. It has already committed that 4 5 crores will be saved in a period of five years. It has committed and it expects to raise 6 crores of rupees through taxation. It is not so necessary at this moment to go on repeating what we said outside this House and what we said previously. It was quite all right. The Leader of the P.D.F. and the Leader of the Peasant Party have said that it is not a Peoples’ budget and it is a Police budget. We would have welcomed some suggestions where we have erred fundamentally. After all what are the items that have been criticised? It is the expenditure on Police. The House knows very well that we carry a legacy. Taking examples, quoting examples, etc., of China or Russia, will not take us much further for the simple reason that the Society there has completely cut off itself from the past whereas here we are a culmination of the past. We are a culmination of the past. We have not cut off this much. Take one simple item of the administrative structure. In view of so much confusion having taken place in 1947/48 in Hyderabad, still an administrative structure—90% of the same structure, has been retained and through that structure we are trying to carry out new programmes. Without cutting off from the past,
to maintain a link with the past and at the same time try to catch the spirit of the time—needs a lot of courage. To dismantle an old house is easier than to plan and build a new one out of a dismantled house. As a Technician, I know, how much difficult it is to repair an old house and how much planning it needs. This is the appreciation which I want to have from the Opposition Benches. Whether we succeed or not, we are making a bold experiment. What did we have before 1947? We had a feudal society. We had a feudal aristocracy and big landlordism which was welding power from feudalism. We wanted to go to socialism. I would put a straight question to the Opposition, whether the road from feudalism to socialism is a direct road or is it through industrial capitalism? If we want to increase the standard of living, it we want to increase the number of commodities or the quantum of commodities that may be consumed, what is it that can bring results quicker? In my humble opinion, quick results can be had through industrial capitalism. But, at the same time, I would say this much about the Congress Party: The Congress do not like to create a nation of employment seekers and create a new class as 'capitalist class' nor does the Congress like to arrive at 'socialism' through bloodshed. It is again making another bold experiment from feudalism straight to socialism. That is why I said the Congress in its structure represents a cottage industry. It does not want to convert the nation into an army of employers. It wants to keep all the individuals as free individuals—an individual not being employed under an individual, if possible. The Congress would help him to be a free individual and maintain his standard of life. This is another bold experiment. For instance, we import machinery from any other country though we don't surrender ourselves to any major powers and then for a period of 5 to 10 years take the help of capital goods or raw material and trying through technical know-how build up an organisation and wealth. It is allright, but what will be the repercussions. The Society is not nearly a gathering of human beings. As a matter of fact, the society is a thought. It is an idea. It has been built up through the struggle that has taken place for the last thousand years. We have certain values which we are not prepared to forego. We are not prepared to lose those valuable things for which we have sacrificed so much. If it is merely to produce and produce through a particular process and a pattern to feed and feed, it is allright. It is merely a mechanical process, but it is also something more than that. That is why I said in the Congress way of dealing things and in the approach to other parties, there is a great difference and that divergence I pointed out already.
Coming to the Budget proper, taking the expenditure side, the police expenditure has been cut down taking all risks. Within a period of four years if we can bring in peace in Hyderabad and we have really brought peace in Hyderabad and for that all, including the Communist Party, should be congratulated. We can bring down the expenditure still further. The Communist Party has also helped the Government to secure peace for the people. In that respect, the Congress Party do respect the change in their policy. Some hon Member was complaining about lack of co-operation from the Congress Party to the Opposition. Not only myself, the House will be having the privilege of hearing the hon Home Minister, hon Finance Minister and hon Chief Minister and I am sure they will also be stressing about co-operation as was done in the last Session. The Congress Party does not feel that it can administer well without the co-operation of the other parties. If one mistake had not taken place, the people of Hyderabad would not have been in this confusion as they are today. If the Communist Party had not committed that mistake in rising against the Government after the Police Action and if they had co-operated with the Government, better results would have been accomplished. I had expressed this then and I am expressing this even now. This is a historical mistake. Let it at least be realised now. We are not here to preserve feudalism. The very continuous existence of the feudal order in any shape is itself a big handicap and a dead load against the Congress Party. The Congress Party does not like that the feudal order should continue. The earlier it is liquidated, lock, stock and barrel, the better for the people. Can anybody say that today the position of the Cabinet is such that it helps to uphold the feudal order. About the money that is being paid to Nizam and about the compensation that is being paid to jagirdars, I cannot say anything at this moment. About change in the policy of the princely order and what the Congress Party will do after one year, I cannot say at this moment. As I told the house and I would like to repeat we do not like to break away from the past. This is with a conviction I place before the House and this is the simple philosophy I want to put forth. In the Congress outlook, society is a continuous institution. Getting in at the Secunderabad Railway station by tram and getting down at Hyderabad station is a foolish thing, thinking that the tram does not go further and it is a childish imagination. There is no finality of society. It is a permanent struggle and it continues. Since we believe that society is a continuing institution, we will not like to cut off from the past; but we will remodel it and refine it. After all, it is
the human being and it can be moulded to whatever type we need. When we could do with uranium and when we could do with iron or with any other metal, I do not see any reason why human being cannot be moulded.

It is very easy and one can do it. Why should we lose faith in the human being? If a person was a Jagirdar yesterday, he may be an Office Clerk today and tomorrow he will be a fighting Sepoy on the battle fronts. I do not think that all those who are in power in Russia or China were simply mill hands or beggars in the streets. If one takes the history of those people, he will agree with me that they came out of certain groups and classes, social groups and economic classes. But now the environment has changed. Similarly, the composition of the Communist Party today in India is a proof of it. In the cabinet of the Hyderabad Government today, I do not think many possess land. I am sure that in the Communist Party itself there are people who possess hundreds of acres of land. Therefore, attacking the Congress Party as merely a representative or an agent of the vested interests may not take the Opposition party anywhere.

The Police expenditure has been drastically cut down and the hon. the Finance Minister has promised that he would show much better results in the coming year.

In the expenditure side, we find that certain extra amount to the tune of 77 lakhs has been provided for development departments. One hon. Member on the other side had pointed out that this is simply the same old budget that was presented the first time and there is no revision. I would say that every item has been touched, almost every item which pertains to development has been touched. 77 lakhs of rupees have been provided as extra money for development. Another item which has widened the gap is the amount of 50 lakhs of rupees allotted towards debt redemption. This matter has always been troubling us. By borrowing, the problem would not be solved for the reason that every year we would have to provide for redemption and for interest. If the hon. Members go through the financial history of Hyderabad, they will see that interest forms one of the important revenue items whereas at this moment interest is a very big item on expenditure side. Debt Redemption and payment of interest are taking away much of the money from our budget. Thus, the people have got to pay for the expenditure on the development side.
On the revenue side, customs have to be abolished by 1953-54. Last year we had taken away customs duties valuing about 92 lakhs of rupees. Customs, surcharges working to about 4 crores of rupees have to be compensated by the revenue from sales tax and according to that plan, it is in the fitness of things that the import duty has to be abolished this year. If the Sales Tax is enhanced, there is much criticism that the poor people are being taxed heavily. If the poor man’s budget is examined, 65 per cent of his income or of his expenditure is towards food. But Sales Tax on items which are necessary for living have been exempted. Therefore I am unable to understand how Sales Tax affects the poor man’s budget. On the other hand it is the best type of tax for the simple reason that every man that consumes will pay in proportion. It is the best possible form of direct tax. People have been complaining about the multiple point and the single point. It is an administrative convenience that multiple point should exist. If there is single point the traders will have to maintain a big list of commodities that pass from one trade to another, which are exempted because it is only the consumer that is taxed. Therefore it will be very difficult for the Government to exercise a check and also for the traders to maintain such a big list and the amount of confusion is more in the single point sales tax. If there is evasion, the full tax is lost to the Government, whereas it can at least be partially realised in the multiple form of sales tax. The single point tax level is something like one anna per rupee in certain other States. In Hyderabad the multiple point amounts to about 2 dubs. Therefore there is nothing irrational in maintaining multiple point sales tax.

I would like the Opposition to examine this taxation policy from the economic point of view, not from the political point of view. I would also like them to examine the tax on cash crops. I would like to say that under the Five Year Plan, the State is going to spend nearly 30 crores of rupees out of the 41 crores on projects for rural development. Now this money has got to be found from the rural areas. So the taxation on the cash crops is in the fitness of things. If we are not to collect this revenue from this source, we will like to have suggestions as to what other sources are available for taxation. Even in this matter, the taxation policy of the Government of Hyderabad had already been laid out in the Five Year Plan. The plan shows from what sources the Government is going to get the money required. A betterment Levy has already been promulgated. The tax on cash crops and increase in sales tax is in keeping with our policy. The Congress party in Government could...
not visualise any other scope for getting the money. The new taxation policy that has been brought about is according to the already declared policy. In the method of its implementation or collection or such other difficulties that may be confronted, the Government is always prepared to take suggestions.

So, the gap of 3 crores and odd is tried to be met by this taxation, which, in my opinion, is very rational and there is nothing that is so burdening on the rural classes. People have often complained as to why the rich classes could not be taxed more. The rich classes or the business community does not pay the tax from its pockets, it simply shoves it on to the consumer. It is no use to manipulate. It is always safe to go directly to the consumer.

I should say that the Congress party in power is trying to appreciate the situation that is obtaining in the country today. The responsibility of any Government is to maintain law and order. It is its duty to give protection to every citizen and in conformity with that policy, the Government has tried to maintain that much of Police Force that is absolutely necessary and if things should improve which is expected the remaining extra police force will be curtailed and expenditure will be brought down to the minimum possible extent. The expenditure on Police has been reduced to the tune of 60 to 70 lakhs of rupees and more reduction will be made in the coming year. In the non-Development departments, every effort is being made to economise. The requirements of every Department are being examined individually. There is a Chief Inspector of Offices who goes to every Department and in minute detail examines the provisions of expenditure. Where there is wastage in personnel or where there is wastage in contingencies there is a regular scrutiny from time to time. I can assure the hon. Members that the Government is very much alive to this necessity of economising.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words on the labour policy about which some people have described as something detrimental to the interests of workers. But an impartial observer would see that in Hyderabad there is industrial peace, in this sense that there is not that scare that a worker will be thrown out of his job at any moment. There is ample protection that is being given to the workers in the preservation of their rights and privileges. If any industry is experiencing closure, it is for this reason that certain factors are operating which are beyond our control. It is our policy to try to do our best to protect such industries which will pay for both capital and labour.
One more thing that I need mention at this moment is that the Government expects co-operation from all political parties in this sense that politics shall not be mixed with labour affairs. On the other hand, what is being observed at many places today is a race for leadership, to catch the imagination of the workers. This is adding to our confusion. If the political parties could give an assurance to Government that for a period of coming three or four years, the workers would come into an agreement, at least with capital, that they would retain their existing privileges and the existing wage structure, I may assure you that the industry will be able to provide more employment. I would, in the interests of the workers, plead that if they could endeavour to safeguard their present privileges, that will be to their advantage. Instead of putting up fresh demands for more things, they could try to retain the existing privileges, for this reason that the Indian industries in general may face a crisis in the coming few years because of the international situation. So, I would plead that the workers or their representatives should protect the industry and I can assure that the Government, with the machinery that has been established for adjudication, will see to that whenever there are profits, a certain portion of it goes into the pockets of workers. Government has been doing so. To quote a few cases: in the Charminar Factory, the workers got six months' bonus. A similar bonus was given to the Sugar Factory workers. But the industrial progress depends on the willing co-operation of the workers. The Government is maintaining to hold the scales even and the benefit of the law has been given completely to the workers. I am glad that no political party has condemned this Government that they have joined hands with the management to suppress the workers. This much I can say that the Government is more than anxious to keep the workers contented and in that respect if the political parties would co-operate, a greater progress could be seen in the industries. When anybody says of unemployment in the State, he should have to keep in mind that after the Police Action, there had been confusion. The army had been completely disbanded, the Police force has been reduced and so many things had happened. Before the financial integration, certain Departments were here which were carrying on capital works providing employment for many. No such work is going on here now. I would have been very glad if a certain railway line is constructed here to provide employment to workers. Capital works in the aerodromes have also been stopped. Work on national highways is not going on now. If more employment is to be created, capital works should go on. So, this matter will be duly represented to the Centre and see that there would be certain
activities of the Centre and capital works would go on here. In Mysore State the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory, in Bihar the Damodar Valley Corporation, and the steel industry and other industries are being carried out with the help of the Centre. Similarly, with Centre's help, if some of the capital works can go on here, much of the unemployment can be reduced. This is the only thing at this moment through which we can regulate unemployment and we can see that no time is wasted for a worker to find employment. That is all that we can do at this moment, but to build up such spots or such activities for work to the unemployed takes some time, and already, as was revealed in the Budget speech of the hon the Finance Minister, a cabinet sub-committee is formed which is examining that plan. So, after this much of clarification and submission by me, the hon. Members on the opposition I think would try to see something good though not as much good as I see in the budget and would help us in their criticisms on the demands.

"He shall be benefitted by the impartial and healthy criticisms."
General Discussion on the Budget
19th June, 1952

Compromise in the Budget

Psychological

A compromise in the Budget

Basic difference

Bloodless Operation

Shri V D. Deshpande. That was also bloodless.
19th June, 1952

General Discussion on the Budget

Shri V D Deshpande

What is happening in Kashmir?

Shri V D Deshpande

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General Discussion on the Budget

19th June 1952

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B. A. - or else, to what extent should the Budget be composed of the various classes (Feeling) and the Budget (Psychological analyses) for the various classes. It is clear that the Budget for the privileged classes (Wound) must be liquidated, and its replacement must be found. The Budget for the Budget is for the privileged classes.

Privileged Classes

B. B. - or else, to what extent should the Budget be composed of the various classes (Feeling) and the Budget (Psychological analyses) for the various classes. It is clear that the Budget for the privileged classes (Wound) must be liquidated, and its replacement must be found. The Budget for the Budget is for the privileged classes.
19th June, 1952

General Discussion on the Budget

...
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Right at the outset, I desire to reciprocate the kind sentiments expressed in respect of the Budget by several Members.
of the opposition including the Leader of the P.D.F, as also express my gratitude for the sympathy and consideration shown to me by the members on this side of the House. This by itself is a change that has come over in this House within the past three months. This is in no small measure a healthy sign and I consider this as a happy augury for the acceptance of the Budget by this House in the coming few days.

If I correctly remember, during World War II, when Mr Churchill had to face an assembly like this, he faced it boldly, he did not mince matters, he said that there was nothing for the nation except blood, tears and toil. I find hon. Members both on this side and that in a mood to criticise the Budget I had the privilege to present to the House. I should like to place before the House what feelings pervaded our hearts when we presented this Budget. In the Estimates Committee I was wondering what sort of suggestions would I receive—I am not dilating here on the Estimates Committee—I expected radical changes and suggestions from the members of the Committee which, I believe, will be forthcoming in days to come. I should say from the experience of my work in the Estimates Committee for about ten days, that my expectations that a body constituted as it is would infuse new blood and propose radical changes has not yet been fulfilled. No doubt suggestions have been made for a curtailment here and a curtailment there yielding 50 to 60 lakhs by way of retrenchment, weeding out corruption and all that. But they are not up to my expectations.

Three months ago, I promised this House that I would try to improve matters in all spheres of administration and present to the extent possible a people’s budget. One of the hon. Members actually quoted a passage from my speech and alleged that I have actually gone back on my word and put forth several excuses for not being able to present a people’s budget. One of the hon. members also referred to the human sentiments and values mentioned therein. If I were in a position to reveal to this House what all has taken place, I am sure, this House would be amazed. Observations made in the concluding part of my address were not with a view to escaping criticism, but only with a view to putting plainly before this House that on various items we have not been able to arrive at conclusions but are still thinking. The time at our disposal was short, but we had to go ahead. We, therefore, did not like to proceed in the usual manner; we wanted to show that the Congress also 'can' move forward with the same boldness and energy that Members of the Opposition claim to their credit. It is with this end in view, we took very bold decisions.
General Discussion on
the Budget

The hon the Chief Minister has just now explained how in spite of the fact that we would lose a definite income of two crores of rupees, the Cabinet with a stroke of pen decided to strike off that amount. Is that a very small measure, I ask? Could Members of the Opposition have taken such a decision? I wonder. We also promised that we would cut down the police expenses by about a crore of rupees. We have not meant matters. When we presented the Police Budget, as it was called, it was computed at 4.98 crores including about 50 lakhs of rupees for repatriation of all outside personnel.

We approached the hon the Home Minister and said to him we have promised representatives of the people that we would cut down the police expenditure by a crore of rupees and it has to be done. We had to face various obstacles. If we had only gone on tinkering with items like Burrakatha, anti-Communist scheme, and transport and saved a few lakhs of rupees, it would have led us nowhere. What did we do? We called the top-ranking officers and told them 'Look here, we do not know how you achieve, the Cabinet has decided to reduce the expenditure by a crore of rupees and it should be reduced. Whether you like it or not you have got to do it. If you cannot do it, you will no longer be in our service'. Is that not a bold decision?

I should congratulate the police force of Hyderabad for having helped us in reducing the expenditure immediately by 30 lakhs of rupees. They promised to reduce it at least by another 38 lakhs during the next few months. This reduction of 68 lakhs of rupees together with the reduction of 50 lakhs in non-recurring expenditure would in total result in a reduction of 118 lakhs in the next year's budget. This would reduce the next year's expenditure to 3.8 crores which means a reduction of over a crore and 20 lakhs. Is that all? Certainly not. We want to cut it down to the minimum.

As the hon the Chief Minister has already said that unless normal conditions of law and order prevail we would not think of curtailing the expenditure any further. Why did we do all this? It is possible some Members of the Opposition may say that it is their assurance that made us curtail the expenditure; they may say that law and order prevail in Telangana and hence we have cut down the expenditure. It is possible that they may also say that the Budget is top-heavy and we have got to square up the different items of administration, and, therefore, we reduced the expenditure. I submit, Sir, that none of these considerations weighed with us. The unsocial elements taking shelter in forests
may create unlawful conditions, but we have a competent force to deal with such a situation. We cut down the expenditure because we have faith in democracy and are anxious to usher in a real democracy. We also wanted to bring home this point that those people who take to unlawful and questionable methods can take to constitutional methods which we certainly welcome. We can then reduce our expenditure further and show that a real democracy can function.

It is with this end in view that we have come here. We had always kept up to our words. We will march further. Why should we have police? Is it all necessary? Members on this side of the House have said that so long as there are unsocial elements in this country, Government cannot abdicate its power. Government will have to do its duty and if they cannot protect the people, they will not be doing what is required of them by the people. That thing also weighs with us. Hence we are between two stools, on one side is democracy envisaging peace and order and healthy progress of social conditions and on the other there are unsocial elements. We do not desire to spend every pie of this in chasing the unsocial elements every day and night. May I, Sir, appeal through you to the hon. Members of the Opposition to co-operate with us in seeing that before the end of this year we will be in a position to declare in this House that the conditions of 1920 were restored when we hardly used to spend sixty lakhs of rupees. I hope the hon. Members of the Opposition would kindly pay heed to my request and help the Government to do the needful in the matter.

The Opposition Members have criticised this Budget. It does not affect me in any way. They come up and say that this 'Police Budget' could be reduced if we only take people in to confidence. What is the confidence they mean? They speak of unemployment. Yes. There is huge volume of unemployment. As I have already referred to, they welcomed the abolition of Customs, which would necessarily mean throwing out of employment about 5,000 or 10,000 of the employees of the State. What have we to do with them? Shall we open a new Department? Then 'top-heavy administration' becomes the cry. Shall we throw them out? Far from it, as promised by me at the last Session, we should do our best to see that lower services are not touched. Every word of this assurance we would like to adhere to. Not merely that. Every one in the State today, as said by some of the hon. Members, has got a right to demand full employment. But what after all is the
number of unemployed persons? The number in the Industrial Services in the whole of Hyderabad may be 60 to 70 thousand and the number of the Industrial labour may be about a lakh. People are talking loudly about unemployment both in industries and in the Services. I say this is a very small matter. The whole country is now facing the agricultural unemployment. If I have to solve the unemployment problem and provide full employment to everyone, it is not merely with reference to the few people in the services or in industries, but to the nation as a whole. If as a whole, the nation has got to be employed primarily we must have three things—food, clothing, and shelter. In the matter of food, the people desirous of pursing agriculture are in need of lands. We cannot absorb more than what is possible. The next item is cloth. Here in Hyderabad what is the value of Mill cloth manufactured and imported? It is round about 43 crores.

What is the value of hand-loom cloth that we manufacture here? It is round about 15 crores of rupees. Today most of the hon. Members might have read in the papers that our handloom weavers are starving and they have got to be employed. Employment has to be provided for them. If I have to achieve it, it is not enough if only the Members of the Congress Party think about it, but the whole nation has to think about it. It is a national problem, and it needs the co-operation of every section of the House. On the one hand the Opposition Members try to enlist the sympathy of the people by calling this a Jagirdan Budget but on the other there are many handloom weavers going without employment and nobody is caring for them. What a tragedy? The cloth they manufacture in their huts in the villages goes unused and by whom,—by the Members of the Opposition who call this a Jagirdan Budget even though we are paying only 3 crores and 22 lakhs as compensation. (Cheers from the Treasury Benches) This is a tragedy. If we wear handwoven and handspun clothes and feed the weavers we will have solved the unemployment problem. Next time when we meet here I would like to see every one wearing handwoven if not handspun clothes. This is the only way of solving this unemployment. If we have to increase the Mills, crores of rupees are necessary.

Next comes the Industries. The Sirsilk is not in a position to be started; the Sirpur Paper Mills is being closed, the Alibaug Metal Works is being closed, the Asbestos Company is being closed, and also the Taj Glass Works. People’s money has been invested in these industries. They are on the verge of being closed today, and why? It is for the simple reason that
the money is not forthcoming. If we have to run all these industries we need crores of rupees. Why should we give over these to people outside Hyderabad? We would like to have them in our hands and if possible remain in the hands of the Government. Would Members of the Opposition help me in doing this? I wish they could. I would be the last person to hand over any of these industries to anybody. But today I am faced with this problem. Would the Opposition Members give me a solution? The Sirsilk needs 5 crores of rupees within the next few years. The Sirpur Paper Mills needs 2 crores of rupees. We have to start basic industries in Hyderabad. Some one said that fundamental things should come first. I am speaking of fundamentals only which are being effected by unemployment. Food, clothing and shelter are things which are fundamental to a person. Social amenities come only later.

As I said, Sirsilk needs 5 crores of rupees, Sirpur Paper Mills needs 2½ crores and so many other industries need money. Hon Members have seen the Budget and I have not minced the matters. If anything is hidden it is for the hon Members to find out. Perhaps Members may ask, "Why not grab the Jagirdar?" Yes, I have no objection. But we have got certain policies. It is not for the hon Members and for me to sit and talk like that. During discussion China was brought in, so also Pakistan and America. These questions have been brought here to make the innocent people outside believe "Look here, our people are speaking very vehemently." The hon Members in this House know very well these are matters with which this House is not concerned. But these matters are brought in. What about China? China certainly did not suffer under foreign domination for 150 years like us. China was not partitioned like India. There have been their own Rulers for thousand of years. There might be changes of Dynasties. China got dynamic during the war. They faced the Japanese aggression for 16 years. They have built up that Stamina during those years and what was the time given to us? Not even five years? They are speaking of China always, as if we have not done anything here. Would this help our people to gird our loins? It is not by quoting examples. We have to go to our villagers and tell them what China has achieved during these long years. In Russia 40 million people died of starvation but not a single soul died in India. This is a credit to us. (Loud cheers from the Treasury Benches) One crore of people came from Pakistan as refugees and no nation has had to struggle and tackle this question as we have done.

I will now come to river valley projects. Why should we not take help from other countries? China may have something to
say against America Chinese today are critical about America on so many things. I may say that we will take help from any country, Russia, China or America. If China has some objection we have certainly none. But the question has to be examined from our point of view whether or not it is in our interest. There the hon. members from opposite and I may differ. But to raise these questions here, Mr Speaker, Sir, is not quite pertinent. Similarly with regard to Pakistan. Certainly we would like to be friendly with them, not only with them but with all our neighbours. But how do these questions crop up here? We have got to build up. Within the next five years when we will face the General Elections we will be able to show that democracy has succeeded in such a measure that no other nation was ever able to achieve so.

We have sponsored so many river valley projects which no nation has so far taken up. Is it not a credit to us? I could have further amplified but wish to stop here. This is what we have done. Let us not discredit ourselves. This is not going to help our country in any way. Then the community projects are there but I am not concerned with them here. It is for the Government of India to get money for these things and they will look to them. So far as I get moneys, I need for my State, I should utilise to the best possible advantage. That is my only policy here.

When I started the preparation of the Budget it struck me that there were several things to be dealt with such as corruption, top heavy administration, weeding out bad elements, curtailing certain expenditure in P.W.D., introduction of Primary and Adult education, Harijan uplift, Rural Development Schemes, Cottage Industries, Co-operatives, Mortgage Banks and what not. Here and there I am trying to increase the revenue a little. The hon. Members say that this Government cannot move forward, that it has a bad tradition pulling themselves backwards, but with a stroke of the pen we did away with the customs and proved that we can also move forward. As I said there are several schemes and items before our minds eye which are still under examination. In the next few years they will come before the house and I am sure that when the hon. Members see the administration moving in that direction they will certainly not say that we are not moving forward. But nothing seems to please our opponents who every time before this House harp on the Jagirdari system, Rusum, Inam, and other things. Yes, many of these things must be abolished lock, stock and barrel. We are one with the opposition, but we also need some time to examine in what respects the previous Government have made commitments, what are the matters in relation to which the
Government of India has an established policy, where we have got freedom to go ahead and avoid the displeasure of even the Opposition parties. These are things which require time to examine, and within this short period of about a month and a half not even that much, we are able to go to the people and tell them we have given you relief to the extent of 4 crores. Our total revenue is Rs 28 crores and the relief of 4 crores will benefit the poor. Hon. Members might ask me how! It is 2 crores and odd through customs and about one crore and odd by reduction in the police expenditure. Tagged to customs there is another problem. The merchant that gets a thing at Bombay for I G Rs 1/- charges the poor villagers here Rs 1/8/- What are his calculations? 17% exchange, 5% customs—now it is 4%, breakages about 5%, transit 5%, hammalage 5%, 14% for profit and thus in total 50%. In addition to the commission he adds profit as well. Please do not underestimate this. Under the pretext of customs and exchange, the merchants were making a profit of nearly 15 to 20%. Today with the abolition of customs they continued to earn in other items. Hammalage and customs both amount to 9 to 10%. Hence, as I said, that 9 to 10% will give another 4 crores. In addition to this we are also applying axe in other Departments which I did not mention because it is too insignificant. But I have indicated in the course of my Budget speech that at the end of the year we hope we would be in a position to tell a better story. We hope and are sure we would do it.

During the discussion the taxation policy has also been criticised and probably when the bills will be presented further criticism will be offered. We have not touched the rich people. We have not touched their mirchi, their Ghee and so many other items. I must tell quite plainly that I did not look into these questions as financier. I could not be wrong. I hope Members of the Opposition will not take it amiss if I say that I am as much a financier as anybody else in this House. I did not get into the Finance Department to learn banking and accountancy. I got there to administer the finances of the State and to do what the people want. The people did not want the customs and with a stroke of the pen it went. How to make it up is the subsequent question. These 2 crores have to be made up because they are necessary for the social amenities that we intended. Members of this side of the House have told me “We cannot go to the Agriculturists and tell them that we have increased the tax.” It is entirely wrong. I have given relief at least to the extent of 10 to 15%. I have levied tax only on a few items. I wish to tell them that this is a transitory period. I want to give you relief but give me
support and bear with me a little. I will have to tax the people. As I told our source of income is very limited. 75% will derive through direct taxation. The remainder is from Industries and other items. The revenue derived in Mysore by direct taxation is only 45%, whereas by the interests it is 55%. At the end of the next year or I am sure the hon Members will approach me and report that these are among the poor people and demand relief. I will withdraw taxes on all the items provided I get alternative revenues. Against this background I have added on a few more items in the list of exemptions. I am not mincing matters. I am telling plainly the situation. I do not want that it should hit the common man. When I have given him greater relief, I would ask him to bear with me a little. It is in the wake of that, that I have brought in the taxation proposals. With the consent of the House I may vary the taxes. With the people's consent I may increase or decrease it. These are very small matters. But then as I said with regard to taxation and abolition of customs and reduction in police expenditure we have taken a revolutionary step. We have achieved it. We did not scrutinise just like any mathematician. If we have got to suffer, well, I am also a partner. I have placed before the House my difficulties.

If I have to hand over Surin and Sirpur Paper Mills and other factories, it is because we require money. Nobody in Hyderabad comes forward to manage these concerns either severally or jointly. I have mentioned that we definitely want to sell away our palaces at Delhi and other places. In these Palaces there are very valuable carpets, crockery, cutlery and other things. After all, we cannot sell away these palaces for a less price including all these costly things. We are banking upon getting at least one crore of rupees for the palace of Delhi but nobody is forthcoming, not even for 50 lakhs. If we sell away that palace, what would happen to the costly carpets and furniture? Within 15 days, things which cost 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees will not fetch even a few hundred rupees. We, of course, are very anxious to sell them away. At Bombay we have already asked a company of Auctioneers to auction away some of the lands adjoining our palace. We want to utilise that money for better purposes but if we maintain them until we are offered a reasonable price, it does not amount to a disadvantage but certainly an advantage.

My colleague, the hon. P.W.D. Minister just now informs me that he is inviting tenders.

*Shri Deshpande: May I know whether the word hon. has been dropped by the Hyderabad Government just like in West Bengal?
Dr G S Melkote Yes. Some of the Members spoke of the housing scheme for labour. That is foremost in my mind. Hyderabad Government had allotted certain sums of money last year. The Government of India also granted some money but it has not yet been spent. I during the course of the year that money is spent and due to further measure of economy if I am able to save some more money, I assure this House that further sums will be allotted to double the amount allotted by the Central Government. We have not lost sight of it, but it is not possible to include any amount in the Budget just now. Possibly in November Session, I might come up with a supplementary grant in this matter.

As I have said first things first, we consider education as the foremost. This year we have provided again ten lakhs of rupees. That is nothing at all—just a drop in the ocean. Last year there were 6 thousand schools; this year, there are 9 thousand. 10 lakhs of rupees have been allotted to such of those schools which started last year so that this year they may have provision for higher classes. There are about 15 thousand villages with a population of 500 or more and if I am able to provide 10 lakhs more I will have covered all these villages. Another 10 lakhs of rupees is not a big sum to be spent on education. This point also I have kept in mind. During the course of the year we can certainly expect some additional share in the Income tax from the Centre.

The question of Federal Financial Integration is there. We have been sore at it and as I said in my Budget speech last time, Members of the Opposition also can co-operate with me and help me in trying to get a greater grant from the Centre and thrash the problem. None will be happier than me if that materialises. I should like to make one more appeal to the House to study the question dispassionately and help me in this matter. If any of you can find out business magnates to take up our industries or in the alternative give me money to run them I will do so. But the question is so urgent that it cannot brook any further delay. Show me the ways and means quickly or else I have to ask somebody anywhere in India to help me so that the industries may not remain idle and cause monetary loss.

Shri Srimvas Rao (Dichpalli) Why not ask the Nizam?

Dr G S. Melkote Approach is being made. Such an attempt was made and is still being made. We are giving him O S. Rs 50 lakhs per annum. How is it going to help?
I am at a loss to know Constitutional procedures are there. Somebody read the provisions of the Constitution and said that sums allotted to the Nizam can be voted by this House. Those are legal aspects on which the House as a whole has to consider. But the present position is this. If 50 lakhs are being paid to Nizam, we are getting double the 50 lakhs from the Central Government in kind of loan which I do not know when it will be repaid. We have been spending about 80 S Rs. 58 lakhs exclusively on Tungabhadra Project. Out of the remaining 43 lakhs or so, there is Sarfakhias and so on, the main burden of which falls on the Rajpramukh. In Mysore and other States a certain amount is paid to the Rajpramukhs. In Mysore it is about 3 lakhs. Looking at the size of our State and other things, we would have to pay about 6 or 7 lakhs I G. But the Rajpramukh is being given only 45 thousand rupees. I am afraid, what he is receiving actually amounts to not more than 80 S Rs. 25 or 30 thousand rupees. I may not be very correct about the figures, but this is the position. But as I said before, what is to happen to the various items, I am not in a position to divulge; I do not know myself. I am taking the House into confidence to the extent I know.

With regard to land reforms, a bill is going to come up. What is our aim? How far can we go? Here, I am not speaking on behalf of Government, but is only my individual opinion that I am expressing. How far can we go? There is no limit. The only limit is that the amount of land that we have in this country must be divided up according to the population and each man should get his share. That is the maximum limit that anybody can go, nothing more, nothing less. As I said, this is my personal opinion. But if certain basic holdings are to be fixed, difference of opinion between members of this side and on the other side will certainly crop up. Measures of this sort may be defined by some as the law of the Government, by others coercion or social justice. With regard to these things we have got to move according to the spirit of the times. What I see is on one hand land reforms are being contemplated, and on the other, lands are being snatched away from big people and being distributed. When all such things are occurring how to learn a lesson? Every detail of our life cannot be determined by Government every time. It is not necessary, Government does it. What is necessary for the nation today is to inculcate vigour, a vigour to move forward without Government aid, a vigour to set an example to others, to such of those who cannot think. Those who are placed in a position of advantage should come forward and examples. Vinoba Bhave did it. All credit goes to him.
what he has done for Hyderabad. What did he do? No one was hurt. He did not molest anybody. Yet thousands of acres of land have been peacefully distributed. There is movement—Bhoodan Yagna where people offer their lands themselves feeling that they get salvation by that. This way, a voluntary movement has been started. All this Vinoba Bhave did, because he himself paved the way. Are there no persons on the Opposition Benches who today plead for equality and Communism and still have money to jingle in their pockets, have cheroots in their mouths, own big houses and many acres of land? Is this equality and social justice? Can they not set an example? Is it necessary to tell them to set an example? It is in that direction that the members on this side of the House propose to move.

Shri V D. Deshpande  The Minister should lead us.

Dr. G S Melkote  I have not got lands to give.

Shri V D Deshpande  Some members on the other side have.

Dr. G S Melkote  I am appealing to every one.

(continuing) to meet the situation entirely something has to be done, which I hope, will be sufficiently progressive. I have only expressed my personal opinion. It may not be acceptable, even to Members of the Opposition.

(Laughter)

Then, the question of land assessment with respect to Diwani and Jagirdari is also there. On this issue again, I want to know the opinion of the House. The Opposition wants us to reduce the rate of assessment in the Jagirdar area to that of Diwani. May I just point out that the per capita income ten years ago was Rs 45 and today it is Rs. 250? Compared with this the land revenue and other taxes that are now levied are too small. We are moving in the direction of social equality. The Indian National Trade Union Congress of which I happened to be a member, passed a resolution year before last at Jamshedpur that an ordinary labourer should get a minimum of at least 100 rupees and the maximum salary should not exceed Rs. 1200 in any case. What an idea! But even then, the social inequality is there. Depending on the figures I have my friends on the other side may help me to get actual data— I am in a position to state that the parity between the least-paid and the highest paid worker in Russia is about 1 to 15. Here the Indian National Trade Union Congress has fixed it at 1 to 12. Is that not an advance? But before that, something else has to be done. It is not the lot of the 2 lakhs of workers in Hyderabad State alone, nor the 2½ million workers in the whole of India that I am referring to but my mind wanders to the Kisans,
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360 millions of them whose standard of life should come up to the level of persons getting Rs 50 a month. On account of this I must reluctantly agreed—in the Cabinet, to a subsidy of 15 lakhs of rupees, for food. I objected to it for the simple reason that the money goes to the town workers, middle classes and the rich men. From whom does the money come? From the Kisans. Opposition Benches do not want to repay the Kisans. They want to rob him of his money to pay the men, so that they can create unrest. I am opposed to this. I would not like to give this 15 lakhs, come what may, because today the industrial labourer in Hyderabad is far better than the middle class man. I congratulate him. He works, his housewife works, his children work. They earn about 200 to 500 rupees. They are happy. They visit cinema houses and enjoy. What is the position with regard to the middle class man, who gets 60 or 70 rupees with half a dozen children to feed? No cinema for him, no enjoyment, no laughter. Who is better off? I can never forget the middle class. These 15 lakhs I am giving here, I feel I have been robbing from his pocket. Should I do that? Would anyone welcome that and ask me to do that? That is the test that we are put to. Hence, I would request you to dispassionately consider this aspect of the question. If, during the next few days of the sittings the hon. Members can tell me that my calculation is wrong and that more should be provided for the better relief.

Food is a primary matter—it is said, amongst food, clothing and shelter—food comes foremost—that primary necessity, I would not like to hit but we should not get it at the cost of the poor kisan. That is my line of thought and I wish to know the other lines if any.

Various views have been expressed in regard to minor irrigation works, 5 year development plan, etc., and that more funds have been demanded to set apart. Where am I to find funds for all these? Rural Development Schemes, cottage industries, Weavers' Societies and also Harijan uplift—all these seem to require plenty of money. Especially Harijans are very backward, downtrodden for centuries. The foremost task is every pie we will be able to save should be spent on them so that they can come up to our level. As a beginning I have provided 10 lakhs of rupees and it may take sometime to develop the scheme. The hon. Minister for Social Services and other Members of the House who voiced the same feelings may rest assured to the extent possible I shall try to earmark money for this purpose.

The grants-in-aid will be reduced by the hon. Education Minister in September. But why wait till September? I don't
like it to be delayed. If the members of the Opposition also desire that it should be examined immediately, I would request the Education Minister to go ahead now, instead of waiting till September. (Cheers)

_Shri Phoolchand Gandhi._ I am prepared to take it up even today.

_Dr. G.S Melkote_ Thank you

Then comes taccavi. In this connection some hon. Members said that the Land Mortgage Banks were intended to bolster up the Jagirdars and purchase land from them by way of paying them prices and this ultimately helps Jagirdars and the Zamindars. May I request those hon. Members who said this and also the rest of the House to bring to my notice if they have come across any single case where it has so happened and I shall take all possible action and see that taccavi goes to the proper person. I expect this co-operation from the Members of the Opposite Benches and also from Members of this side.

Apart from Jagirdars, one other item which is eating into our vitals is the question of payment of pensions. Till recently we used to pay 80 lakhs of rupees. After Police Action, several members of one community migrated. It was no doubt their choice which could not be helped. Due to this migration the pension amount has gone up to more than 2 crores. We have got to pay this amount of 2 crores of rupees even though they have not rendered any service for years. Thus the items of expenditure relating to Jagirdars, pensions, etc., will have to be curtailed.

I regret to have come before the House without proposing any heavy curtailments during the course of this year. I have not been able to effect them. Do not mistake my intentions. I referred to the end of the year because it is then that we will be able to meet again. If what I have said is agreeable to the House and the Members have confidence in us who have faith in democracy and reposed confidence, I would request that this budget will be passed because the hon. Members are seeing the trends, the policies and the changes that we have been trying to effect. If it is accepted I will request the hon. Members to wait patiently till the end of the year when I will be in a position to come forward and tell them, "so far, Sir, we have gone; it is for you to judge." I have been feeling restless these three months; the restlessness is increasing as I have not been able to do more, but if, at the end of the year,
I cannot come forward and show my progress; imagine what my restlessness would be. It is in that spirit that we have been working, and with the co-operation, I hope to be able to come at the end of the year with a different story altogether. Various other items have not been touched upon, Speaker Sir, I promised that I would not take more than an hour and it is time that I should close my speech. Instead of dilating upon each item of the Budget, I would request the hon. Members to accept the budget as a whole. Even if hon. members are interested to discuss all items I am prepared to answer them. But as I said, I have not minced matters. I plainly told the House what I did in the Finance Department, as an administrator without knowing accountancy and banking. I do not wish to know them. I have felt the pulse of the people and with that feeling I have come forward. Though the Opposition Members felt hesitant to congratulate me, after all they have got to criticise me. I should take it that they congratulated me warmly and I reciprocate them. I thank you all.

(Cheers).

Mr Speaker

The House is adjourned till 9 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock on Friday, the 20th June, 1952