HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 11th March, 1953.

The Assembly met at half past eight of the clock.

[M.R. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker: Let us take up questions.

Police Excesses

†*52 (74) Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that two constables of Ganga-ram Police Station raided the village Ramnagar of Bathapalli Sivar in Madhira taluk, Warangal district on 25-12-1952?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the said Police constables destroyed the hut the only dwelling place of a peasant by name Motapothula Nagulu and carried away a cart-load of wood under the orders of the Sub-Inspector of Police?

(c) Whether it is true that the above Sub-Inspector necked out Shri Nagulu when he went to the Police Station for representing this case?

(d) If so, for what reasons?

Police personnel at Congress Session

*58 (75) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of extra police force including the plain clothed men stationed at various Railway Stations for Security purposes in connection with the visit of Ministers and other high personalities during the Congress Session in January, 1953?

†*Question was originally tabled by Shri Ch. Venkat Rama Rao but was put by Shri V.D. Deshpande under authorisation,
Wednesday, 11th March, 1953.

The Assembly met at half past eight of the clock.

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Mr. Speaker: Let us take up questions.

Police Excesses

52 (74) Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that two constables of Gangaram Police Station raided the village Ramnagar of Battapalli Sivar in Madhira taluk, Warangal district on 25-12-1952?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the said Police constables destroyed the hut the only dwelling place of a peasant by name Motapothula Nagulu and carried away a cart-load of wood under the orders of the Sub-Inspector of Police?

(c) Whether it is true that the above Sub-Inspector necked out Shri Nagulu when he went to the Police Station for representing this case?

(d) If so, for what reasons?

53 (75) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of extra police force including the plain clothed men stationed at various Railway Stations for Security purposes in connection with the visit of Ministers and other high personalities during the Congress Session in January, 1953?
(b) the amount of money spent on transportation of police personnel from the Districts to the City and on other police arrangements?

Extra police (Amount of money spent on transportation of police personnel from the Districts to the City and on other police arrangements): 

T.A. Bills (Extra police arrangements)

Extra police

Contingencies

Adjustment
(a) Whether Government are aware that several applications for permits to run buses on P.D.W. roads in Parbhani district were rejected on 3-2-1953 although, it was said by Government during the last session that there was no monopoly for bus permits?

(b) Whether Government are also aware of the demand for increased bus services from the public?

(c) Whether Government would arrange for redressal of the grievances of the people?

Answers to starred Questions Nos. 54 (184), 55 (184-A), 56 (184-B), 57 (184) and 58 (159) under unstarred Questions and Answers.
11th March, 1958.  Starred Questions and Answers

Shri D. G. Jerath R.A. Bhand - Minister of Health.

1. Are the 1958 rules and regulations for the treatment of eye diseases through the services of the National Eye Hospital, Delhi, still in force? If so, regularise them.

Shri D. G. Jerath R.A. Bhand - Regularising the rules and regulations for the treatment of eye diseases at the National Eye Hospital, Delhi.

Grievances

Shri D. G. Jerath R.A. Bhand - Regularise the rules and regulations for the treatment of eye diseases at the National Eye Hospital, Delhi.

Accident

Shri D. G. Jerath R.A. Bhand - Regularise the rules and regulations for the treatment of eye diseases at the National Eye Hospital, Delhi.

Private Parties

Shri D. G. Jerath R.A. Bhand - Regularise the rules and regulations for the treatment of eye diseases at the National Eye Hospital, Delhi.
**Bus Contractors**

*60 (171) Shri R. P. Deshmukh: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that certain bus contractors in Parbhani district are charging bus fares higher than the rates specified in the permits?

(b) Whether Government have taken any steps to punish such offenders?
11th March, 1953.  

*61 (172) Shri R. P. Deshmukh: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that certain bus contractors in Parbhani district are engaged in selling their road permits to the villagers with heavy profits?

(b) Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state:

Arrest of Municipal Councillor

*62 (180) Shri K. Vekatram Rao ( ): Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Md. John, Municipal Councillor was arrested on 16th February, 1953, by the S.I. of Nalgonda?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid S.I. refused to release him on bail and that he was taken to the Court with hands tied along the road?
Starred Questions and Answers  

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Home Minister to make enquiries from particular persons.

Mr. M. Buchia: Will the hon. Minister for Excise, Customs and Forests be pleased to state...
11th March, 1953. Starred Questions and Answers

(a) the total number of Sendhi trees allotted for the supply of Neera at Nanalnagar Sarvodaya Scheme during the A.I.C.C. session in January, 1953?

(b) Were the trees paid for and numbered?

Mr. Speaker: That question cannot be allowed.

INSECTICIDE SPRAY

†*64 (73) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture & Supply be pleased to State:

(a) Whether the insecticide was sprayed on Chana in Jawari Pati village of Sircilla taluks by the District Agricultural Department in the month of December 1952 at the requests of the local peasants?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the crops got completely dried up due to the above spraying?

(c) If so, what steps have been taken by the concerned Department to meet the losses suffered by the peasants?

† This question was originally tabled by Shri Ch. Venkatararam Rao, but the same was put by Shri V. D. Deshpande on authorisation.
The Minister for Agriculture & Supply

(d) Yes.
(b) No.
(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question. It is a suggestion.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: There is no question of 'Nuksan' at all.

Collection of Levy

*65 (254) Shri Vishwasrao Patil (Parenda): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Tahsildar of Parenda, Osmanabad District has issued orders to the patel, patwaris to collect levy (Jowar) compulsorily from the Agriculturists?

(b) Whether any such orders have been issued by the Supply Department?

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

Temple Funds

*66 (44) Smt. S. Laxmi Bai (Bundeesa): Will the hon. Minister for Law and Endowments be pleased to state;
11th March, 1958. Starred Questions and Answers

(a) the amount of collections from temples?

(b) the manner in which the funds are utilised for the welfare of the State?
Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members know the person, why not name him directly?

(Laughter)
Mr. Speaker: He will enquire into it.

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware of it at present.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members know it.

Unstarred Questions And Answers

H.S.R.P. Camps

Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

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

Shri D. G. Bindu: No; they are not inconvenience to the peaceful villagers. Only the Anti-social element and law breakers find the existence of these. Camps, a hindrance to the furtherance of their nefarious activities.
Unstarred Questions and Answers  11th March, 1953.  495

*55 (134A) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) the taluqs in the State where the H.S.R.P. is stationed?
(b) the period for which these have been stationed?

Shri D. G. Bindu: (1) H.S.R.P. Camps are now in the Districts of Warangal North, Warangal South, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad district and Mahbubnagar. Their location is periodically reviewed according to the situation of law and order.

(2) The period is indefinite and depends on law and order.

*56 (134B) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any non-mulkies have been absorbed in the H.S.R.P.?
(b) If so, the percentage of outsiders therein?
(c) Whether there is any scheme to train mulkies in H.S.R.P. to replace the non-mulkies?
(d) Whether there is any proposal to open Police Stations in villages of various taluks after the removal of the H.S.R.P. Camps?

Shri D. G. Bindu: Yes. Recruitment to H.S.R.P. Battalions in the first instance, was open to Ex-servicemen from all parts of the country.

(b) Mulkies 40%
(c) Non-mulkies 60%

Yes, a scheme for a training Centre for training Mulkies to replace outsiders ultimately is under consideration.

(d) No; at present there is no such scheme under consideration.

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

Whether any proposal to give some more chances to the failed candidates to appear for the High Court Pleader's examination is under the active consideration of the Government?
Shri D. G. Bindu: Government has already decided to give one more chance to the candidates to appear in the 1st & 2nd grade Pleaders Examinations under the Legal Practitioner Act which is being amended to give effect to this decision.

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

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

Whether it is a fact that all the appointments of Special Prosecuting Officers in the State are on temporary basis?

(b) If so, what will be their future?

(c) Whether there is any proposal before the Government to make the posts permanent and pensionable?

(d) If not, why the S. P. Os. are not allowed to practice on the Civil Side?

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

POLICE EXCESSES

26 (35) Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Police Daffedar, Papayya by name and a constable of Chintakani Police Station beat severely Kamakanti Nagayya and five other Harijans of Pallepadu village on 10-12-1952?

(b) Whether any representation was made to the concerned Deputy S.P. in this reagard?

(c) If so, what action has been taken on the matter?

Shri D. G. Bindu: (a) No, it is not a fact.

(b) Yes.
(c) Enquiries were made by the Deputy Supdt. of Police who found the allegations to be baseless and unfounded.

ARREST WARRANTS

27 (51) Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) Whether warrants for arrests are pending against the following persons of Nalgonda district?

1. Shri Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao of Suraypet taluk.
2. Shri C. Tirmal Rao, Suraypet taluk.
3. Shri Bhimreddy Narshimhareddy of Suryapet taluk.
4. Shri Dodda Narsayya of Huzurnagar taluk.
5. Shri Madhavarao of Huzurnagar taluk.
7. Shri Medarmatla Mattyya of Huzurnagar taluk.
8. Shri B. Yalmanda of Nalgonda taluk.
10. Shri Nermayal Krishna Murty of Jangaon taluk.
11. Shri Venkat Narsimha Reddy of Bhongir taluk.

(b) If so, for what and under which law?

(c) The places where the respective persons are said to have committed the offences and names of the complaints?

Shri G. D. Bindu: There are no warrants either in Criminal cases or under the Preventive Detention Act or Public Safety Measures Act, pending against the individuals at Serial Nos. 1 to 10. But there are two warrants pending against the individual at S. No. 11.

(b) and (c). In the case of individual at S. No. 11 the warrants were issued by the Munsiff-Magistrate, Bhongir, in Crime Nos. 20/50 of P.S. Bhongir and 8/50 of Police Station Ramayanpet, both under sections 83 and 87 of D.R.R. and Section 15 of P.S.M. Act.

Budget—General Discussion

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed to item No. 3: ‘Budget—General Discussion’. We can take up item No. 2 later on,
Was anybody on his legs yesterday when the House was adjourned?

(Pause)

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatam-General): May I continue my speech, Sir? I started my speech only three minutes before the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is why, I particularly asked whether anybody was on his legs?

(Pause)

Land arrears of the common man and the protected tenant. What is the standard of living?
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1953.

( Deduct )

Serve

Points

Land

arrears

( Neighbouring States )

Dry

( Rights )

Streets

Clear

( Non-mulkies Movement )
Technical

Hand over

Incident

(Sherry)

(Attack)

(Ober)

(Handover)

(Officials)

(Strike)

(District)

(Personality)
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1958.

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[Text content not visible in the image provided]
Food problem

Whatever the Minister in charge replies is supposed to be a correct answer.

Correct 
Investigate (Investigate)

Legal (Legal)

Illegal (Illegal)

Impartial Enquiry (Impartial Enquiry)

Moral (Moral)

Facts and figures (Facts and figures)

Joint Family Members (Joint Family Members)

Resign (Resign)

Partiality (Partiality)

Nepotism (Nepotism)

Popular (Popular)
504


Budget — General Discussion

In the case of the new scheme of land reforms, it is expected that the government will make a thorough study of the existing laws and regulations. The government has already taken steps to ensure that the new scheme is implemented effectively.

Land Reforms

The Land Reforms Act of 1958 was enacted to bring about a significant change in the rural sector of the country. The act was aimed at providing land ownership rights to the landless and marginal farmers. The act also provided for the abolition of tenant farming and tenancy laws.

Revised estimate

The revised estimate for the year 1958-59 is based on the actual production figures of the previous year. The revised estimate takes into account the changes in the agricultural sector and the impact of the new land reforms.

Factors

The factors that have contributed to the revised estimate include the increase in the price of agricultural products, the availability of credit facilities, and the improvement in the irrigation system.

Actuals

The actual production figures for the year 1957-58 were significantly higher than the estimated figures. This was due to the favorable weather conditions and the improved agricultural practices.

Flag

The national flag of Pakistan features a green triangle in the center, representing the country's agriculture and rural sector. The flag also includes a white star and crescent, symbolizing the country's Islamic heritage.

Financial Integration

The integration of the financial systems of Pakistan and its neighbors is an important aspect of the government's economic policy. This integration aims to facilitate trade and investment between the countries.

In conclusion, the Land Reforms Act of 1958 has had a significant impact on the rural sector of Pakistan. The government needs to continue its efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the act and to further improve the conditions of the landless and marginal farmers.
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1958.

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Feudalism

Abolition of Jagir Act

Equality

Linguistic Basis

Consolidate

Feeling

...
Development plans

Waste paper basket

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

Irrigation

...

 Shir Hayat Mehta (Mewar Bank).—Before discussing the financial position of the State, I would like to submit a few suggestions to the Finance Department in order to build up the financial position of the State.

1. The State Government should take immediate steps to increase the revenue through better collection and by improving the machinery of the revenue department.

2. The State Government should also make efforts to reduce the expenditure by rationalizing the budget and by cutting down unnecessary expenditure.

3. The State Government should also take steps to improve the banking system in the State by promoting savings banks and provident funds.

4. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale industrial project in the State.

5. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale educational project in the State.

6. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale health project in the State.

7. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale housing project in the State.

8. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale tourism project in the State.

9. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale agriculture project in the State.

10. The State Government should also consider the possibility of setting up a small-scale irrigation project in the State.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the financial position of the State can be improved by following the above suggestions.
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1953.

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Western Countries

Do you know the General Discussion plans for 11th March, 1953?

In Western Countries, there are some issues that need to be discussed. For example, the impact of economic policies on trade and investment. We need to consider how these policies affect the overall economy of the region.

In conclusion, the General Discussion for 11th March, 1953, will provide a platform for experts to exchange ideas and discuss the future of Western Countries.
11th March, 1958. Budget—General Discussion

New Land Reforms

Retrenchment

Stable

Distribute

Liabilities

Debts

Securities
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1953.

Market value (Civil Supplies) is considered the selling price of the goods. The market value of Civil Supplies is determined by the prices charged by the suppliers. The Civil Supplies are classified into two categories: (1) Non-essential supplies and (2) Essential supplies. The non-essential supplies include items like cloth, footwear, etc., while the essential supplies include items like rice, flour, etc. The market value of Civil Supplies is calculated by adding the cost of production, transportation, and handling to the basic price. The Cash Reserve is the amount of money that is kept in reserve by the government to meet any unforeseen expenses. The Cash Reserve is calculated by subtracting the outstanding loans from the government's total resources. The Five-Year Plan is a comprehensive plan that outlines the government's goals and strategies for the next five years. The Five-Year Plan is divided into two categories: (1) Economic Development and (2) Social Development. The Economic Development focuses on increasing the country's economic growth, while the Social Development focuses on improving the quality of life for the people.
Immediate Relief

Immediate Relief (11th March, 1958)

Budget—General Discussion

By [Name]

Discussion on the Budget presented in the Assembly of the [Province], held on [Date]

[Text of the discussion on the budget, including any amendments or discussions on specific items or policies.]

[Signature]
[Name]
[Position]
[Date]
دوسری حیز میں کھلا عرض کونی سے اور بالخصوص دومنہ کشتی سے ہتھا کہا۔

Law and order

دین اسکی باوجود دیہات سے لاہندہ آگر جہاز دراو جاچند ہیں، اس کی نیکی صورت کے لئے حکومت ہی آگد کے مزاج میں اور اسکی الیکس میں کونی تبدیلی ہیں۔ اس کی لگ بھگ حکومت کا کارنامہ ہے۔

کہ بنا ہے لکھے میں خاص ثقافت کی کوشش کی جگہ میں۔ ایک طرف تو کیوں کہ کوشش پر رول کے طور پر اور دیکھے اور یہ افسوس کسی کی کمی کہ رتی ہے۔ کیوں کہ کوشش کا برگریس کی طرف سے اس کی جگہ میں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ طرح لوگ غلط کر ے اور انہیں ہیں۔ وہاں کسانوں کو دومہرہ ہیں۔ غورتیں کی خصوص کوہتہ ہیں۔ کسانوں سے گھر گر لوگ کاروان کو مار بھی کہ کیجاتھے۔ حاضور تگہ کے تعلق ہے

Deputation

یہ دوہے۔ ایک کپن ہیشن

کبی اکثر یا تھا۔ یہاں اسنا تجہہ کیہ ہیں۔ بھی اس سے، اور ہیں۔ بھی اس سے

کوشش کی اور انہیں مسکن کی الحس کے لئے میں پر کو یہ ہے۔ صوف سیالی، پر اس پر ہیں گائے کا ٹھیک ہے۔ اور ہو ہے۔ ہے گروانا جاتھے ہے۔ پر اور ہے۔ کر گا کی اجتہاں ہے۔ یہ ہے۔ یہ ہے۔ ہے گرو، لکھے گرو کر گا کی اجتہاں ہے۔ اور ہیں۔

جلانہ ہے۔ یہ ہے۔ ہے۔ ہے ہے۔ ہے۔ کہا لوگ کو یہ ہے۔ کہا لوگ قانون میں من پر ہے۔

کسی نے کسی بہت نہیں کہا ہے۔ لوگ کہ ہی، کسی نہیں کہا ہے۔ لوگ کہ ہی، کسی نہیں کہا ہے۔

کان کی جاچانہ ہے۔ اور جو لوگ اور اوران کے اپنے کہاں ہیں ان کیسی جاچانہ ہے۔ اور جو لوگ اور اوران کے اپنے کہاں ہیں ان کیسی جاچانہ ہے۔

Reign of Terror

ورہوں کی رکنیت کی ہے۔ یہاں اور ہو ہے۔ وہاں اور ہو ہے۔ وہاں اور ہو ہے۔ وہاں اور ہو ہے۔

کیہ ہے۔ لوگ کہ ہی، کسی نہیں کہا ہے۔ اور کسی نہیں کہا ہے۔ اوہ نہیں ہے۔ اور جو لوگ اور اوران کے اپنے کہاں ہیں ان کیسی جاچانہ ہے۔ اور جو لوگ اور اوران کے اپنے کہاں ہیں ان کیسی جاچانہ ہے۔


Budget—General Discussion

[Discussion content]
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1958.

The text is in Sanskrit.

Budget—General Discussion

...
Budget—General Discussion 11th March, 1958.

The House, then, adjourned for recess till ten minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

(The House re-assembled after recess at 10 minutes past 11 of the clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)
Motion for increasing the strength of the unemployment Committee.

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

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is:

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

The Motion was adopted.

Budget-General Discussion..(contd).
बाद होते, पण ते फारच बोधवा उद्दीपने आले आहे. जेव्हा त्यांना अन्दरजपथांत उघडत होतो, तेठून सूर्य गोडी अंदरजपथांत ध्यायच्या असतात. जी ठिक व्यवहार सरकारच्या होत आहे तीतून अंदर गोडी मला स्पष्ट दिसते की पोलीसांच्या गतविषयी पेक्षा ३० लक्ष रुपये कमी खर्च केले जाणार आहेत.

गतविषयी आपण या वर्षाच्या अंदरजपथकांत मुख्यतः अनुभवकरून जो फरक आहे ती खालील माणासे आहे.
गत वर्षी विवाहावर ४४२ लक्ष रुपये खर्च होते पण या वर्षी ४७५ लक्ष रुपये खर्च होणार आहेत.
भागां मध्ये विवाहावरील खर्चाचे ३३ लक्ष सयाची वाढ आहेत.
हे विवाहावरील खर्चाचे १०७ लक्ष रुपये खर्च होते होतो तयाच्या वाढी या वर्षी १११ लक्ष रुपये खर्च होणार आहेत.
भागां ५ लक्ष सयाची वाढ खर्चाचे वाढ आहेत.
तत्साथे आरोपितांना गत वर्षी ३५ लक्ष रुपये खर्च होणार आहेत.
या वृत्तींना या वर्षाच्या अंदरजपथकांत पोलीसियातच यशस्वी आरोपीच्या कामाच्या सामान्यात बाधा आलेली आहे आपण नसल्याचे ध्यान दिसून आले आहे. पालक काहीही निर्णय दाखल करणाऱ्यास दुर्लक्ष हाती की पूर्णत जाणून घेऊन पोलीसांच्या खर्चाचे बांधू आहोत.

शिक्षण आपण आरोच यावर साधारणतः जितका खर्च होतो आहे त्यावेळा जास्त हाल काळ वाढले.
विशेषत: प्राथमिक शिक्षणातील बालीवर जास्त भर दिला पाहिजे. परंतु मला असे म्हणूनच आपल्या कोठातील, संग्रहस्थल, उपचाराची योजना तयार करायची असतात. त्यामुळे प्राथमिक शिक्षणात जास्त खर्च होते. आपण प्रामाण्यता शिक्षणाचा व्यवस्था मला दिले की जास्तच खर्च होते. या गोडीत्या मी मानात शिक्षण म्हणजेच लक्ष वेकंट सिद्ध केले. तसेच जे पैसे विवाहावर खर्च होतात त्या पैकी बृहत्ते पुढील शिक्षणात खर्च होतात.
शून्यानुसार वापरणाऱ्या गंभीरता शिक्षणाचा २३२ लक्ष रुपये खर्च म्हणूनच आहे. तयांची पुढील शिक्षणाचा १६२ लक्ष रुपये खर्च व्यवहाराचे आहेत; आपण फक्त ५५ लक्ष रुपये स्वयंसेवकांना खर्च होणार आहेत.
यावर असे स्पष्ट दिसते की स्वीकारी शिक्षणात खर्च काळ जास्त होणारे आहेत. मला सांगितले आपल्याची कोठा की, जोपर्यंत तीन शिक्षणाकेंद्रही हुल्ला केलेले बांधू लागणार कोटमाण, सामाजिक सुलभ्यता घडावड करावे. मला बांधू ती कार्यकर्ता अन्याच्या सामाजिक प्रमाणांना बांधू तीन नैतिकांना लक्ष करणे खालीलाच्या होत आहे. आपण जोपर्यंत माता सुविधित होणारे नाहीं ती तयार नैतिकां तयार होणारे नाहीत. सुविधित माता तुम्हाला पाहिजे बसतील तर स्वीकारी केले आता घडावड सामाजिक सुलभ्यता घडावड कराव. मला बांधू ती कार्यकर्ता अन्याच्या सामाजिक प्रमाणांना बांधू तीन नैतिकांना लक्ष करणे खालीलाच्या होत आहे. आपण जोपर्यंत माता सुविधित होणारे नाहीं ती तयार नैतिकां तयार होणारे नाहीत. सुविधित माता तुम्हाला पाहिजे बसतील तर स्वीकारी केले आता घडावड सामाजिक सुलभ्यता घडावड कराव.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: Then, we will continue till 2 p.m. Shri V. B. Raju.

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

If the actuals of 1951-52 are taken and compared with the revised estimates of 1952-53 and the budget estimates of 1953-54, it is evident that a progressive decline has been shown in the non-developmental activity of the Government. For instance, the police expenditure of Rs. 592.9 lakhs in 1951-52 has been cut down to Rs. 888.57 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1953-54. Similarly in respect of jails, though there is a bit of an increase, it is only in respect of ameliorative activity in the jails but it would be noticed that on the administrative side there has been a reduction. On administration it was 96.72 lakhs of rupees in 1951-52 while at the moment it has been cut down to Rs. 90.38 lakhs. Thus, if the figures are studied in a comparative manner, the opposition will agree that the party in power has moved, though slowly, in the right direction.
Apart from this, I would like to throw light on certain fundamental points which need consideration by the opposition also. If the expenditure side is analysed, it will be noticed that round about Rs. 16 crores is the expenditure on non-developmental activity whereas on developmental and nation-building activities it is just about Rs. 12 crores. This balance has to be disturbed in favour of developmental activity. The opposition and the party in power should strive to see that the expenditure on developmental activity should be raised to at least 50% more by next year. That should be the broad objective for both. I am sure that the party in power will endeavour to do its best in this direction and that the opposition will try to show ways and means to achieve this objective instead of attacking on one item or the other on political grounds. If on financial grounds and on administrative grounds suggestions are forthcoming, I am sure the Government will consider them.

Then another analysis of the budget will reveal that the tax income derived from the State is about Rs. 20 crores out of Rs. 28 crores—I think it is more than 20 crores of rupees. There is the other State tax income which is secured from the Govt. of India to the extent of Rs. 333 lakhs. Thus, the total tax income is the total sum of nearly Rs. 28 crores, whether it is secured through the Central Govt. or through the taxes collected by the State, is just about 28.72 crores of rupees. The Hyderabad Budget does not give the hope that there is any income which has got elasticity and which really exhibits the prosperity of the people. The income that ought to have been derived from commercial undertakings, from industrial undertakings, from power production etc., is not found in the Hyderabad Budget. The Electricity Dept. in Hyderabad has been losing hitherto. For the first time, this year a profit of Rs. 3 lakhs was on the revenue side. The income that was being secured from road transport, which really is the backbone of our future revenues, has declined. This is surprising—why surprising, it is shocking. An expanding concern, a concern which has been built as one of the best in India and which has been properly planned, has given us a shock this year. There is a very big fall in revenue this year through this source. I request the Government to institute an enquiry immediately into this matter and see whether there are wastages etc., or whether there is really a fall in passenger traffic. It has been said that there has been a decline in passenger traffic on the railways.
also. If that is the case and if it is true that in Hyderabad there is a fall in the passenger traffic, I shall have to say that there is no prosperity. I do not think that those persons who were formerly making use of the transport services are walking today. It is not the psychology or tendency of the people, when once they have taken to speedy travel and convenient transport, to forego that convenience and go by walk. This matter has to be examined thoroughly. I for one feel that the road transport organization has been left vague; neither a corporation has been constituted for managing it nor a Board Management has been existing; it is merely a Department of Govt. that is looking after it, which is not very healthy for such commercial activity.

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

The Central Government is giving us assistance for the implementation of our plans. I was discussing this matter with the officers of the Department. In this matter I feel it is my duty to bring to the notice of the House certain lacunæ. We are borrowing from the Central Government 2½ to 3
crores of rupees every year—it was 8½ crores last year and we are hoping to get 5.8 crores this year—for the implementation of plans which will go on for the planning period. The original demand was for 10 crores of rupees as central assistance in the shape of loans. May be, we have to go beyond the amount of Rs. 10 crores, because we cannot borrow from our local markets. Supposing we begin to borrow, there is the interest we have to pay on the amount and at the same time we have to redeem the loan; it might be a loan for 10 years within which period we have to redeem the loan. This redemption amount of the loan and the interest to be paid every year will go into our revenue budget. It is not merely borrowing and expending on capital works. How are we going to meet this liability? What is the source we will find to meet this? Is there any new taxation? I should say that we have reached a saturation point in taxation. If we go on taxing, I think we will be impoverishing the rural people. That is why I have come to the deduction that we have to look to the other sources of income through commercial activity, through industries and through power production and selling the power. How are the amounts to be repaid in respect of loans taken for capital works and the amount of nearly Rs. 10 crores which we have to spend under Revenue Account for nation building activities like education, public health and so on? We have to find out a way. Fortunately, we had secured an additional subvention from the Govt. of India to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores for the four years of the planning period, which is going to meet the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 crores, but it should not be taken that the money which we have is quite sufficient to meet our deficit budget. Even though this budget is balanced, I would say that it ought to have been a deficit budget. If we examine, we find that the moneys that have been provided for the planned items are not in the proportion as scheduled originally. Even though money may be made available, the structure of the Government and the administration is such that any expenditure should be progressive.

The point is how far are we going to implement the plan and to what extent. As I said, our budget ought to have been a deficit budget; it is bound to be like that as long as we don’t resort to new taxation or do not find any alternative sources of income. In this respect, we have to convince the Government of India—as originally represented—that they should provide us at least a sum of 1 crore of rupees to balance our budget.
The second point I would like to draw the attention of the House is about the threat of cancellation of export customs duty. We should make strong representations to the Government of India that they should allow us to continue export duty. Even about import duties, I feel that we ought to have gone a bit slowly. I am not making criticisms. What I say is that we must look to the present situation and the psychology of the people to pay taxes. We cannot afford to lose what we are getting. It is very difficult to get new sources of income. In the matter of sales tax also, there is a fall in the income.

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

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

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

Lastly, I should like to say that procurement and distribution of food should be done on a ‘no loss, no profit’ basis. When the Government of India withdrew the subsidy, we found that it was justified—at least some of us. Even though a sum of Rs. 12 1/4 lakhs has been provided for this, it has really gone up to Rs. 34 lakhs in the current year. If we analyse the expenditure incurred on the establishment of food procurement and distribution, we will notice that it is a constant figure—even though we have decontrolled jowar and other millets. We have now only rice and paddy to procure. This point we will have to examine carefully. Merely touching
this point from a political point of view will not give us a solution. It is essentially a financial problem and in my opinion the Treasury Benches and the Opposition Benches will have to put their heads together to find a solution. Whether the members are fully represented or not is not the point. In my opinion, only experts—who are still available—can save the Hyderabad finances.

Thank you.
Budget—General Discussion. 11th March, 1958.

families (conception) so as to be able to assimilate.

Crisis (resources) as being the chief attribute of the

officials (weakening) so that the resources may be

broad picture) as to be able to assimilate. (parasitic class)

(finances) so that the industrial (status quo) may be

maintained (parasitic classes) as to be able to assimilate.

A fight; parasites (tax) as to be able to maintain (status quo

question) as to be able to assimilate (orderly) as to

A.O.S. (I.G.) as to be able to assimilate (Union)

merchants (natural psychology) as to be able to assimilate.

Camel) as to be able to assimilate (last leaf) as to

Actual reality .)
11th March, 1953.  

Budget—General Discussion.

The present draft (poorer classes) was presented. The debate, however, seemed to be 11 percent upon the report submitted. The main argument was that the various (items) listed (parasitic classes) should (treasury benches) move (move) towards (status quo maintain) that the psychology (parasitic classes) maintain (maintain) their status, and keep (pockets) to support (status quo maintain) (move) to avoid (anti-people's) pockets being kept.

The people's movement (people's movement) is also very important. The argument is that the various classes (treasury benches) should maintain their status and keep (pockets) to support (status quo maintain) (move) to avoid (anti-people's) pockets being kept.

Orderly methods (orderly methods) are also very important. The argument is that the various classes (treasury benches) should maintain their status and keep (pockets) to support (status quo maintain) (move) to avoid (anti-people's) pockets being kept.

Counter-revolutionary attitude (counter-revolutionary attitude) is also very important. The argument is that the various classes (treasury benches) should maintain their status and keep (pockets) to support (status quo maintain) (move) to avoid (anti-people's) pockets being kept.

Bursting point (bursting point) is also very important. The argument is that the various classes (treasury benches) should maintain their status and keep (pockets) to support (status quo maintain) (move) to avoid (anti-people's) pockets being kept.
विषय-मंजिला

मार्च 11, 1953

सभी सदस्य

लौड रिफाम्स (Land Reforms) पक्ष के मंजिलाबाद के चिन्तानिर्देशकों द्वारा यह आदेश अद्वितीय गलती बुद्धियों की स्थिति ताज़ा है, जिसकी आयुक्त और उपाध्यक्षों को सारणी और बुधके सुधार पर विरोध किया जाता है। इन तीनों बातों पर दोनों पक्ष के किसी भी पक्ष करने का प्रयास करने की जमीनीयाँ जमानत पर ही है जिन सब बातों पर मेरे विचार प्रकट करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं लौड रिफाम्स विषय के बारे में जो विचार रखना चाहती हूँ। यह बातों जमीनदारों के पास जमीनी है और जिसकी मानदंडी 800 रुपये से अधिक है बुधके से मेरे विचार पाल करते अंग्रेज लोगों को जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है बुधके विला ने की अपनी आज जमीनी जमानत की तरफ से जमीन की जाती है। जब बुधके पर छाती चलावे के लिए बुधके पास बैठ नहीं होते तो नाहीं होता। मैं ग्रामीण बालिका मे हुई हुआ बुधके पार भी नहीं होता। विला वे अपनी जमीन को पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है। अपनी मे जमीनी जमानती के लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है। अनी जमीनी जमानती के लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है।

मैं जमानती के लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है। अनी जमीनी जमानती के लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है।

अनी जमीनी जमानती के लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है। अनी जमीनी जमानती के लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों के लिए सब जमीनी जमानती के लिए पैसे की बहुत जरूरत होती है।
11th March, 1953.  

Budget—General Discussion.

श्री माधवराव राओ लिकर— भी का की की हां हम देस्टचर्क बदल स्कर हैं—

बीने मे नीहां का बाबुल चाहे हम देस्टचर्क बदल स्कर हैं।

वरना नोल्से ने है भी की का हां हम जिन बांधकर हां हमारे भारत का नया सिलासम बनाना

हाँ तो है हां बांधकर ने हां हम विषाण सिक्का पार्टी मे रहकर बनाना है जिनसे हों

हां भी मानते हैं। लेकिन हम निजिम को किना फानस्ट्रॉचर बदल के की निकाल सकते हैं हमारे जब

विषाण का माता है तो फरमुख को भी मानना हां हमारे यथे लाजमी हो जाता है।

बीमारी राजस्थानी देशी—भिक्कु कुछ देना नहीं चाहती। अब विष बजेट मे मे देखकर हूँ कि

35 लाख रुपये शहरों की भलाई के किरें राहे गये हैं। लेकिन यह रकम रखते समय देशाँतों के

मजबूतों का कुछ भी विबंधाल नहीं किया गया। मेरे वियाल मे कम से कम आधी रकम तो किसमे

वे देशाँतों के मजबूतों के लिए राहती जहाँ भी। विसे से यह प्रता चलता है आपका देशाँतों की तरफ

कितना वियाल है।

छोटे तालाबों और हुंडों के किरे विष बजेट मे 50 लाख रुपये राहे गये हैं। यहां तो बहुत अच्छी

मेज़ है। लेकिन रकम रखने के किरे प्रदेश विभाग की वाते प्रस्ताण डिपार्टमेंट (Supply

Dept.) को दी जाय तो वियाला लाभ होगा। और लुन्दी की तरफ से यह तालाब और कुण के

किरे मदद के पीछे पर दी जाय तो तीन होगा। राजनीति प्रोत्साह भैया है कि पहले रकम बजेट

से मजबूत होगी हर फायदास्पद डिपार्टमेंट से मजबूत होगी और फिर तालाबकर दे मजबूत होने के बाद

बादी जायगी। जिससे काफी समय लगता है। विसे से यह राहती श्रेय वियाल मे दीजानी

बाहिर होंगे, जिससे वियाला गला अप्राप्त की स्कीम मे भिक्कु मदद होगी।

20 लाख रुपये प्रायमरी बेन्युरकेयन के किरे राहे गये हैं। विसे गये नवे प्रायमरी स्कूल लोगे

जायंगे। यह प्रायमरी स्कूल अधिक से अधिक देशाँतों ने लोणजाने नचले जिससे गरीब किंसानों

के लकड़ी को प्रायमरी विषाना मिल सके। विसे के किरे सब स्टेट मे प्रायमरी बेन्युरकेयन कंपनी

करते नचले। और बुले के किरे ही रुपये लाख होना चाहिए।

पिसे साल के बजेट मे 10 लाख रुपये बेस्त्रूट कास्ट (Scheduled castes) के लोगों

की सुधार के किरे रहे गये थे। लेकिन विष राल के बजेट मे सिर्फ साहबसात लाख रुपये ही राहे गये हैं।

पिसे साल के किरे साल जिन लोगों की भालाकी के किरे कम रहे गये हैं। क्या गलत होने मे यह समझना है कि यह निज लोगों की हालत गुन गयी है? मे तो दृढ़त से यह कहना चाहिए हूं कि

बांध तो है लोगों की हालत बुद्धी बदलना है। जिसे वियाला अगर गरीबी निकी कितने मे है तो
Budget—General Discussion.


इन कोषों ने जितनी मुसीबतों अज्ञातक बुझाई है ज्ञाती दूसरे जितनी नहीं बुझाई है। कम्यु-निस्त्र और रामायणों में अगर किसी को जियादा कस्तो बुझाया है तो वह शिक्षा को हुआ है। हमारे देश है वह कि तेलंगाना में मध्यवर्ती होते ही तब वहाँ के इन कोषों को काफी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ा है। राजनीति आकर कम्युनिस्ट्स भिन्ने पीटा करते थे। और दिन में आकर पुलिस भिन्ने हां करे के मार्गी का नहीं करते थे। 

याने धोनों तरफ से लोग कुर्सी जाते थे। जिन्हीं दिनों हुई पर वह अंशक छिन्ने जियंता को ग्राही और बुझुने बुझी तरह सताता गया। उसे लोगों की मदद के लिये सरकार को सरपथ दी जियादा बच्चे करना चाहिए। इसके 10 लाख रुपये रखे गए थे। इस लाख सारी लाख रुपये ही रखे गये और बायद यह समय कर की अब इन कोषों की धारत काफी सुवर्ध है। 

अगे में बने बजे में 2-3 लाख रुपये ही आए रहेंगे। जिसका मुख्य अभी के दर है। अपने इसे बजेते में पोलिस पर होने वाला बच्चे गए सारे के मुखाबले में इस सार कम किया है यह तो अपने 

विकुल ठीक किया। इसके सती पार्टीविद्या का नाम ती कि पोलिस का बच्चे बहुत जियादा है। 

सो मान कर आपने बुझे कमी की है इसके लिये तो धस्यवाद लेकिन फिर भी जितना बच्चे कम होना चाहिए या बुझाना नहीं किया। फिर भी कुछ न कुछ हुआ। बेवबुद कार्य को सब देने का मौर जीते को भुले रहे मह भुले से अपने बच्चे कम किया यह भिन्नु हंदी नहीं किया। बुस्पर 

वियादा से जियादा बच्चे करती चाहिए जितनी ही कफर में अपना समाप्त करती है।
Budget—General Discussion.

582 11th March, 1953.

In his Budget speech, Mr. Khan, Minister for Finance, presented the budget for the fiscal year 1953-54. The budget is based on the assumption that the economy will continue to grow at a rate of 4% per annum. The revenue surplus for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,500 million, while the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 3,000 million. The budget calls for an increase in the indirect tax revenues, while the direct tax revenues are expected to remain constant.

The budget also includes provisions for the development of infrastructure, education, and health. The government plans to increase the allocation for these sectors to ensure sustained economic growth. The budget is expected to improve the living standards of the people and reduce poverty.

In conclusion, the budget is a comprehensive document that outlines the government's plans for the future. It has been prepared with the aim of promoting economic growth and social development.
Budget—General Discussion.

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Nation building works
Law and order
Essential services
Administration
Heavy

Police Settlement

Public works

Essential services

Police Settlement

Heavy

Dispensaries

Hospitals

Assistance to various institutions

Education

Health

Vocational training

Agriculture

Public works

Housing

Power

Transport

Communication

Defense

Other public expenditure

(continued)

Education

1. Nation building works

2. Law and order

3. Essential services

4. Heavy administration

5. Police Settlement

6. Health

7. Dispensaries

8. Hospitals
11th March, 1953.  

**Budget—General Discussion.**

In the budget speech, the government has proposed a number of new initiatives and measures. These include increased funding for various sectors, tax reforms, and new policies aimed at promoting economic growth and social welfare.

The government has also acknowledged the need for better infrastructure development, particularly in rural areas. This is expected to create jobs and improve living standards for the people. Furthermore, the budget includes provisions for addressing the growing issue of unemployment.

The government is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. It has proposed measures to increase the effectiveness of government expenditure and to reduce corruption.

In conclusion, the budget aims to lay a strong foundation for the country's economic development and to improve the quality of life for all its citizens.
Budget—General Discussion.
11th March, 1959.
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... (286) روٹے وصول کے جائزے کے لئے، لیکن اسے باوجود بھی میرے ان کا لئے
زیادہ رقم کی رکھنی گی اسی ہی نمبر، اسی مانثا دول کہ حالات کہ وہ جس
کے حکومت محسوب ہے اسے لئے مالک کی جیز کسی کی جگہ نہیں تو
اس کے باوجود مالک کی جیز کسی کی جگہ نہیں

(اسے جڑکرنا
ضروری ہے۔) اسے علاوہ اور ایک زمرہ کا ہے کہ دون یا ادھر کے شہریوں کی مکتی

Intelligents

(چاہئے ہیں انٹلیجنسیا)

ابنی کے مفاد کے کام کرنا منہ دو تعلیم باندہ، ہوں دس، جبھی کا راہ دو
اے مطالبات کو م/ms قی صورت رہنے مکانوں جاری ہے۔ ہماری گذشہ سال کا دیکھ بھی ہے ہم
سریALLOWANNے ملے کی وصول میں نہیں ایک کو روہ کریں راز، وصول کے جائزے رضیکر
کے لئے میں جویا مانی ہے۔ میں کسی کام کا کرنا کہ اس میں دیکھا یہ ہے۔ دہاون میں
ہوسکتا ہے۔ لیکن مکسان کی اور مزدوری رہا ہے۔ ہن سے مکثرہہا کی کتابی ع
کریکہ ہیں۔ دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے۔ دہاون میں کس مکشر پذیر میں
لیکن اس نے پہلے پہل ہے۔ ہماری یادباد میں
کریکہ ہیں۔ دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے۔ دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے
دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے۔ دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے۔ دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے
دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے۔ دیوی دیکھا یہ ہے۔ د
کس لمحہ اور قسم کی حالات کو سمجھنے کا ہیں؟ اگر مکسان
برجو خزیہ! یہاں جانتا ہے۔ اگر مکسان حساب اگاہ کے جالے تو مکسور کہ مکسان
تناسب سے خرچ نہیں جو نہائے تنساسب سے شہروں نیہوئے یہ۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ
یہ کسی بنیت سے دہاون کی حالات سدیہ ہے۔ لیکن یہ صوت اظہار بہت بیش نہیں ایک
اب توکسانوں بہ یابانگی بھی وائی ہو۔ دو نوم یہ کہ عالج کی آنمد ملائمہ (30).
سے زاویہ نہو۔ ہماہو ہراکچی ہے۔ درورتے کے لیعاقب سے مکسان کی آنمد ملائمہ ہے
زائر اور مزدوری آئندہ ایک تو زکری گی۔ اب مہنی آئندہ (30).
روئے آئندہ
کی تقدیر کسانوں رہائے ہاں کا جاری ہے۔ کھٹکے سے آئندہ (30) روئے زکری گی
لیکن اسے بخلاء ام دیکھنے کے نئے شہروں میں۔ نئے سکر پیژے (30) روئے
ذخروا حاصل کریکی ہیں۔ عیسی وہ (30) گیا زائر آئندہ بالکا زائری۔ اس کی وجہ
بیچ اور اس
برمگر نہوں جاہیز سمجھے امید کہ اسی ہے۔ اسی عہدہ دار خود ایک تنگا ہو ہے کی
کولینگی تاکہ اس اکتا ملک کہ ہو۔ میں یہ بھی کہہ دیکھ گی اس سل سے مہار
کیہ کہ طرح وصول نہیں کی گی۔ سمجھیے ہے وصول کی حاصل جاری ہے۔ میں مرم چلا
نہائے ہوئے میں یادتان کہ دیہا تو کی کیا حالات ہے۔ میرے ہے میرے جل تعلقہ میں
کہ شاہ سال 820 ایک کور کی لکھتہ ہوئی۔ یہیک اس سال اسی کے مقابلا میں (31)
ایک کور کی لکھتہ ہوئی۔ یہیک اس سال وہاں سے میں کہ رہا ہے۔ میرے جیر کی ہند ہے
بیرکر رہے ہے۔ وہاں جو بد حال ہے اسکو سمجھنے ضروری ہے۔ ایکا رہی اور دوسرے
مکاتب میں اسی کی لکھتہ ہوئی رہی ہے۔ ہمارے مارک کی ہند ہے۔
لکھی گئے کہ قوت خودگری کا جا رہی ہے۔ خاص طور پر بہین جلد آپاد کی نسبت کہہ دیکھا
Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

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

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

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

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

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

Taking for example the idea of 'a capitalist budget' they have dubbed so because therein comes the reference of Jagirdari and Zamindari—I do not want to digress very much. My friends have been most liberal to me in their sentiment this time. I cannot help saying a few things which are facts. One should remember that a democratic Government has come into being in Hyderabad only last year; and for the past 8 or 4 years those who were in charge of Government tried to bring in measures which would ensure the establishment of a democratic Government. They tried to democratise the whole structure and within this period, whatever achievements were possible were attained. I would ask the hon. members about the achievements of other Countries—I would simply use the words 'progressive country' as some of our opposition members would say. Look at the picture that we are trying to present today over this problem of Jagirdari and Zamindari and other allied matters which hon. members opposite would like to raise more as a political issue. Let me tell them that in the most progressive country of their imagination, after the Revolution of 1920, they introduced what is called N.E.P., the New Economic Policy. That was certainly not socialistic in structure, leave alone the question of being communist, because even today that progressive country does not feel it is fit enough to be called a 'communist
country' and it calls itself a 'socialist republic'. Immediately after the revolution, when they found that things were not going on well and people were rebelling against the economic policy that was existing, they introduced that New Economic Policy which was nothing else but a capitalistic system of working out the Government. It may be noted that this was in the most progressive revolutionary country and if we analyse what had happened there, there was chaotic condition for a period of 5 or 7 years. The first 5 year plan itself came by 1928; the next 5-year plan was for the period 1933-38; the third, 1938-43 and the fourth for the period 1943-48, during the war period. In all these plans, when they found that it was difficult for them to manage, they wanted the help of technicians and material resources from capitalist countries. They took them from America, from Belgium, from England, from France and other countries. Lenin himself stated that the economy of their country needed a change in order to go ahead. Considered in the light of this, I ask, what is wrong with mixed economy? What is wrong with compensation? Do not think for a moment that I am trying to protect the interests of the Jagirdars and the Zamindars. That certainly is not my intention. I shall be one with the opposition if they can reduce that compensation to almost nothing. This is a different question altogether. I feel it is for me to say a few things about the politics we adopt and why we adopt them. Along with the question of Jagirdari, the question of Sarf-e-Khas also is there. People have raised the question of compensation, privy purse and all that. These questions of privy purse and compensation did not crop up yesterday or day before; they were there for many years, say, for more than 70 years. When the State could not find necessary funds to meet the expenses of the Nizam, he was given landed estate. At the time when Police Action took place here, all over India including Madras, Uttar Pradesh and other States measures were in progress for the abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari. The Government here started thinking on these lines with a view to introducing 'mixed economy'. We have to understand this background. All this was achieved within three or four years from the date of attaining Independence. This is a process which any country has got to go through. Today, China proclaims that it is against capitalism, still it is a mixed economy. It is not wholly socialistic in character. This is the basic truth. If we look at from the other aspect, i.e., from the economic aspect, I would like to know from the members sitting on Opposite Benches the position in respect of men, money and material during and after the Revolution what a colossal loss of men, money and material. After all what are
the changes they have effected; what was the amount of time
taken by them to achieve the present level. Even the most
progressive country to come to the present level has taken 30
years. During the first five years of the revolution, nearly
40 lakhs of people died of starvation. But not even one died
in our country. So the question is that of adoptability, that
may suit our conditions. People quote Burma; England
and other Progressive countries; but I do not like to hear any
quotations from any country. This is our Bharat and every­
thing we do, is from our own angle. People may call it good,
bad or indifferent, we look at our own requirements and adopt
ourselves to the needs of the country. That is certainly the
policy of our Government. We are grateful to the Govern­
ment of India for what all they did for us. We were the
first to abolish the Zamindari. I very well remember what
was written in papers and the sentiments expressed outside
the State regarding taking over of Sarf-e-Khas and Jagirs
yielding an income of $\frac{3}{2}$ crores. In the course of 10 or 15
years the whole process will be completed.

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

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

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

One of the hon. Members called this a 'bankrupt budget'. He said that the figures relating to debt, reserves and loans were not complete. I entirely agree. But no mistake has been made. We have given the figures under different heads.
We have not calculated for every rupee. To the extent we could show, we have shown large sums, but smaller items, we have not been able to show because, then the list will run very long. If hon. Members want further details, they can certainly approach me any time.

_Shri V. D. Deshpande_: There is a difference of one crore of rupees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the hon. Members of the Opposition said that the budget in some respects is an over-estimate, and in another an underestimate and presents a rosy picture in parts. I would like the hon. Member to locate the over and underestimates. Another hon. Member tried to point out that the technical advice given to me was not correct and the technical experts were not endowed with correct presight to make a correct appreciation of things to come. I do not know, if there is anybody in this House—unless he be an astrologer—who can read the situation in advance and tell us what the future would be like, how the national and international trade will fare and so on. We have got to plan the budget for a period of nearly an year. During this period many things may happen. Even during last year, the international gold standard varied so widely that from 380 rupees it came down to 270 or even less. Could any body envisage this? There was a time when it was believed that if Korean War ended peace would prevail in the world. Then something cropped up again. Only recently one of the foremost leaders of the world, Marshall Stalin died. No one can anticipate the repercussions these incidents will produce on the national and international trade situation. Things change due to various causes.
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There has been trade depression due to various causes. Every one of us as financier would have appreciated those causes, and due to those fluctuations the estimates we have made might have not proved correct. Subvention has been an above estimate. We feel so happy about the subvention. Would we not feel happy if we get more money? But even that we did not exactly know. If any one could have said to us that such an amount would be our subvention, that the amount of money that we would have spent on developmental activities would have been much more than what I had earmarked last year. I am extremely sorry that I had to curtail the expenditure on development activities, but the financial stringency was so great. It would not be wrong to divulge here in the House as to what happened last year when I took charge of the portfolio of Finance.

Just before Police action, there was a reserve of nearly 86 crores of rupees in the State's treasury. About 20 to 25 crores of rupees had been spent away before Police Action by the then Ministry. Subsequently, due to various causes improvements-administrative expenses, law and order position by the time I took over, the amount was roughly about Rs. 14 crores. After setting apart the money for the I.T.F. and other things, I had to run the Government with hardly 2 crores of rupees and the monthly expenses were somewhere about 3½ to 4 crores of rupees. Every moment was anxious for me. In view of that, if today I am very happy because of bigger subvention I have been able to balance the budget and that the finances of the State are sound, would I be wrong? people do not keep the complete picture of the difficulties that I went through the whole of last year. If, every month, to the treasury I had to say that Government was not in a position to meet its demand, would not the credit of the Government be at stake? I have somehow maintained the prestige of this Government. Under these circumstances, was it wrong to cut down a little expenditure of the developments? That is why I said that one should look at the whole picture and not from narrow angle nor from the point of view of the needs of a particular constituency. We must look at the picture of the finances of the Station, in a broader view.

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

Very many Members have said of the excess collections in jagir areas and excess levy on foodgrains. Of course, we are trying to do our very best in this direction. Defects there will always be and to the extent possible, we will strive to improve the situation, but I will only say that whatever defects we notice are our own. The Ministry must bear the brunt. If administrators had the advantage of experience and knew how to invest their money and get proper return where corruption would occur, where it had got to be rooted out, where bribery was taking place and all those things, I think things would certainly have been very much better. We had just stepped in and it would have served no purpose to have pleaded our inexperience. We were certainly inexperienced last year. At that time there were four ministers who had experience of the administration for nearly 1½ years. Look at their record today. They progressed rapidly, because they were able to work hard, and devote more attention to it since there was no legislature here then and they did not have to face this legislature. They could devote all their time morning and evening gathering information, gaining experience and understanding things from the colleagues who had already an administrative experience of 20 to 30 years. Our own colleagues became tutors to some of us, youngsters. Do the hon. Members want me to put my knife in the dark. No surgeon would do it. I would rather commit an omission and try to rectify it later and not try to cut into the main artery and kill a person. What is the wrong that we have done? Have we committed any big mistake for which you should thrash us? Are we not trying to understand administration?

We certainly give credit to the civil service. Many people have said that as Ministers and as Chief Minister we have been drawing only Rs. 1200/- whereas some of the Secretaries are drawing Rs. 2000/- and above. Certainly this should not be the case. We have been moving in the matter. Because some references to other countries had been made, I would like to mention certain things. What is Burma today after all. I do not like to make comparisons between one country and another. It would be wrong on my part sitting on the treasury benches to do so.
I personally feel that this should be of the record as far as
the Press is concerned, but to the House I would say that
today India's prestige is the highest in the world. Take the
question of rehabilitation of refugees. Immediately on the
advent of independence, from among the services, the English
I.C.S. Officers retired and some opted out to Pakistan and
only 15% remained. And what is it that out Civil Services
have not done? They might have received salary, but had they
not been loyal to the country? One crore of refugees came
into the country, the like of which the world had not seen,
and inspite of that no epedimic broke in the country. Could
we not give credit to the medical services for their glorious
achievements? Within a period of six months or more 600
Rajahs and Maharajahs were liquidated. Should we not
give credit to our police officers for maintaining law and order
without any untoward incident? Is it not again the same
Civil Service who contributed to the glorious chapter in the
history of Kashmir?

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

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

Regarding the question of the status quo-administration it has been said that the structure is the same, it is passive, it is insensible, it is not trying to understand the people, and it has lost contact with the people etc. I do not believe that any of these are correct, although much of our time might be consumed by the desk work. Many of the members not necessarily from the Treasury benches came to me on several occasions and I heard their representations. I do not think any minister has ever refused to meet any representative just because he came from a particular quarter. Irrespective of their party affiliations they will be given full hearing because they have behind them the people. May be in some matters replies were not sent promptly. We have ourselves taken much time in some cases. I must confess that some of the files had been lying with me for months. I had to understand them. The hon. Members would have done the same thing if they were in my place. Some lapses might have occurred in the beginning. But now, things are moving very swift. The Secretarists have been cautioned for the speedy movement of files, spanning which they have to furnish explanation. This applies from the lowest to the highest ranks. We are doing our best and with more experience we hope to serve the people better. Some members made reference to remission to collection of taxes remitted.

Shri V. D. Deshmukh: What about scaling down of salaries?
Dr. G. S. Melkote : I will come to that.

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

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

**Mr. Speaker**: You can continue upto 2 p.m.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>Rs. lakhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948/49</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949/50</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950/51</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951/52</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952/53</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953/54</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This works out to 19.97% on the total revenue. In Bombay, the Government is spending Rs. 1974 lakhs as against the sum of Rs. 559 lakhs which we are spending here. Bombay revenues are double the revenue estimates of ours. It is evident from this that the Bombay Government is spending nearly four times the amount which we spent last year, on maintenance of law and order. Madhya Pradesh which is about the size of Hyderabad is spending about Rs. 594 lakhs. Many of the hon. Members have said that we are not spending sufficient amounts on nation building activities. I may assure the House that we are prepared to spend almost every pie of what we are getting provided there is complete law and order.
But is that prevailing today? Of course, comparatively, the condition is better, and that is why we were able to curtail the expenditure on Police substantially. But even today some members have said that there is lawlessness in the village parts. As people were peace loving, a few constables were able to maintain law and order before. But today for every small demand people are made to agitate and any occurrence in rural areas is taken advantage of with the result that some members even hold out the threat of a revolution. I would ask, whether there are no underground heroes roaming about? Do we not still hear persons going about in the rural areas with arms? Do we not hear instances of houses being burnt down in the villages? To the extent that such things will not happen and to the extent the people will take to constitutional methods, money will be spent on development activities. I am prepared to cut down the police expenditure to the minimum provided law and order situation comes to normal. Since some members have characterised this budget as a police budget, I would like to take the House to the pre-police action days and show the figures regarding the expenditure incurred on police then. At that time, the so called army was a super police. That army was thrust into service—as many of the members from the opposition benches may be aware—in Nalgonda in the year 1946. They were used as adjunct to the police. The army budget was also there at that time. 40% of the State area comprised Jagir and Sarif-e-khas. There was also the Nazme-Jamiat. All these things are to be taken into account when examining the police expenditure for the years before police action and after the police action. After all, we are spending much less than what was spent in 1946. I shall give the figures. In 1947/48 about Rs. 160 lakhs were spent when the pay and service commission revised the whole scales. In 1948/49 after the revision of the scales of pay Rs. 847 lakhs were spent. I am only striving to prove that this government in spite of handicaps is trying to reach the level of the pre-police action expenditure on police as desired by the hon. members. Since I have accepted their suggestion, I hope they will try to help me in maintaining law and order in the State. The percentage of expenditure incurred on the police in the neighbouring States is as follows:

- Bombay: 14.9%
- Madras: 6.10%
- Madhya Pradesh: 10.07%
- Bihar: 12.19%
- Hyderabad: 14%
That shows, our expenditure on police is less than in Bombay and slightly higher than other States.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Gazetted Posts</th>
<th>No. of Non-Gazetted Posts (Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>65,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>81,181</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>1,12,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,14,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Last year, I tried to know the reaction of the House regarding the multiple and single point tax. The Members of the Opposition felt shy to be associated with the Merchant community. They felt shy because people would call them 'Capitalistic.' Today a sudden change as come over, perhaps due to the tactics of the Opposition Benches. Whenever it is inconvenient to them they introduce new tactics. Bombay has made certain alterations at the first point and the last point. My mind is not rigid. I would agree to these changes. Next year, we will have to forego another 3½ crores by abolition of export customs. Taxes are already high, agricultural income tax is not there; sales tax is an indirect tax. So unless as suggested by my friend, Shri Raju, we develop our industries other sources of revenue and further avenues of taxation will not be available. Reliance merely on land revenue and often taxes unconsciously paid by a poor buyer is not good.

If anybody wants a luxury, he is conscious of it but the poor buyer of a necessary commodity pays more tax unconsciously. The Congress is not wedded to encumber the poor. This state of affairs should improve. Multiple point sales tax yields more income. In Russia, today 58.6 percent is the yield. In the first two years, people worked for 15 hours there and even now, whenever the State needs money, one month’s pay is compulsorily taken off. We have not done anything like that. We have to forego customs, surcharge etc. All of us have to put our heads together and achieve this.

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

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I would like to do away with the export and surcharge, provided we get sufficient income. What is wrong if I levy a betterment tax. Today how much am I going to get by this; 1.5 lakhs or so as against an annual expenditure of nearly 7 crores on capital expenditure. I improve the social and economic condition of the people in
those areas. I get money from other areas and put it there for their improvement. Will they not pay back at least to those areas? What is wrong about it. Similarly, with the industries also: the industrial structure has got to be changed. My hon. friend, the Minister in-charge will speak on the industrial policy etc. If there is trouble, it is certainly not due to us. I have called the Members of Opposition and told them: "Do not rake up trouble with regard to Hatti Gold Mines. They are already working on loss". We are anxious that housing conditions should be improved. I went there in last April. I asked the management to take up the matter with the Centre and see to what extent we could ameliorate their condition. But before anything could be done and in spite of my giving the necessary information—I should not call it warning, they did not heed my word. To me, labour is labour irrespective of their ideologies and irrespective of their affiliations to different political parties and I would like to do every thing that is possible for them. But in order to maintain their hold on the labourers, many things are said vociferously here. I should like to tell the House that I have made arrangements for a few lakhs of rupees and at present about 80 or 40 houses are being constructed. To whatever party we may belong, economics is economics. Housing condition is difficult but this Government will do every thing that is possible.

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

Regarding wasteful items of expenditure, I have not much time to deal with all the items here, though I am prepared to answer everyone of them satisfactorily. About the currency problem I have to say a few words, because it is
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11th March, 1953.

very important. Hyderabad has integrated itself with the rest of India. So many changes took place before we took charge of Government. But since we took charge, one of the important items that we attended to was the abolition of customs duty on imports. Since then various bills have been introduced in this house with a view to bringing Hyderabad to the level of neighbouring States. Two important matters are still to be attended to, one is the currency and the other is customs duty and surcharge on exports. The Government of India have taken decision for demonetising the O.S. Currency from 1st April and this Government has also agreed to it. But, how is this change going to take place? How is it going to affect the man in the street. Various representations have been made—I would not call them 'threats' but a few dire consequences if certain things are not attended to have been pointed out. I would like to know for whose sake they are pleading—obviously on behalf of the labour and the non-gazetted staff—the proletariat, which is always amenable to their advice is made to agitate. The pleading is not for the Kisans, or for the villagers. The entire population in the State is going to be affected by this change over. The non-gazetted ranks may be less than one lakh and the labouring class, one lakh. The pleading is for 2 lakhs only out of 200 lakhs, i.e., 1% of the population. To please these two lakhs Government has been asked to pay in equal amount in I.G. If I agree will it not cause inflation. The Members of the Opposition may say 'No'. It is agreed that the common man, the man who sells pans, beedies, vegetables, the milkman, the house-owner and people of such class would expect equivalent payment in I.G. I feel that this 1% of the people are trying to shelve off their responsibility because there is somebody else, to shoulder it i.e. the Government and the Industrialists. But I ask, what about the rest of the population? Do the hon. Members suggest that the Government should equalise the taxes or else how can I meet the situation? Even supposing I give in I.G. currency, then these people are not going to pay their house rent at par. They will resist it at every point. We all of us shout against black marketing and we want the morale of the nation to be such that they would resist such inroads and corrupt practices. Does this Government represent all the people or only the non-gazetted ranks and the industrial labour. Nobody would pay rent in I.G. on par with O.S. They would say to the house owner 'Look here, I used to pay 80 rupees H.S. which come to 44 I.G. and therefore I would pay only this much. If you are not satisfied, go to the Court of Law' The eviction
is so difficult, that the house owner cannot do anything. People are resisting this inroad and corruption. By paying equal sums in I.G. Govt. will incur only an expenditure of 1 crore. But what about the Kisans? Shall I convert their taxes also into I.G. i.e., increase it by 16\%? The industrialists will also say the same thing. I am not in sympathy with the industrialists, but with the industries. How will they compete with the industries in the neighbouring States? Should no the Members help this Government. Which is trying to help the people in resisting these corrupt practices or shall I give one crore because there is pleading for that? We have examined every one of these items and found that this Government should remain firm. I would plead with hon. Members to consider this problem sympathetically. I am always open to correction. I would like to stand by the people. If I cannot help the people I cannot help the non-gazetted ranks or anybody else. That is the stand Government has taken and if the stand is correct, I am sure the Members of this House and the people outside will support the Government and see that the changeover comes as smoothly as possible, for the well being of the State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how much time is left for me. I have got to speak about the five year plan, the budget and so on. If the House is tired, I will stop if the House wants I will continue.

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

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

So many criticisms have been made and I am in a position to answer each one of them satisfactorily. If any point remains unanswered hon. Members may raise them during the discussion on cut-motions. Or, If any hon. Member is anxious, he can come to me and I will give him all facts at my disposal. This is a period of transition. There is the question of mixed economy. We are in the process of non-violent revolution. Our Government have done their best. We are aiming at an welfare State, and we are to do the maximum good to the maximum number of people. If the principle of Welfare State is accepted, then planning must necessarily come in. If it is a question of appointing a few relatives, then planning is not necessary. If the lot of the people in the State, has to be improved socially and economically then
planning is indispensable. While we plan, we must necessarily keep in mind the money we command. We cannot immediately attend to all the needs of every village, though this is our ultimate objective. There are divergent views on this. I myself felt at one time, that after freedom our first duty would be to stand by the people. Crores of rupees should be spent towards improvement in rural areas. Their needs are first waters, second roads, third schools, fourth hospitals, fifth restoration of tanks and wells and sixth improvement of agriculture. About 15 or 20 crores or a little more have been allotted for this purpose over a period of 8 years. I can tell the villagers what freedom is. May be, after all their needs are attended to, say after the next ten years or so, I thought I could attend to Tungabhadra and other projects, but the immediate necessity of time of food. We cannot go on importing food from outside, at a heavy cost. The prime need of any people is food. That is the reason why agriculture has received the priority. If the villagers are contented, I need not tax them any more. I can tax them in different ways. Is not labour itself a form of tax? We can ask them to build roads, hospitals and so on with their own labour. I can ask them to repair the tanks. That will be easy. This is another aspect of looking at the five year plan. The Central Government and the Planning Commission thought that in the present context, when the world is being threatened with another international turmoil, we must be self-sufficient in food.

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

I have tried to place before you the economic conditions, and budgetary position. What is it we can not achieve with the co-operation of intelligent workers. I hold that the finances of the State are sound. The people are living in a healthy climate now. Last year I showed deficit and this year it has been balanced. The credit of Hyderabad has gone high here and in the neighbouring States. I can go to the market and ask them loans, District-wise and State-wise. I can say that I will reinvest the money collected from each district, in the same district or over the State, if I collect it from all the people of the State. The capitalist spends money in the hope of making profits. Even from that point of view—form the jagirdars or capitalist's point of view—what is that I can get if I invest in education, I do not get any profits. I would like to collect all the moneys not as a tax hoarder, but in order to repay to the State every pie that is collected in some form or other. I have presented a balanced budget, so that our prestige goes high and I would be able to tell the people that our financial position is sound. The Members will see within three or four years the progress that we will make, we will have green fields, to abundant electricity, several factories in running condition and unemployment gone to the minimum. No country would be able to do all these things in a short time. Imagine the conditions that prevailed in Russia during 1928-1980, there was great unemployment and so on. Imagine the position of China before the present revolution. I have also got figures in this regard, but I do not want to say anything more. What is it that we in India cannot do? I assure the hon. Members that we will go ahead like any other nation.

Thank you.

The House then adjourned till half past eight of the Clock on Thursday the 12th March, 1958.