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Price: Eight Annas.
The House met at Nine of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions And Answers

Mr. Speaker: Let us take up questions.

Collection of Sales Tax

*164 (332) Shri G. Sriramulu (Manthani): Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

The estimated and the actual collections from sales-tax during the year 1952-53 in the State?

The Minister for Finance (Dr. G. S. Melkote): The financial year 1952-53 has not yet come to a close. The amount collected during the first eleven months i.e., from April 1952 to February 1953 under the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act is I.G. Rs. 1,41,08,772 against the Budget Estimates of 246.48 lakhs for 1952-53.

Shri G. Sriramulu: May I know the actual reasons for the fall in collections?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: There are two reasons: One is that the Sales Tax Act itself was amended somewhere about April or May and so the collections started later. The second is that there was a slump in the market: as a result, we have lost about 50 lakhs of rupees. The actual collections started in January when business was in progress. In February we collected 41 lakhs. This month we hope to collect 40 to 50 lakhs. Roughly, it may come to about 2 crores of rupees.

Shri G. Sriramulu: Are any cases brought to the notice of the Government when no receipts were issued to shop-keepers in order to avoid the depositing of Sales Tax.
Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am not aware of any such cases.

Shri Ratanlal Kotecha (Patoda): Is the hon. Minister aware that some officers working in the Sales Tax Department are not fit in that department?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: It is possible. I am investigating. On the one side, I am trying to absorb the staff of the Customs Department into the Sales Tax Department and all such officers that are found to be competent are being absorbed. Possibly, it will take time for them to adjust. Barring that, I do not see any difficulty.

Shri G. Sreeramulu: Is there any proposal to appoint any special branch to go into cases where receipts have not been issued?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: If cases are brought to my notice, I may think of it. At present there is no such proposal before me.

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): How do figures of 1951-52 compare with the collections of 1952-53?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: The answer to this will be covered by my reply to the next question.

Shri Ratanlal Kotecha: Will the Government appoint a Special Officer for Sales Tax for Bhir District?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I do not understand what the hon. Member means by 'Special Officer'. The department itself is a Special Department.

Shri Ratanlal Kotecha: There is no sales tax office for Bhir District and an officer from Jalna comes to Bhir and makes collections, etc.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Every possible arrangement that is necessary is being made.

*165 (888) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

The collections from Sales Tax during the last four years?
Dr. G. S. Melkote: Collections under the Hyderabad Sales Tax Act in the last four years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1358 F.</td>
<td>I.G. Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxury Sales Tax 1.</td>
<td>18,87,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. From 1-10-1949 to 31-3-1950 (6 months)</td>
<td>6,54,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1950-51</td>
<td>69,88,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sales Tax 4.</td>
<td>1,07,00,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Luxury Sales Tax 5.</td>
<td>From April 1952 to February 1953 (11 months)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUTTI GOLD MINES

*166 (334) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) The output and value of gold from the Hutti Gold Mines during the last ten years?
(b) Where is it deposited?
(c) Whether and if so, the amount of income from the above mines which accrued to the Government for the last five years?
(d) Whether the Hutti Gold Mines are managed by the Government or through a Corporation?
(e) If it is through a Corporation, the terms of agreement between the Government and the Corporation?
(f) The expenditure incurred by the Government on the Mines?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: (a) & (b): The answer to is that the matter relates to internal affairs of the Company and it is not open to the Government as a share-holder to disclose the information.

(c) Nil.

(d) The Hutti Gold Mines are managed neither by the Government nor through a Corporation but there is a joint Stock Company with a Board of Directors which controls and guides its affairs?
21st March, 1933. Starred Questions and Answers

(e) The answer given in respect of (a) and (b) applies to this question also.

(f) The Government has not directly incurred any expenditure on the Gold Mines. It has, however, invested funds in the Gold Mines Company in the shape of:

(i) Share capital O.S. Rs. 64,00,000.
(ii) Loans O.S. Rs. 38,99,033.

Shri G. Sreeramulu : Are there any shares of the Government in these Gold Mines?

Dr. G. S. Melkote : I have just answered that Government has invested funds in the Gold Mines Company in the shape of share capital to the tune of Rs. 64 lakhs and loans to the tune of Rs. 38,99,033.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : If the Government has shares of 80 per cent. or more in the Gold Mines and if the Government is responsible to this House for granting this sum to the Gold Mines, I do not understand how and under what provision could the House be deprived of a chance of knowing the actual position of the company as such. I would like to know under what provisions the Government invested so much money by way of shares and the provision whereunder the information sought for could be denied to the House.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : We are only share-holders in that company. The shares held by Government may come to 80 or 85 per cent. Money was invested in these shares not during the regime of the present Government but it was invested during the time of the previous Government. I consulted the Legal Department and I understand that as a share-holder the Government cannot divulge this information in the House. This is the legal position by which I am bound. Otherwise, in public interests, the information sought for could be given. I am not trying to hide this information; but legally, it is not possible to give this information.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : When we have got our Directors on the Directorate of the Company, I want exactly what the advice given by the Legal Adviser is and under what rule or provision this information is being refused to be given out. The Government represents the House collectively and we will have to refuse the grant to that company if the information is not given to us. I think we are entitled to do this and this
is the legal position under the Constitution. I want to know the legal advice given so that if need be we may challenge it in the Supreme Court.

**Dr. G. S. Melkote**: As I said, these shares were invested not by this Government but by the previous Government. If the House feels that the grant should not be given to the company, it is competent to do so in future. With regard to the legal opinion, I require notice.

**Mr. Speaker**: There are certain provisions of the Company Law under which a share-holder cannot disclose information to the Public.

**Shri G. Sriramulu**: What is the return in the shape of interest that was received by the Govt. for the shares they have got in the Gold Mines?

**Dr. G. S. Melkote**: I think, no interest is received so far.

**EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION WORKS**

*167 (157) Shri Shrihari (Kinwat)*** Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) The total expenditure incurred on irrigation works in Adilabad district during the years 1950-1951 and 1952?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the funds granted for the above purpose were not fully utilised and have therefore lapse?
Hon. Member for Public Works, please state:

Is it a fact that in spite of several applications, representations and demonstrations by the cultivators, the repair of Tularam Project is not taken up?

Tularam Project

*168 (263) Shri G. Hanumantha Rao (Mulug): Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

Is it a fact that in spite of several applications, representations and demonstrations by the cultivators, the repair of Tularam Project is not taken up?

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In the estimates of the Irrigation Department, has it been mentioned:

1. A pair of estimates has been sent to the Department.
2. It is to be noted that the repairs have not been completed.
3. There is a delay in completing the repairs.
4. The Department has requested for the completion of the repairs.
5. The hon. Minister for Public Works has requested for the completion of the repairs.
6. The repairs are incomplete due to various reasons.
7. The Department has requested for the completion of the repairs.
8. The repairs are incomplete due to various reasons.
9. The Department has requested for the completion of the repairs.
10. The repairs are incomplete due to various reasons.

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Lapse of time:

It has been noted that the repairs have not been completed due to various reasons.

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The repairs have not been completed due to various reasons.
DEATH RATE

†(As Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao was not present in the House, Question No. 169 (94) was not answered.).

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS

*170 (246) Shri Udhavrao Patil (Osmanabad-General): Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) The number of applications for appointments received in the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Osmanabad during the year 1951-52?

(b) The number of appointments made between 16th August, 1952 and 15th February, 1953?

(c) How many of them belong to scheduled castes and other backward classes?

†Answer to *169 (94) under Unstarred Questions and Answers.
1186 21st March, 1953. Starred Questions and Answers

Shri. V. R. Rao Patil:—There was a certain arrangement of the question and answer that the Question Paper Committee had made. There was a question that had to be asked, and that was the way it was framed. But the Chairman, Mr. V. R. Rao Patil, was absent from the House.

Shri. V. R. Rao Patil:—The Question Paper Committee had to answer a question that was submitted to them. The question was: "What is the Promotion of Seniority and Efficiency?"

Mr. Shri Viswas Rao Patil:—Seniority and Efficiency are two important factors in the promotion of staff. Seniority is the duration of service, while Efficiency refers to the capability of the staff member.

(Shri Viswas Rao Patil was absent in the House).

†Answer to #171 (829) under Unstarred Questions and Answers.
Unstarred Questions and Answers

DEATH RATE

*169 (94) Shri Ch. Venkatram Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state:—

What is the average death rate of women at child birth in our State?

Shri Mehdij Nawaz Jung: The average death rate of mothers at child birth for the year 1951 and for the Towns in the State having a population of over and above 30,000 is 6.4.

PRIMARY SCHOOL AT KAMEGAON

*171 (323) Shri Vishwasrao Patil: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the Primary School in Kamegaon, taluqa Osmanabad is closed now?

(b) If it is so, what steps are being taken by the Government to re-open it?

Shri Devisingh Chauhan: (a) & (b). The teacher of the Primary School, Kamegaon has been transferred on promotion and in his place another teacher has been posted. The latter was relieved on the 3rd March, 1953, and would have joined duty. For a few days, therefore, the school in question remained closed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

59. (8) Shri G. Hanumantha Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

The taluqwise total receipts and expenditure in the State?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: The total taluqwise revenue and expenditure of the State are shown in the appended statements:

[Statement.]

2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Names of Taluq</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td><strong>Raichur District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Raichur Taluq</td>
<td>15,79,461</td>
<td>33,01,811</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Manwi</td>
<td>10,22,329</td>
<td>1,67,937</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Deodurg</td>
<td>6,16,213</td>
<td>1,41,140</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mamapur</td>
<td>8,75,136</td>
<td>3,10,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gangavati</td>
<td>7,22,738</td>
<td>1,50,850</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Khushthagi</td>
<td>7,60,212</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Siddimoor</td>
<td>3,00,334</td>
<td>1,42,933</td>
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<td>Linggaur</td>
<td>7,32,018</td>
<td>6,16,153</td>
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<td>Gadsal</td>
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<td>Yelburga</td>
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<td><strong>Medak District</strong></td>
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<td>Sangareddy</td>
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<td>26,58,672</td>
</tr>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Siddipet</td>
<td>25,63,218</td>
<td>8,54,921</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Gajwel</td>
<td>11,53,847</td>
<td>2,80,286</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Narasapur</td>
<td>10,26,357</td>
<td>2,65,324</td>
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<td>Vicarabad</td>
<td>11,49,048</td>
<td>1,19,805</td>
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<td><strong>Mahbubnagar District</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
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<td>3,01,10,480</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Kalvakurthy</td>
<td>29,87,660</td>
<td>21,53,941</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Makhal</td>
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<td>17,23,770</td>
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<td>Achampeth</td>
<td>10,51,123</td>
<td>10,69,479</td>
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<td>Pargi</td>
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<td>10,57,441</td>
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<td>Wamparthy</td>
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<td>18,21,888</td>
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<td>Shadnagar</td>
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<td>12,14,103</td>
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<td>1,59,841</td>
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<td>Hingoli</td>
<td>7,27,104</td>
<td>8,12,228</td>
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<td>5,18,800</td>
<td>4,53,629</td>
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<td>Partur</td>
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<td>Srl. No.</td>
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<td>Bhur</td>
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<td>Mominabad</td>
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<td>4,69,090</td>
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<td>Kaj</td>
<td>8,28,579</td>
<td>6,88,532</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Manjlegaon</td>
<td>6,80,694</td>
<td>6,64,972</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Georai</td>
<td>4,59,167</td>
<td>3,81,546</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Ashti</td>
<td>3,28,504</td>
<td>3,51,843</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>MahalPatoda</td>
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<td>1,78,4,976</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>52,36,775</td>
<td>53,77,529</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
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<td>12,57,192</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>Beath</td>
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<td>9,88,426</td>
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<td>1,31,618</td>
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</table>
60 (9) Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

The taluq-wise income and expenditure on the following heads:—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Excise.
3. Forests.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: The required statements are placed on the table of the House.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
<td>State Excise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bodhgaya District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferozepur</td>
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**Statement showing total taluqwise revenue & expenditure for 1951-52.**

*1958, Undated Questions and Answers*
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**Warangal District**

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1200
21st March, 1953
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**Nanded District**

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**Aurangabad District**

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Nassenabad District

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MEDICINE CHESTS

61 (71) Shri Baswan Gowda (Lingsugur): Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) The number of medicine chests supplied to Lingsugur taluq in Raichur district during 1952?

(b) The persons to whom they were supplied?

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung: 5 medicine chests were given for Lingsugur Taluq in 1952. The names of villages and the persons in charge of these chests are as follows:

1. Mudkanhalli — Shri Somshanker.
2. Anexdodi — Shri Sangappa.
3. Makapur — Shri Hunoor.
4. Gonthgolla — Shri Menia.
5. Anvari — Shri Kuppay Rao.

MATERNITY HOMES

62 (72) Shri Baswan Gowda: Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) The number of maternity homes in Raichur district?

(b) Whether there is any proposal to open more maternity homes in the above district?

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung: There are two maternity homes, one at Raichur Headquarters and the other at Gadwal. There is a proposal for constructing maternity wards at Kopbal and Lingsugur in the Raichur District.

SCHOOLS

63 (6) Shri G. Hanumantha Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) The number of primary, middle and high schools in each taluq?

(b) The number of boys and girls respectively attending in each variety of schools in each taluq during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52?
(c) The number of teachers employed: (1) Full-time
(2) part-time in each taluq?

(d) Annual expenditure on these schools in each taluq?

(e) The number of aided schools in each taluq and the
grant-in-aid given to each of them?

(f) The number of Intermediate and Degree Colleges
in each District of the State?

(g) The number of boys and girls respectively studying
in each of such colleges during the years 1949-50, 1950-51
and 1951-52?

Shri Devisingh Chauhan: (a), (c) & (d): A statement
containing information regarding the number of schools,
number of teachers and the total expenditure district wise
is placed on the table of the House. Taluquwise figures are
not yet available.

(b) This information is still awaited.

(e) This information is still awaited.

(f) & (g). A statement giving the information required
is placed on the table of the Assembly.
1. Government High Schools for Boys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No. of schools</th>
<th>No. of teachers</th>
<th>Total Estimated expenditure for 1952-53</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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## Government Middle Schools for Boys

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## Government Middle Schools for Girls

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## Government Primary Schools for Boys

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<td>557</td>
<td>7,21,104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Srl. No. Name of District No. of Schools No. of teachers Total Estimated expenditure for 1952-53 Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of teachers</th>
<th>Total Estimated expenditure for 1952-53</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>14,10,880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhir</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>9,44,182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>10,51,098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>12,04,814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>16,16,588</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>11,99,235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>11,17,417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>8,76,883</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>6760</td>
<td>9,31,636</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>12,29,966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>20,33,881</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>9,40,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>28,51,428</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>15,74,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>9,94,506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Government Primary Schools for Girls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl. No.</th>
<th>Balda</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>316</th>
<th>3,60,260</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hyderabad Dist.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1,85,240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>2,37,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhir</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1,10,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2,28,468</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2,05,350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2,63,371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>1,64,937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>1,40,242</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,26,594</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1,23,518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1,40,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1,65,269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1,48,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>2,65,613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>1,89,747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>88,189</td>
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</table>
## List of Aided High, Middle and Primary Schools of Hyderabad State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>High Schools</th>
<th>Middle Schools</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount P.A.</td>
<td>No. of schools</td>
<td>Amount P.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balda</td>
<td>6,81,949</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>89,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hyderabad District</td>
<td>3,83,939</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>44,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>76,033</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>28,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>13,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>14,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>14,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>43,243</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>80,165</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>33,939</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>30,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>95,779</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bhir</td>
<td>26,587</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>24,885</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>20,705</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Number of Intermediate and Degree Colleges in Hyderabad City and the Number of Students Studying Therein

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College in Hyderabad District</th>
<th>Courses Taught</th>
<th>Number of Students 1949-50</th>
<th>Number of Students 1950-51</th>
<th>Number of Students 1951-52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>University College of Arts &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>B.A.; M.A.; Ph.D.; B. Com; Dip. in French &amp; German.</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>University College of Science</td>
<td>B.Sc.; B.Sc.; M.Sc.; Ph.D.</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>1258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nizam College</td>
<td>B.A.; M.A.; B.Sc.; B. Com</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Women's College</td>
<td>B.A., B.A.; B.Sc.; B.Sc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>476</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>City Inter. Sci. College</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Saffabad Inter. Sci.</td>
<td>B.Sc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chaderghat Inter. Arts College</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mahboob College, Secunderabad</td>
<td>B.A.; B.Sc.</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Evening College of Arts &amp; Commerce, Hyderabad</td>
<td>B.A.; B.A.; &amp; B. Com.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Evening College of Arts &amp; Commerce, Secunderabad</td>
<td>B.A.; B.A.; &amp; B. Com.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4791</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>5350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Constituent**

**Affiliated**

11. Vivek Vardini College, Hyderabad  
    B.A.; B.A.; I. Com.; B. Com.  
    29  ...  20  ...  105  ...  105  ...  206  ...  206

12. Badruka College of Commerce, Hyderabad  
    I. Com.; B. Com.; I.A.  
    ...  ...  ...  ...  ...  ...  ...  66  ...  66

Date: 21st March, 1938.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College in other District</th>
<th>Courses taught</th>
<th>Number of students 1949-50</th>
<th>Number of students 1950-51</th>
<th>Number of students 1951-52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Intermediate Arts &amp; Science College, Aurangabad</td>
<td>Inter Arts &amp; Science</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Intermediate Arts &amp; Science College, Gujberga.</td>
<td>Inter Arts &amp; Science</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Intermediate Arts &amp; Science College, Warangal.</td>
<td>Inter Arts &amp; Science</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AFFILIATED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>College Name</th>
<th>Courses taught</th>
<th>Number of students 1949-50</th>
<th>Number of students 1950-51</th>
<th>Number of students 1951-52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>People's Education Society's College, Aurangabad</td>
<td>B.A., Inter Sc. &amp; B. Com.</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>People's College, Nanded</td>
<td>Inter Arts, B.A., I. Com., B. Com., &amp; Inter Sc.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | | | 813 | 3 | 816 | 884 | 10 | 894 | 1327 | 25 | 1351 |

*The Affiliated Colleges were established in 1950 only.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College in Hyderabad District</th>
<th>Courses taught</th>
<th>No. of Students 1949-50</th>
<th>No. of Students 1950-51</th>
<th>Number of Students 1951-52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>University College of Agriculture</td>
<td>B. Sc. (Agric.)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>University College of Vet. Science</td>
<td>B. V. Sc.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>University College of Education</td>
<td>B. Ed. &amp; M. Ed.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>University College of Medicine</td>
<td>M. B. B. S.</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64 (73) Shri Baswan Gowda: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) The number of schools opened for Adult Education in Raichur district during 1952?

(b) The number of such schools in Lingsugur taluq?

Shri Devisinhg Chauhan: (a) The number of new adult schools opened in Raichur District in 1952 is 12. Twelve schools were opened previously in the district.

(b) There are two such schools in Lingsugur taluq.

AIDED AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

65 (74) Shri Baswan Gowda: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) The number of aided and primary schools opened in the State during 1952?

(b) The number of such schools in Raichur district in general and Lingsugur taluq in particular?

Shri Devisinhg Chauhan: (a) Government recognise Aided Schools if they fulfil the conditions prescribed. Seven such schools were recognised during the year 1952.

49 New primary schools were opened in the State in the year 1952.

(b) One Private Primary School at Bukanoor, Raichur District was recognised in the year 1952.

No private school in the Lingsugur taluq was recognised in the year 1952.

One Government Central Primary School was established in Lingsugur in 1952.

SCHOOL BUILDING

66 (75) Shri Baswan Gowda: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

How long the School building of Maski town, in Lingsugur taluq will be under the control of Department of Archaeology although no important relics are kept therein at present?
Shri Devisingh Chauhan: It is true that a certain number of selected objects from the Maski Museum have been brought over to Hyderabad Museum. But there are still a large number of important antiquities in the Maski Museum which cannot be shifted either to Hyderabad or any other place now.

The school building which was taken over in the year 1852 for the Maski Museum is not quite suitable for the purpose, and it is considered necessary to have a separate building for the museum. It may take about 3 years for this idea to fructify.

Legislative Business

Mr. Speaker: Let us take up the next item on the Agenda.

Home Minister (Shri D. G. Bindu): I beg to introduce: L.A. Bill No. VIII of 1953 - a Bill to supplement certain provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951."

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

Budget—Demands for Grants

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up motions for Demands for grants.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I repeat my request regarding the charged items, that is the amounts paid to the Jagirdars and the Rajpranukh. I think this is the last day for considering the Demands for grants and a decision should have been arrived at by this time.

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House is not present here.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Hon. the Finance Minister can make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: This question will be taken up in the afternoon. Can we finish discussion on these Demands by 12 noon.

(Several Members said it would not be possible)

Mr. Speaker: Then we will have to adjourn for a recess from 11 to 11.30 and continue to sit till our work is finished. Now we will take up motions for demands for grants.
The Minister for Agricultural, Supply, Planning and Legislature (Dr. Chenna Reddy): I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 under Demand No. 13 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 under Demand No. 13 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,85,900 under Demand No. 26 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,85,900 under Demand No. 26 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,200 under Demand No. 36 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,200 under Demand No. 36 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."
Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,71,400 under Demand No. 41 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,71,400 under Demand No. 41 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,00,000 under Demand No. 42 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,00,000 under Demand No. 42 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 under Demand No. 57 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 under Demand No. 57 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."
Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,43,000 under Demand No. 65 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,43,000 under Demand No. 65 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 under Demand No. 69 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 under Demand No. 69 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,69,71,000 under Demand No. 79 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,69,71,000 under Demand No. 79 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up motions for reduction of grants.
DEMAND No. 26—Rs. 71,85,900—Agriculture Demonstration and Propagation of Better Farming

Shri K. Ananth Reddy (Balkonda): I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Propaganda Including Public Exhibitions and Fairs.

Shri R. P. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Implementation of Agricultural Experiments and Research Schemes

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Deteriorating Agricultural Conditions in the State and the Slow Progress of Grow More Food Campaign.

Shri G. Sreeamulu (Manthani): I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

21st March, 1953. Budget - Demands for Grant.

WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Shri Daji Shanker Rao : (Adilabad): I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100.”

UNSATISFACTORY WORK OF BORING OPERATIONS

Shri R. P. Deshmukh (Gangakhed): I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

MISMANAGEMENT IN DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS AND MANURES

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

SYSTEM OF ISSUING TACCAVI LOANS AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NIRMAL TALUQ.

Shri K. P. Patil: (Gangakhed) : I beg to move:

“Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100.”
Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy and Administration of the Agriculture Department

Shri Andanappa (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 26 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demand No. 36 Rs. 1,19,200.—Textile Commissioner Economy in Textile Commissioner's Office

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 36 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 36 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demand No. 41 Rs. 13,71,400 Food Subsidy Cut and Economy in Food Subsidy

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 41 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 41 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demand No. 42 Rs. 1,16,00,000. Supply Dept.

PROCUREMENT AND EXPORT OF JOWAR :

Shri K. Ram Reddy (Nalgonda-General) : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

TOTAL ABOLITION OF LEVY: PROCUREMENT OF PADDY

Shri K. Ananth Reddy : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

COLLECTION OF JAWAR IN MARATHWADA

Shri B. D. Deshmukh (Bhokardan-General) : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

COLLECTION OF LEVY IN WARANGAL DISTRICT

Shri B. Krishnaiah (Khammam-General) : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."
LEVY COLLECTION.

Shri K. Venkiah (Madhira) : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

CHANGE IN SYSTEM OF LEVY COLLECTION

Shri K. Rama Chandran Reddy (Ramannapet) : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

INCREASE IN PRICES AND QUALITY OF GRAINS

Shri Makhdom Mohiuddin (Huzurnagar) : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

WORKING AND USEFULNESS OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Shri G. Sreeramulu : I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."
21st March, 1953, *Budget Demands for Grants*

**Demand No. 57: Contributions to Co-operative, Agricultural Marketing & Development Funds & Agricultural Improvement Funds. Rs. 11,58,000.**

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**Utility of Agricultural Funds.**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 57 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Expenditure under Agricultural Funds.**

Shri K. Venkiah: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 57 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Sir, Is not this cut Motion the same as the previous one.

Mr. Speaker: This cut Motion is to discuss particularly expenditure under Agricultural Funds.

Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 57 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Demand No. 69 (Head of Account 63-B) Community Development Projects—Rs. 18,00,000.**

**Wrong Choice of Community Project Centres.**

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."
SLOW AND SHOWY WORK OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Shri G. Sreeramulu: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."

WORKING OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao (Chinnakondur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference between 'slow and showy work of Community Projects' and 'working of community projects'? The difference is only in words.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Perhaps, he may not subscribe to the view of 'slow and showy work.'

Dr. Chenna Reddy: That is good. (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that the member is not going to refrain from saying that the work is slow and all that. (Loud Laughter).

Shri V. D. Deshpande: There are various aspects regarding the working of community projects. I plead that this Motion should be allowed.

Shri K. V. Ram Rao: I view it from a different angle, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."

WORKING OF THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT WITH REFERENCE TO COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

Shri Sharangowada Inamdar (Andola-Jewargi): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."
21st March, 1933. **Budget Demands for Grants**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 79 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Demand No. 79 (Head of Account 85 A) Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading. Rs. 5,680,71,000.**

**Economy in State Trading**

**Shri V. D. Deshpande:** Sir, I beg to move.

"That the grant under Demand No. 79 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 79 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Speaker:** Yesterday the hon. Member spoke well in Hindustani. He can as well speak in Hindustani today also.
Budget—Demands for Grants
21st March, 1953.

Order

For the reasons set out in the preceding paragraph and having regard to the provision in the Order, the following demands are approved for the year ending the 31st March, 1954.

[Details of the demands are listed here, including amounts and descriptions of expenditures.]
21st March, 1953. **Budget - Demands for Grants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment Expenses</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office &amp; Staff</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads &amp; Salaries</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundry expenses</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The above table represents the demands for grants as per the budget of 21st March, 1953.*
[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Sir,

...

Local Units (Receiving Agents) 1958.

Local Units (Receiving Agents) 1958.

Local Units (Receiving Agents) 1958.

Local Units (Receiving Agents) 1958.

Local Units (Receiving Agents) 1958.

Local Units (Receiving Agents) 1958.
21st March, 1953. Budget—Demands for Grants

नमस्ते,

सर रिजल्टस यूनिभर्सिटी, सन 2000 के सर असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर से जनवरी तक के समय सीजंग.

Motions for reduction

अनुक्रम में सिर्फ जनवरी के लिए ही किया जाएगा।

बुधवार दे । दी बुधवार, उस दिन की अवधि का लिखित बचे।

केंद्रीय नक्सली क्रमशः

श्री के—अंतः रिजल्टस यूनिभर्सिटी, सन 2000 के सर असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर से जनवरी तक के समय सीजंग।

Psychology

न्यूज़ीलैंड ट्रैडिशनल कॉर्स के लिए ये काम होगा।

रुढ़िवाला किसानों के लिए ही किया जाएगा।

नॉप्सेस, जिसका नाम गलत है, फलों के लिए ही किया जाएगा।

Link

स्थानीय लोगों के लिए ही किया जाएगा।

Public Meetings (Fairs)

आदिक जीवन को बदलने के लिए ही किया जाएगा।

एसएसएफ रूप से एक सम्मानित व्यक्ति को अतिरिक्त सम्मानित करें।

एक वह व्यक्ति जो अपने जीवन को बदलने के लिए ही किया जाएगा।
Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1958:

Food situation

Food situation

Procurement

Procurement

The Ministry of Agriculture has submitted demands for grants for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1958. The demands are for the following sectors:

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Health
4. Housing
5. Industry
6. Petroleum
7. Power
8. Transport

The demands are for an overall grant of $12,000,000. The ministry has requested that the demands be considered in the context of the overall national budget.

The ministry has also requested a grant of $2,000,000 for the development of the agriculture sector, with a particular focus on increasing the production of rice.

The education sector has requested a grant of $3,000,000 for the construction of new schools and the expansion of existing ones.

The health sector has requested a grant of $1,500,000 for the purchase of medical equipment and the training of new medical staff.

The housing sector has requested a grant of $1,000,000 for the construction of new housing units.

The industry sector has requested a grant of $1,500,000 for the modernization of existing factories and the establishment of new ones.

The petroleum sector has requested a grant of $1,000,000 for the exploration of new oil fields.

The power sector has requested a grant of $1,000,000 for the construction of new power plants.

The transport sector has requested a grant of $500,000 for the purchase of new transportation vehicles.

The ministry has also requested that the demands be considered in the context of the overall national budget.
21st March, 1953. Budget Demands for Grants

385

Engines

Implementation

Procurement

Shri K. Raman Velliyeri - Minister for Industry and Commerce - Bombay

Bharat Electronics Limited (Bharat Electronics Limited)
1286


As we have already pointed out in our previous Budget statement, the Government has been able to secure a surplus of Rs. 213 million on the Revenue Account for the current year. This surplus is mainly due to the higher than expected revenue collections, particularly from taxes and duties. The Government has, therefore, been able to meet its expenditure obligations without any difficulty.

The overall situation for the year is expected to be stable, with a small deficit on the Statistical Account. This is largely due to the Government’s efforts to control its expenditure.

The Government has emphasized the importance of investment in infrastructure and social services. It has allocated funds for the construction of new roads, schools, and hospitals, as well as for the repair and maintenance of existing facilities.

The Fiscal Year 1958-59 is expected to witness a significant increase in the Government’s revenue collection, primarily due to an increase in the rates of taxes and duties. The Government has also planned to introduce new taxes to meet the projected revenue requirements.

In conclusion, the Government is confident that it will be able to meet its obligations and provide the necessary services to the people of the country, with the assistance of the expected revenue surplus for the year 1958-59.

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कर्नें के के बदलते रूपान्तरण गैरेन्ट के हो सेवा प्रेम में मोटा है के कागजात सरकारी में आयुक्त आबेक हे के नाम ये है लीकन ऐसा आर्थिक सेवा देने दस दरा नाम आदि। जहाँ कर्नें हैं—यह विशेष रूपान्तर के सूचना दिए वो अनुमान हैं जंतू ही ऐसा एक रन शिखर है जिसका आयक सामसवाल रिकार्ड है—से ऐसा तरीक़े के लिए, जंतू ही तो जंतू वाला की आयक के लिए उम्मीद तथा वह राजस्व का नीति बनाने के जाने जाते हैं। हिंदी के बांट लीयों के जीवन में अंतर के दिनो जीवन।

लीयो के निर्देश में विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं—लीयो के विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं—लीयो के विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं।

कोप देखिए दिनांक है वो नाम रूपान्तर के हैं—नाम का जीवन और तरीक़े हैं—लीयो के विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। कोप देखिए दिनांक है वो नाम रूपान्तर के हैं—नाम का जीवन और तरीक़े हैं—लीयो के विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं।

लीयो के निर्देश में विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं। विशेष रूप से लोग जीवन के हैं।
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The Budget Committee met at the War Office at 11.00 a.m. and was addressed by Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

The Committee proceeded to consider the demands for grants

for the War Office, and the British India Office.

The War Office. Income Tax.

The Secretary of State for War said that the War Office was

entitled to receive a sum of £1,200,000 for the year ending 31st March, 1959, in respect of income tax.

The Committee agreed to the estimate.

British India Office.

The Secretary of State for War said that the British India Office was entitled to receive a sum of £1,000,000 for the year ending 31st March, 1959, in respect of income tax.

The Committee agreed to the estimate.

The Committee then adjourned.

[End of page]

The House then adjourned in recess till Thirty Eight minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

The House reassembled after recess at Thirty Eight minutes Past Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]
गये वह १९५२-५३ में २,१६१,३६९ मन और अब १९५३-५४ में १,१७१,४०० मन निष्टीबूट (Distribute) किये जायेंगे। नाम साम यह भी बताया गया है कि ६५६ मिलियन दिये गये हैं। मार्गनी जिरीगेण (Major irrigation) और मेजर जिरीगेण (Figures) के तहत किये गए। अदा जीवन के अंदर आ गये हैं। अनुमान करना चाहिए कि जो गिनाये सहायते रघुने हैं तबसे तात्कालिक होता है कि अर्थसंस्थान दियाराण्ड १९५३-५९ में वहुत जियाता तत्कालिक करने की बाधित रहता है।

तथा जिसमें यो नामित सिस्टम जिरीगेण (Practical difficulties) हुए भें बारे में बुझ अर्ज करना है। बास कर बिस्कें बारे में वहुत बड़ा अंदाज़ है। मानाता है कि हमारे अर्थसंस्थान दियाराण्ड के तहत बढ़े बड़े अंदेशप्रेयीमान (Experiment) और रेसर्चर्स (Researchers) होते हैं। लेकिन दूसरा दिया जिस तरह से कार्यालयों को बढ़ावा देती यह नहीं मिल रहा है।

बिस्कें का वनस्पतित है? सीडस, जिम्बीमेट्रो और मार्क्स (Maure) के बारे में हमारे प्रस्तुत दक्षिण नेशन में अंक्षुसत्त अंक्षुसप्रेयीमान कर से बताते है कि फले फाल सीड या मैन्युयर हमारे कार्यालय के लिए सुविदा होगा। लेकिन जो मान जिस में प्रधान विचारण (Propaganda) होता चाहिए यथा चित्रकृत डोलों में ज्ञादार राजन कर के लिए जो विस्मारस्स (Demonstration) होते चाहिए वे अंदेशप्रेयीमान दियाराण्ड की तरफ से नहीं किये जाते। बारे जानने होगे कि हमारे कार्यालय अपनी पुराना ज्ञानालय ही दिव में रहे हुए हैं। वे नाम स्मारक नये सीडस या नये बिम्बीमेट्रो का जीतमान करने के लिए हिचखिचाते हैं। अगर काटन सीड के बारे में हम कहते हैं कि फले सीड अच्छा है, बुघा पाना अच्छा है और अलाउन और बराबरी होता है तो कार्यालय अ पर विश्वास करने के लिए की तामार हूँ नहीं होता है। वह कहता है कि हमारे जो पुराना सीड है उसके लिए स्विद यह दो या देवगुता जियाता घांचा निकलता है वही जियाता अच्छा है बुघा से हम जीतमान करने और हम जिस तरह सीड के जीतमान के लिए की तामार नहीं है। हमारे कार्यालय अफसरों का यह काम था कि गुजरता सारा या बुघा पहुँचे के साथ में कार्यालयों के पास जाकर बताते हैं कि बुघा के जीवन में नाम सीड की युक्तियों करने से और नये मेन्युयर देने से किस तरह फायदा होता है।

अनुमान दियाराण्ड कर के कार्यालयों या कि स्विद डोल से जियाता फायदा होता है और किससे जियाता पैदा होती है। लेकिन यह काम किया जाता। बिस्कें का बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में बारे में।
मसूर इस्पातके- सर्वदोहु बाई हिंद

भी. अर्बा सावधानी गतिविधि:--दो मिनट में धन सब चीजों को रखना बहुत मुश्किल है। पाँच मिनट उर दिये जाये तो चुंबकतंत्र भिन्न चीजों को धारण कर सकता।

भी. शोधाराम रेड्वी : स्टार्ट स्पीडर सर, इसके भी मंचों को तक्रीर करना मोटी मिलता बाहिये।

भी. अथानारायण गद्धार्ज:--अंचेलिस ने व्रो भौत बालांक भी धारण कर सकता। और जीती को फिकायत करने का मोटा नहीं दूरा।

प्रोग्रामके के दिशानिर्देश में मुख्य यह कहना है कि हमारे यह जो निजामासागर प्रोटेक्ट यह खुद के समय जितनी आमदनी होती भाइये वह नहीं होती। जिम्मा जो अंचेली बताया जाता है वह करीब 800 पैसे है। यद्यपि तहत कम से कम 2 हजार पौंड अंचेली बनना आये हावी होते हैं मुख्य यह कहना है वह कालकाल ने अपनी जीभ खाल रखने के लिये जीत चीजों की,
याती नीड़, ब्रेक्यूबैन्ड या इंज्नियरिंग की जगह होती है वह जिसका माहित्ता न होना में ये प्रारंभिक अचानक होने पर भी जिसमें कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

हासिल की चीज़ म यह अचानक बड़ा होता है कि जो जो अहुकाम नए और अद्यकरण दियोग-मेट्र के दिये जाते हैं, बुध का सर्वाधिक विश्वास (Implimentation) नहीं होता। यहाँ से अंतर्देश के अहुकाम ने बांटा है और अंतर्देश के अहुकाम ने अहुकाम नये होने के साथ और अद्यकरण दियोग-मेट्र के दियोग (Dealers) को जानेमेंशन लेने के बारे में और छुट प्रॉक्युरेंट (Procurement) देने में यह अचानक बड़ा होता है। में हुसून के सामने यह चीज़ रक्षा बड़ा है किन्ही काम की जगह में साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि तस्वीर के लावेजेन्स सिफ एडुक्स और बड़े बैंकरियों को लेना अग्रसर है। वो अचानक का बेपत्ता नहीं करता है यह अचानक के आशा के माफ तौर पर कहा गया है। अब यह चीज़ को तकनीक नहीं बनानी चाहिए। में अंतर्देश के अहुकाम दियोग गये थे। फिर भी अंतर्देश जानेमेंशन लेने के लिये नज़रबांट किया जाता है। कार्यकर्ताओं को तकनीक नहीं होनी चाहिए। में अंतर्देशतियों में हुसून बड़ा होता है। यह अचानक का बेपत्ता नहीं करता है। बाबजूद मैंने कोई छोटे से अंतर्देश को भी कुछ बुद्धिमत्ता जानानी चाहिए। बाबजूद मैंने कोई छोटे से अंतर्देश को भी कुछ बुद्धिमत्ता जानानी चाहिए। कार्यकर्ताओं को तकनीक नहीं होनी चाहिए। में अंतर्देश के सामने प्रभावित की श्रेष्ठता रक्षा बड़ा है। प्रभावित किसने में अब यह अचानक बड़ा होता है। अब यह अचानक बड़ा होता है। भावना विश्वास हो या वेश्या विश्वास यह है कि जिसके बाद जिसके बाद की स्थिति हमारे बुद्धकृत से मामले है। और जिसके बिना तो जिती जन बड़ी बड़ी स्टीमिंग की काम नहीं होनेवाला है। में अब जिस तकराओं की विनाश पर कुछ कहना ही चाहता हूँ। वही यहाँ मुझे यह चाहता है कि यह यह अनुसन्धान की दी सरकार दी गई है जो विश्वास दी दी सरकार की जगह होती है। अब यह अचानक की दी सरकार दी गई है जो विश्वास दी दी सरकार की जगह होती है। सरकार की तरफ से वेल्स (Wells) के लिये जो तकराओं दी दी सरकार दी गई है यह वह यह अचानक की दी सरकार दी गई है। वह यह अचानक की दी सरकार दी गई है। वह यह अचानक की दी सरकार दी

जिसी तरह मुख्य विचार के बारे में यहाँ है कि यह अचानक की दी सरकार दी गई है यह बहुत ही अचानक की दी सरकार दी गई है।
Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1958. 1248

Chaired by O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together. O and J, who are B and D, each of whom is B and D together.
मोर्टल के सिपकर - श्री वि.- दी - दिस्पैल्ये,

श्री वि.- दी - दिस्पैल्ये - सिपकर - मिरी ये गदार्श है के ये बहत अहम मंत्री हे हजरत लिखने का है जिसका कारण है जो भरा है - ऐसे देखे वे सुरक्षा भी मिले विलियम हे गीतका जो नमक नहीं बाज़ने का है ऐसे जिसका कारण है जो भरा है - ऐसे हृदय में और तालिका से जमकर वहाँ से जमकर जाती है - बाज़ कहीं विधायित व्यापक पाल कर अतीत कर अतीत की बजह से अपनी लाइन जारी नहीं रख सकते। अन्तरण सनहली तालिका और ज़रूरी तालिका की नलिका का वित्तवाह की जाय तो यह तुलना पदकर अपने अपने हेतु तथा हेतु में जाकर जियादा लंबा का अन्त्य से वापसी करने में मदद कर सकेंगे जिस प्रकार अंतरण के अंदर तरसकी ही सकती है। दिल्ली सहर में अपना सामाजण समाप्त करता हूँ।

मोर्टल के सिपकर - श्री वि.- दी - दिस्पैल्ये,

श्री वि.- दी - दिस्पैल्ये - सिपकर - मिरी ये गदार्श है के ये बहत अहम मंत्री हे हजरत लिखने का है जिसका कारण है जो भरा है - ऐसे देखे वे सुरक्षा भी मिले विलियम हे गीतका जो नमक नहीं बाज़ने का है ऐसे हृदय में और तालिका से जमकर वहाँ से जमकर जाती है - बाज़ कहीं विधायित व्यापक पाल कर अतीत कर अतीत की बजह से अपनी लाइन जारी नहीं रख सकते। अन्तरण सनहली तालिका और ज़रूरी तालिका की नलिका का वित्तवाह की जाय तो यह तुलना पदकर अपने अपने हेतु तथा हेतु में जाकर जियादा लंबा का अन्त्य से वापसी करने में मदद कर सकेंगे जिस प्रकार अंतरण के अंदर तरसकी ही सकती है। दिल्ली सहर में अपना सामाजण समाप्त करता हूँ।

म*

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sherī dāi jāhī šīnkār rāz.  ābī ākārīgân ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē bārē jīn bēt nēhīn dēhīn kē jī nē tārāmātī kē jī mābāhē ko lē tē jīnāhāt dārāmīqāhī-

(Laughter)

Mashī dīnī ēkārīkī - mēnī sūṣējāna kō kē dūkānī, jāri dēhī. āsākī bēd bashī ānācārī dūkānāgān ārāmīblī mēnī ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr,

Concise

zyādātā jīnā tā kō dāsārēsī kē sībārāmī ālīgākī-

shērī dāi jāhī šīnkār rāz - šīnkār ēkārīkī - sūṣējāna kē māhā kē jīnāhāt dīnāhī. āsākī bēd bashī ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr, ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr kē jīn ēkārīgān ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē jīn ēkārīgān ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē bārē jīn bēt nēhīn dēhīn kē jī nē tārāmātī kē jī mābāhē ko lē tē jīnāhāt dārāmīqāhī-

(Laughter)

Mashī dīnī ēkārīkī - mēnī sūṣējāna kē dūkānī, jāri dēhī. āsākī bēd bashī ānācārī dūkānāgān ārāmīblī mēnī ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr, ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr kē jīn ēkārīgān ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē jīn ēkārīgān ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē bārē jīn bēt nēhīn dēhīn kē jī nē tārāmātī kē jī mābāhē ko lē tē jīnāhāt dārāmīqāhī-

(Laughter)

Mashī dīnī ēkārīkī - mēnī sūṣējāna kē dūkānī, jāri dēhī. āsākī bēd bashī ānācārī dūkānāgān ārāmīblī mēnī ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr, ānācārī ēkārīgānāgān ārāmīblī xīlātār kēnqānīr kē jīn ēkārīgān ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē jīn ēkārīgān ālājānīgān dārāmīqān kē bārē jīn bēt nēhīn dēhīn kē jī nē tārāmātī kē jī mābāhē ko lē tē jīnāhāt dārāmīqāhī-

(Laughter)

Mashī dīnī ēkārīkī - mēnī sūṣējāna kē dūkānī, jāri dēhī. āsākī bēd bashī ānācārī dūkānāgān ārāmīblī mēnī Ćānāhī ālīgākī-

(Laughter)
Mr. Dy. Speaker: That is what I also think. It would be better if the hon. Member, instead of speaking about individual cases, deals with matters of policy.
Incomplete old and unserviceable engine was supplied.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: In which year has it been done.

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Incomplete old and unserviceable engine was supplied.

Dr. C. Reddy: In which year has it been done.

Grow More Food Campaign (Progress)

Cultivation (Agricultural State)

Experiment (Agricultural State)

Corruption (Leakage and Wastage)

Army of employees (Efficiency)

Cultivation (Five year Development Plan)

Manure (Economic Condition)
Budget — Demands for Grants
21st March, 1953.

1249

a) The Ministry of Agriculture, under which the Ministry of Agriculture and
1250
3. Scientific Research

(Compulsory)

201 (Seeds)

4. Oil Engines

Co-operative

Farming Society

Under cultivation

Uncultivated

Publicity

Touring Cinema Shows

(3) Every cinema car is equipped with a loudspeaker system and

Mobile Cinema Cars

Dr. Abdul Gaffar Khan
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1250.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunny bags</td>
<td>1958.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Subsidies)</td>
<td>51.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table above lists the amounts for different categories.*

Development Block

Kharad, J.: Asst. Commissioner, MN.

I believe that the financial and administrative powers vested in the MN will enable us to achieve our objectives.

In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the following:

1. The need for developing infrastructure in the region.
2. The importance of education and health care.
3. The necessity for improving the living standards of the people.

I am confident that with your support, we can make significant progress.

Yours sincerely,

Kharad, J.

[The text is in a non-readable handwriting, likely containing a mix of Urdu and English, discussing budgetary demands for various grants.]

1258

The following was the report on the various demands for grants made by the different departments:

1. **Commercial purposes**

   - **Boring machines**
     - Bore X
     - Capacity

   - Drilling machine
   - Bore

2. **Investments**

   - Invest

3. **Financial assistance**

   - Financial assistance as per the demands made by the different departments.

4. **Projects**

   - Projects as per the demands made by the different departments.

5. **Other matters**

   - Other matters as per the demands made by the different departments.

Please note that the document contains some text in another language, which is not translated in this natural text representation.
21st March, 1958. *Budget—Demands for Grants*

...

Barrie Men Menchel Chakor Kowchaman in their proper names Kowchaman in their proper names

Business (Spare parts) Oiling

Self-Sufficient
Budget—Demands for Grants


The financial situation of the Falkland Islands for the year 1957–1958 is as follows:

Revenue:
- Customs duties:
  - Import duties: £125,000
  - Export duties: £21,000
- Excise duties: £5,000
- Other duties: £3,000
- Total revenue: £154,000

Expenditure:
- Defence: £40,000
- Education: £25,000
- Health: £15,000
- Social services: £10,000
- Other expenses: £20,000
- Total expenditure: £90,000

Surplus: £64,000

Notes:
1. The surplus will be used to reduce the debt.
2. The government has decided to increase the import duties by 10%.
3. The education budget will be increased by 20% to improve the quality of education.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

minister of finance

The Governor of the Falkland Islands.
Mr. Speaker in the chair

Budget—Demands for Grants

The House then adjourned for lunch till Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at Four of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Chief Minister (Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao : ) Mr. Speaker, Sir, A question was raised the other day with regard to the amount which was paid in lieu of Sarf-e-Khas income to H.E.H. the Nizam. Last year, in the Budget it was included as a charged item in pursuance of the practice that obtained in the previous years. This year the question came up for examination at the time of the preparation of the Budget, but the Government was not quite sure of the constitutional position with regard to this item. It was, therefore, included as a charged item in the Budget estimates presented to this hon. House. The other day one hon. Member raised the question whether it could legally and constitutionally be considered as a charged item. I promised to get the matter examined thoroughly and I have been able to do so during this period. I am advised by the Law Department and the Legal Advisor to the Council of Ministers that according to Articles 202 and 291 of the Constitution, the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs which is paid to H.E.H. the Nizam in lieu of Sarf-e-Khas income as well as the amount which is paid as commutation to the Jagirdars cannot constitute items which can be charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State. In Article 202, it has been specifically laid down after enumerating certain items that those items alone could be charged which are specifically declared by the Assembly as capable of being treated as charged items. So far this Assembly has not accepted any enactment in that connection. That is why the position appears to be that these two items, viz. the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs paid to the Nizam in lieu of his Sarf-e-Khas income and so on and the amount of Rs. 1,14,60,000 which is paid as commutation to the Jagirdars should correctly be enumerated in the Budget as votable items. I propose to correct that mistake and ask leave of you, Sir, to move those demands as votable items before the Assembly and under Rule 117 of the Assembly Rules, I would [in his place]
Mr. Speaker: Under Rule 177, I fix 26th March, 1933 as the date on which the House will put to vote further demands for grants. The motions for these demands may be moved on the 26th instant when we take up the supplementary grants.

Shri Ananji Rao Govane: Mr. Speaker, Sir. When these demands are moved on the 26th instant some hon. Members may want to move cut motions. I would like to know when the cut motions will have to be given.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will be given time for that.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to present the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1932-33.

Mr. Speaker: The Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1932-33 is presented to the House.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir. This morning I had presented certain Demands to the House in respect of the Departments concerned with my Portfolio and at the outset I may be permitted to say, Sir, that I welcome the criticisms and suggestions offered thereon. I feel proud to say that they were very constructive suggestions except those advanced by one or two hon. Members, who have probably not yet fitted themselves properly in the parliamentary grooves, if I may put it like that. I would like to make certain clarifications on the points raised by the hon. Members and assure them and the whole House that during the next year myself and the Departments concerned will make every endeavour to see that improvements, in the directions suggested by the hon. Members and, to meet the aspirations of the people at large are made, so that the important work of production of the country can be attended to properly.

Mr. Speaker: For the benefit of those who do not understand English, it would be better if the hon. Member speaks in Hindi.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I think most of the Members will understand English.

I shall first take up Planning and Community Projects as it has been remarked that this is a very important i...
which either makes or mars democracy not only in Hyderabad but in the country as a whole. All the experiments in democracy will depend for their success on the enthusiasm shown by the people and it is for us to create that real spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm among the people. I am sure that with the co-operation of the people, we shall be able to achieve results for which we are all struggling in this democratic manner. I consider that Planning and the Development of Community Projects are very important things and I cannot understand the restlessness of certain Members, who have stated that the work in this direction is not as impressive as it should have been. The hon. Members should realise that we have just started this experiment in Hyderabad and it is something new. All the political parties in India should realise that we have to divert the very energy and enthusiasm which we have created in the masses and with which we fought to achieve our independence for certain constructive activities today and this diversion all of a sudden will not be so easy. We find here the representatives of the people sitting and we find it so difficult to adjust ourselves to the necessities of the situation. It is in order to create that enthusiasm in the people that the experiment of these Community Projects has been started. It is often said that we are trying to get money from different countries for these projects and so on. Fortunately, this morning there was no particular reference about this, but I would say - though it is not my business to say anything about it - that it should not be viewed with international prejudices or likes and dislikes of it. As the Government of India have so often clarified, we are prepared to take help, financial and other, from any country in the world that gives it, if it is to our advantage, and without any strings attached to it. It is with this policy that we have been able to organize Community Projects in different parts of India. In Hyderabad we have been able to start the Community Projects at three places, but some of the hon. Members have stated that they have been started at places of wrong choice. It might be so; I can understand their point of view, but I would only appeal that our point of view should also be appreciated and the criticism levelled may be reviewed. I would have read out the relevant portion of the letter dated 12th January, 1959 from the Planning Commission, which has fixed up the criteria for the selection of the Projects:

"Since additional agricultural production is the most urgent objective, community projects should first be established in those areas in which account of irriga-} facilities or assured rainfall.}
the most substantial results. In assessing irrigation facilities and the possibilities of development which may exist, irrigation from river valley projects, from tube-wells, as well as from minor irrigation works should be taken into account. It is hoped that a number of the projects would be established in those areas which are likely to receive new irrigation. This would assist not only in promoting better utilisation of water and greater production, but also in developing the community in an integrated manner along new lines. In States like West Bengal and Punjab, the projects would aim especially at helping the resettlement of displaced persons along with other sections of the population. It would be desirable to establish, say, two projects in areas inhabited by scheduled tribes."

It is from this point of view that the Community Projects in the State have been taken up. I appreciate the claims of different places for the Community Projects. Miriyalguda was one of the places which was considered by one of the Members as deserving the establishment of a Community Project. Marathwāda also, according to some other Members, has a rightful claim for the establishment of these Community Projects or at least a development block. But in view of the different aspects mentioned in the letter of the Planning Commission, which I have just read out to you, it was felt that we should first start an experiment in places where we have especially irrigation facilities, e.g., Tungabhadra and Nizamsagar Project Areas. For the same reasons we have taken up the area of Lakshnavaram-Ramappa Project in the Mulug Taluq. I can also appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member from Balkonda (Shri Ananth Reddy) that in Banswada the mass enthusiasm is not there. Probably it is due to the different public workers—most probably of his own party—not being there in sufficient number! I wish we could have a project in Armoor also, as expressed by this hon. Member, but the facilities to which I made a reference just now are not available there. From this point of view, I hope the hon. Members will agree with me when I say that the criticism of wrong choice of places is rather little unfair.

Regarding the working of the Community Projects, it has been said that there is more of officialdom and red-tapism. I do not deny this on the floor of the House. But we should not forget in our emotions, as we are apt to, that we have just started our experiment and we have to certainly influence that change in the administration as a whole. Here I would
like to read out to you what our Prime Minister had stated in this connection while inaugurating the Community Projects:

"If it is too officialized, it will not happen. It will never spread beyond our immediate vision. It has to become something not rigid, but something which has the elements of spontaneous growth in it. And that only comes in when you catch the minds of the people and affect them. Then it grows automatically. There is always a danger. I am myself guilty of it often enough—that by direction and authority we may make a thing rigid, not flexible, making it a kind of a part of official hierarchy. Now, official hierarchies are, I suppose, necessary, no doubt. But with the good they do, they have a certain deadening influence on anything that is spontaneous or vital. This Community Project will never grow if it is approached in that way. You must always think of that element of spontaneity."

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the criticism of some Members on this particular aspect is concerned, I must say that the Community Project Scheme was started only with the full knowledge of the hurdles we have to pass through and the handicaps we have to face. At every stage, not only the popular element, but also the officialdom is making all attempts to make the scheme as flexible as possible so that the cooperation of people can be mobilised freely.

Regarding the Tungabhadra Project, an hon. Member made some reference. In this connection, I would like to state that by June we expect about 6,000 acres of land to go under irrigation. We fear that about 37 villages will be submerged on account of this; but may I assure you that we are making all necessary arrangements to rehabilitate the affected people, find them profession, find them roof, find them land, etc. In the end, I would only repeat what I said in the beginning that these Community Projects are in no way new to India. We had been mobilising the cooperation of the people. In this context, I would earnestly make an appeal to the hon. Members, particularly Members of the Opposition—to extend the full co-operation in making the scheme a success. As I mentioned all necessary steps are being taken towards that end. For instance, Projects Advisory Committee has recommended, among other measures, that the funds without which Members have made now and then the appeal for funds should be considered. It is true that this scheme was proposed to be implemented under the President's Grant, but as I said, it has been decided that the state government will bear the whole of the cost.
I now come to the Supply Department. It has attracted the attention of quite a large number of hon. Members who have expressed their opinions and related their experiences about various things. I welcome their criticisms; but I am afraid, there are certain misunderstandings. I feel that a real attempt has not been made to find out how the Department is functioning. If that fact was appreciated by the hon. Members, I am sure, more than 75% of the criticisms levelled against the Department on the floor of the House could have been avoided. In the morning, an hon. Member from Gajwel made a laborious attempt in working out all the figures. I should congratulate him for having taken so much pains to work out those figures. I may mention that only during last week I had been to Jangaon—some non-official members from Bhongir came and met me there—and I am surprised to see that same points were raised this morning. I should say there is some misunderstanding; there is lack of appreciation of the real situation. Reference was made about the price at which paddy is procured and collected, the details of the incidentals, milling and allied things and it was made out to appear that the difference between that price and the issue price is immense—a difference ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30. I am afraid, the hon. Member has not got the full picture before his mind. The quantity of rice that is procured in Hyderabad State is not just sufficient to meet four requirements. If the position was otherwise, we would have certainly decreased the issue price. I must assure the hon. Member that the Supply Department or any other individual cannot make such huge profits, as alleged by him, under the very nose of the Finance Department or the Accountant General—they are only too rigid and sometimes we had complained against them. So, what I mean to say is, the fact that we have to import large quantities of rice from outside should be borne in mind. It was only about four months back we got huge quantities of rice from China. It was charged at the rate of Rs. 38 a maund and we had to pay a large amount. In spite of all that, we had maintained our issue prices. It was on account of this that we suffered a loss of about Rs. 25 lakhs. The cost of the imported rice is very high; and we have to resort to this, for some time to come. I would request the hon. Member to review his analysis particularly keeping this point in view; then I am sure, he will agree with me that the Supply Department or any other individual is not making any profit. As I said, the import of rice is inevitable; but if at any future date we can avoid this, nobody will be happier than myself. I am afraid, my hon. friend from Manthani
was very touchy when he talked of these things. He says: ‘You did not do that. You talk too much. You Congressmen, talk too much.’ I need not reply to that. Be that as it may, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing on the Floor of this House that in spite of the quantity of rice that we were able to procure this year it may be a little more quantity; even then imports have to be maintained—we will try to maintain the issue prices. If need be, we shall try to adopt the systems prevalent in places like Calcutta where a portion of the minimum quantity is issued at a lower price. If any person wants to buy more than that quantity, he can get it at the imported price. I wish the hon. Member from Gajwel had taken his calculation on jowar instead of on rice; then I am sure he would have realised the mistake in his calculations—because if one wants to calculate on rice, the price of the imported rice will have to be taken into account. If he had based his calculations on jowar at procurement rates plus the incidentals, etc., the issue prices would have come equal to that.

Another hon. friend from Madhira complained with a great deal of emphasis that we are collecting levy from small people allowing the big people to escape. Shall I say, Sir, that I too realise this! I am pleading guilty. It may be that in the Society as it stands at present today, in matters of this nature, things do not take shape as we like them to. There are so many difficulties in this. In this connection, I am sorry to find that some motive has been attributed to the Government regarding the orders of exemption to small cultivators. I must say on the Floor of this House that they are entirely baseless. I made this announcement along with the new procurement policy—wherein I have exempted jowar collections, etc.—simultaneously. My Radio speech, Press Conference, issuing of circulars and allied things were done side by side. If any officer told the particular hon. Member that instructions were not received in time or something like that, I am afraid, there is something wrong somewhere. I repeat that they were issued in time. We are trying our best to implement this policy and I have no doubt that members from the Opposition Benches will bear with me in this. Again, I repeat that whenever my attention was drawn to any defect, I have tried my best to meet the situation and see that no calamities happen in future. While there may be many things which may trouble the human capacity to tackle—particularly in issues of this kind—I hope no one should doubt about the
It is not correct to attribute the motive that the Government issued this exemption only for purposes of propaganda and all that. For propaganda and other things, we have got other means; and if we wanted, we could have done that. But let us not take the matter in that spirit. I may assure you that any complaints brought to my notice will be certainly dealt with. I am sure, we can tide over the difficulties; but we have to appreciate that they are not confined to certain individuals. There are many people outside—representatives of the people; persons belonging to different political parties; persons belonging to different educational and social institutions—who would like to tell us something of their grievances. I submit that unless the cases are proved, it will be difficult for Heads of Departments or others to issue suitable instructions or take necessary action in the matter.

I am glad that the Levy Day Celebrations have been condemned. It is not as if that the crops have failed this year and, therefore, Government have dropped the celebrations. I would invite my hon. friend from Madhira to come and see the files; and see when and why we took this decision. I am of the view that these Levy Day Celebrations are not necessary any more. The collection of the levy has almost become a routine matter. I realise it is not a pleasant duty. I agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member from Balkonda that this levy should go. The hon. Minister for Food in the Central Government has stated, the levy takes away the incentive to production. He has also stated—and in my opinion with all correctness—that it is in North India where levy collection has not been so rigid as in the South that production has been quite satisfactory.

I submit that we have to take the country as a whole not treating the villages, towns and cities as separate. In the urban areas where there is a large section of the labour class, there is a great demand for the supply of grains through Fair Price Shops. Representations have been made to me in this connection: I am sure, hon. Members will appreciate that we had tried our best this year—I would appeal to them that at least that amount of credit should be given to the Government—as we had in the first place done away with the procurement of jowar.

I agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member from Parbhani that the collection of jowar is mostly done in Marathwada. The difficulties he has enumerated I shall certainly bear in mind. I hope he will bear with me that I am doing
my best. I have told you how our officers, particularly District Collectors are doing their best; I had even warned certain officials. But I may tell you that there are certain individuals, certain girdawars and certain interested people who exploit the situation. As and when, complaints were brought to my notice, I have taken the necessary action and I shall continue to do so.

We have tried to exempt the cultivators from the procurement of jowar. Even now, I may tell you there are dealers who do not extend their co-operation. There is a slight difference of a rupee or two per maund or something of that kind. It is apparently for this they are doing it. As you know, this jowar is grown at our own cost. During last year, we collected 1,20,000 tons of jowar whereas this year we could collect only 12,000 tons—for this all noises are being made. I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members that they should exert their influence and see that procurement of jowar is increased. I know that only the merchant class shout loudly. They can make their noises felt as against the poor kisans and cultivators. I would once again make a strong appeal to the hon. Members to exert their influence—after all warnings may not be of much use and I may tell you that I don’t believe in them—and see that more jowar is procured. As you know, from the month of June, rainy season sets in and then we will be much handicapped. That is all the more the reason why I am making this particular appeal to you. If you give us full co-operation, I am sure, we will attain success.

Most of the hon. Members told me personally and I agree with them that there is enough stock of jowar in the State. But the export of jowar has been very badly misunderstood and criticised; the hon. Member from Nalgonda has put it in a rather unfortunate way. He threatened that his constituency people could buy 75 thousand tons of jowar if only they had the necessary purchasing power. The food Minister, Mysore, our neighbouring State, told me that he had stock enough just for three days and I hope the House agree with me that it was but fair on our part if we could spare them some quantity of our stock, not with any view to establish pride or anything of the kind, but out of human and friendly sentiments. We had some stocks and we gave them 17 to 20 thousand tons.

It is being said that the jowar stocks incurred by the Supply Department are so small that they could be used down

21st March, 1933. Budget Demands for Grants
I have tried my best to reduce expenditure on this account. I am glad my hon. friend, the Member from Gajwel explained in detail. They are too technical. They could not be discussed across the floor in this manner. I can assure him that I have gone into every detail. I would certainly welcome him to have a discussion. I had myself this feeling that the incidentals are unusual. I tried my best to reduce them. Even a marwari person could have done like that. I do not like to be understood that I am taking pride when I say like that. I assure the House that I will try to reduce them still considerably, if possible.

Only 3 days back I got a message from the Government of India that a merchant from this place went and made an offer at Rs. 2 less per. I do not know who that merchant is. I have written to the Government of India and I am awaiting further communication from them. The Finance Department reduced the incidentals by about Rs. 0-6-0 per maund. If the incidentals are given to the traders they could bring it to the railway stations so that we can pass it on directly to other states without incurring any charges in the godowns. Whatever we can export, I do not want to bring it into the godowns. I do not want to run this Tamasha. Not that my shoulders are weak, but if we could avoid that and bring trade into its usual channels, it would be better. It may be 'mixed economy' or call it by any name. I do not want to indulge in any ideological discussion or dilate on the philosophical or political aspect of it. I speak from the practical aspect. I wish all these applications and confusion about circulars, dandoras, etc. should not be there. My hon. friend from Parbhani made a reference about Chandu Lal and horsebacks.

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: Do not divorce it from the context.

Dr. Channa Reddy: I certainly appreciate the context. I just took it out by way of reference from his speech.

I have heard with great pain that there was embezzlement in Khammam godown. That was brought to my notice. I have already ordered an enquiry. But it was too late. I must say that in the set-up of things that we have today, such things do certainly happen and I can assure the House that we are trying our best to minimise such things. The very system of collection, the constitution of the Supply Department, and Food Department—all these came in under unusual circumstances during a little before and a little after
the war-period. There are some traditional difficulties and traditional handicaps. Let me assure the House that we try our best to make good the loss that the Government would have to suffer.

About paddy collections, as I said earlier, the Department is working out the details and it is too early to say anything. I will certainly have the benefit of your advice and suggestions; I will take into account also the reactions of the people. I was thinking to experiment it in a few taluqs at least, during this tabi season. Instead of going to the cultivators directly, I want to collect it from the mill-owners and see how far it would be successful. When I come to the agricultural department and the Japanese method of cultivation, I would submit certain details which would certainly interest the House and which also have something to do with procurement of paddy.

About levy and other things, I may only submit that they are too old to be talked about. We are trying to change them. The hon. Member from Nalgonda has dealt with these small things in vehemence. If I may be permitted to say so, Sir, the hon. Member had probably no other outlet to express his vehemence and therefore took this opportunity of talking about archaic things in an archaic manner. I would not like to waste my time nor the time of the House by dealing with this matter any further.

The hon. Member from Ramannapet referred to paddy collections. They have been stopped. It was in February only that the Collectors were given discretion and full powers in the matter. From 1st March, the whole collection has been stopped. I hope the hon. Member from Wardhannapet bears out with me; but unfortunately he is not here. He represented to me about a certain village in Bhongir: immediately I contacted the officers and informed the villagers that need not pay anything. This much about levy collections.

A very valuable suggestion has been made that those to whom taccavi loans are given should be made to give something towards this levy, instead of collecting it from all the cultivators. This is a valuable suggestion indeed. The Supply Department and also the Agricultural Department have been thinking on these lines. We have actually worked out details. Last year, we actually worked out the system ink-system as it is called; and it was a success. When we give manure or loan, the cultivators need not pay them back in money, but have to pay in grain. I acknowledge that the
suggestion is very valuable and assure the House that the department will take note of it. Instead of going to every cultivator, we can even extend this to people to whom oil engines have been given.

The H.C.C.C. has been a target of much criticism. I may state that I too was one of those who had criticised the H.C.C.C. It is true that there are accounts pending for years with the local units and they have to be adjusted as soon as possible. Neither you nor the department is satisfied at this state of things; but there are so many legal difficulties created. While the Bombay Government spent 7 to 9 crores of rupees per year on food subsidies, the Madhya Pradesh Government, about 2 crores of rupees and the Madras Government about 2 to 3 crores of rupees, the Government of Hyderabad, during all these years, did not take any amount for food subsidies. After all what is that H.C.C.C. There are few nominal persons who formed that commercial corporation; but in fact it was run by the Government, financed by the Government and controlled by the Government. It was not allowed to sell grain at any price. The issue price was fixed; the procurement price was fixed. I would only submit that what is being said as the loss of H.C.C.C. is not really its loss. These are the facts and if any hon. Member is interested in knowing more details, he is certainly welcome and I would give him all the necessary information at any time that he might care to ask for.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Why is it that in the budget no details are given about state-trading? Only a lumpsum has been shown.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I can only submit that it is not with any particular object, that we have not given the details. We have to adopt different methods and the amounts and figures of imports vary from time to time and therefore it would not be possible for us to give individual figures and items. Anyway, hon. Members would have notice that the amount under the Demand for State Trading has been reduced from 8 crores 82 lakhs and add last year to 5 crores 60 lakhs this year. The details were not given because the amount varies and therefore it is not possible to work them out. I have the details with me for last year and I am prepared to place them on the table of the House or furnish them to the hon. Members who are interested.

About the question of levy, it is true that we have been issuing various circulars from time to time. It is also true
that they are not properly understood, much less implemented. The Experience of the Food Department is that individual officers in districts find it very difficult to adjust themselves to the new changes, that we are bringing in. For example, we want them to issue as much jowar as possible. It has been found that some of the officers are not able to understand these unless some senior officer or the Minister himself tells them personally. Here is a situation in which we have enough jowar to be distributed freely. But these officers have been working for the last so many years in a very difficult food situation. In the olden days, I myself had represented to the then hon. Minister and other big Departmental heads to increase the quota of jowar by a bag at least here and there. But they used to say that it would not be possible. Our officers have been working in such an atmosphere. It is true that when we suddenly go to them and tell them to release jowar, they do not understand it properly. I may tell you that even in Hyderabad City, all the people do not understand the rules easily. I have seen people of the higher strata of society confessing that they do not know what the rules of Government are. Some people do not know the rules regarding rationing of rice. They come and tell me in parties in Shah Manzil and social functions, that the quality of rice given to them is bad. When I explain to them that they are at liberty to import rice from any district if they could get a better quality there, they express surprise, that there are such rules. I have heard even hon. Members of this House tell me such things. They say “I have not taken any rice for three days, because very bad quality is supplied”. If this is the case with people in the city, I would ask hon. Members to imagine how difficult it would be for the various circulars and messages to reach the villages, where the poor people do not have any idea about the rules. Even our machinery has not been able to enlighten them. By the time a Circular reaches a Girdawar, he does not understand it. Not that in every case we can impute motives or suspect or condemn him. In many cases it is true that our propaganda is very defective. We have been trying to do our best. But then, as I told you, even in the cities there are difficulties.

Some of the hon. Members remarked about the tours of Ministers. I am sure they do not like very much the Ministers touring. One of the hon. Members even dictated the kind of behaviour Ministers should adopt while on tour. It is not as if that immediately we become Ministers we forget the people. It has been stated that the Ministers do not sit the poor man’s house and know his hardships. If we
at any time go there, it has been pointed out, a photo is taken and wide publicity is given. If an hon. Minister digs the earth on the 2nd of October, Members ridicule it. I am sorry that they talk this way. It may be that they do not consider us great; but there is a large section of people who have some regard for us. After all these little things are done by their own Chief Minister and Ministers and it may inspire them to work. If the Ministers do not go to the districts, hon. Members condemn them, if they go, then too they are condemned. Whatever we say and do here, is not mere for the Members here, but for the wider sections of the population outside. I am not interested just in my party organisation, but in the ideals of the common man. hon. Ministers do not tour to get money. I am sorry hon. Members hold such views. In fact, during this one year or so, I have gone to Delhi four or five times, to Bombay and Nagpur two times and soon. I have lived in Delhi for two years and am tired of that heat and cold. Whenever hon. Members talk of such things, I plead that they should be a little fair, reasonable and charitable, in the interests of democracy. It has been said that in the villages we go, many people do not turn up. But I have witnessed scenes of enthusiasm at many places. We have been able to meet the situation. It cannot be successful everywhere. We are trying to get all people together and discuss with them all problems, both with officials and non-officials. We have tried to spend every minute of the day we are on tour to do something good. One hon. Member referred to ‘Sayanam’. At best we may take one or two hours for lunch or rest. But even when resting, we have chairs and tables round our cots and tables and discuss various problems. We very well remember how things were done in the good old days. We know how difficult it used to be to get an interview with the District Collector. It is not so now.

I will come to Agriculture. It is a very important subject. I may claim that I have a great interest in it, though some of the hon. Members would not like to give me the credit of being a cultivator myself. I do not mind it. But I certainly have great interest in it. Agriculture is of fundamental importance to our country. Our future depends entirely on the conditions of production and the improvements in agriculture. A large percentage of our population is engaged in agricultural occupations. The Agricultural Department has, therefore, been rightly condemned for want of popular touch and all that. But I can justly claim that there has been a great change since last year:
The very structure of the society, the nature of the problems we are facing and the method of ruling the country are changing. The Agricultural Department has to face new problems. Agriculture has hitherto not been given that importance which is its due. For example, take our Agricultural Colleges. Useless people, condemned everywhere, used to seek admission in Agricultural Colleges. Students first try to get into a Science College or a Medical College or an Engineering College and when they fail to get admission they go to the Agricultural College as a last resort. It is not surprising that in order to attract students we had to give scholarships, money for uniforms and so on. Really, this is a shameful state of affairs. I told the students and the College administration that at the moment we do not have much money, but we intend taking up the college. This question is under the consideration of the Government. I told them that is disgraceful for the very profession of agriculture that we are unable to get students unless we pay them money or grant scholarships. We do not mind giving scholarships for meritorious students or foreign scholarships or scholarships for research work. But why should we give 40 thousand rupees to be given to every student. Why is it that students would come in only if we grant scholarships. It is because the society is looking at the problem with indifference. The Agricultural Department hitherto received a step motherly treatment. But today fortunately things are changing. People are taking greater interest; they have become mindful of their interests and the representatives of the people and the political parties have become conscientious. Last year, we have had a great change. I hope during the next few years, with the co-operation of the Members here and the people outside, we would be able to do real and useful work. Last year, I am happy to say, all the Departmental Heads had been taking a great deal of interest in agricultural affairs. They organised meetings and conferences at places and worked schemes with enthusiasm, though some of these matters did not normally come within the purview of their Department. This is a welcome sign. I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken a great part in the debate and made constructive and useful suggestions.

Many hon. Members complained that the Taccavi arrears are not being collected in time. How I wish I can do this! I am answering here as an individual Minister and not as a Minister with joint responsibility. This is the work of the Revenue Minister. On the agricultural side, I can tell hon. Members that during the last three years the recoveries have been very good. I know instances when potato seeds were
thrown at the heads of cultivators nine or ten years ago, because they had to achieve a certain target. The seeds were given freely because the Agricultural Officers had to fill up this and report that they have done all the distribution. And today we are asking them to pay arrears. Still our recoveries of instalments are satisfactory for the last three years. But how can recoveries be very good if we go on looking to all sorts of formalities? It has been stated that after all we are the 'Gumasthas' of the people and therefore we have to go to everyone and get things done. This is putting it in a mild way.

About the fieldsmen much has been said. They are about 700. It is said that these people are not active. It is to some extent our fault also. If they have not been taking an interest, and do not know much about agricultural operations, or did not have much incentive or courage or the efficiency and the drive to go and work in the villages, let us try to help them. They may not be well-up academically and otherwise but I am sure they will be able to do useful work, if we give them proper guidance.

Sir, it has been said too often that we are spending most of our money on the staff. I should submit that the Department of Agriculture is very poorly developed. I may tell the hon. Member from Sirpur that there is only one Agricultural officer for three or four taluqs. I will not be surprised if the officer is not able to visit most of the villages. Hon. Members will admit that it is something difficult for one Agricultural officer to look after four taluqs. We are trying to build up. It may appear that we are spending much of the money on staff, but I am of the view that this is a very useful and initial establishment—because if we want to spend any further amount, it can result to our advantage if only there is a net-work of the organisation as such. The Planning Commission has made some suggestions recently and we are considering the financial and other implications of the proposal. It is, for instance, suggested that for every 10 villages there should be one village level worker—a fairly well-qualified matriculate having an elementary knowledge of Agriculture, Co-operatives, Veterinary, Public Health and so on and I am sure that he will be able to give the necessary technical advice and thus meet the aspirations of the people at large. It has been said and in my opinion rightly too—that most of the time of our Agricultural officers is being spent in looking after the accounts of Godowns. I must confess that I got annoyed over this matter many a time; but I am afraid, we can’t help it. As a matter of fact, the distribution of manure should have been taken up by the
Co-operative Societies and private merchants—I wish they should have come forward and even today, as the Minister for Agriculture, I may tell you on the Floor of this House that we would welcome the co-operation of TACAS or other Co-operative Societies in taking up the distribution of manure work, so that our Agricultural officers can be left alone to go to the villages, contact the villagers, befriend them and tell them that they should do such and such things. The pity is that most of our officers are not able to do this. This is a matter primarily concerned with accounts; they are not taught in Agriculture; all those details it is hard for them to understand; and most of them get into trouble. I really feel that they are helpless.

**Shri V. D. Deshpande**: Have you tried to manage them through Co-operative Societies?

**Dr. Channa Reddy**: I have been persuading the different co-operative societies. For instance, co-operative societies in Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar have done the work in their own way. But neither am I satisfied with it nor do I think that they are satisfied—because as I told you this entails a lot of work. We are prepared to give them the godowns constructed by our Godown Trust Fund and advance also, if necessary. Still there are lots of difficulties. So, what I say is, let the Co-operative Societies be, in the first instance, organised on healthy lines; let them be broad-based; and let them take up this work then. I can assure you that we shall give them all possible support and encouragement to make this venture a success because after all we also want to transfer this whole burden and do the right type of work.

Reference has been made about the distribution of engines by the hon. Member from Jewergy. About a month back, I have given a few irrigation wells—taccavi wells—to be allotted by the Supply Committees. My object was to secure the co-operation of the people by entrusting them with this responsibility.

Regarding the Supply and Planning Committees—much was said about this last year also. I would like to submit that I have not yet checked up the Rules and Regulations. As and when the occasion arises, I shall take into consideration the various opinions expressed—not only the views of hon. Members expressed this time but also the views expressed during last Session and try to make their working as satisfactory as possible. I suppose, in the beginning, when these Committees
were formed, we did not understand each other. Well, I should say that these are Committees where no sort of parliamentary work is done. The working of these Committees is based on mutual co-operation—sitting together and trying to do certain things; inducing people to do something and doing something for the people. As I told you, whenever the occasion comes for reconstituting these Committees, I shall certainly take into account the feelings of the hon. Members and try to meet the situation.

As regards the Planning Committees, I suppose, it is my 'loud thinking'—if I may say so—that they have at the moment very little work left. The Planning Committees both in the Districts and at the Centre were constituted at a time when the planning was under preparation and proposals were under consideration. They have been approved, and I shall examine the desirability or otherwise of continuing these Planning Committees. Or if we could have altogether reconstituted Committees......

Shri V. D. Deshpande: When did the Planning Committees actually work except throughout the last year?

Dr. Channa Reddy: I was a member of the Central Planning Board and I remember that one meeting was held in 1951. The Government of India was hurrying up to get the Reports and as the detailed examination of the different Planning Committees at the district level was not possible, most of the details were not scrutinised during this period. I would assure the hon. Member that I shall examine the details of all those things—whether the working of the Planning and Supply Committees can be co-ordinated and such other things—and take the necessary action.

Regarding tractor-ploughing and the Fallow Lands Committee which was referred to by the hon. Member from Parbhani, I have not much to say. However, I am glad that the hon. Member has taken interest in the matter and found out 8,000 acres of fallow land which was not detected hitherto. In Parbhani and Nanded, I have seen myself tractors getting ready some time back. We should take up two or three taluqas, in the first instance, depending upon the acreage and then cultivate and cover up the whole District in two or three years time. After that, they can be shifted to other Districts.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: The difficulty is about repairs. What steps have the Government taken in this matter?
Dr. Chenna Reddy: For the first few years, we did experience difficulties in the matter of maintaining tractors. The total number of acres ploughed by a tractor was very low and uneconomical. But today on the other hand we are having the highest record probably in the whole of India. About 700 acres have been ploughed by a tractor during six months. This we were able to achieve by evolving a simple system—by constituting about 8 or 10 tractors into a unit. We attached so many Engineers to a unit. Otherwise, if a tractor has to be repaired, people have to run about, waste time and ultimately keep the tractor idle. But by evolving the above system, the difficulties have been minimised. We decided that on Nov. 15, all our tractors should get out of the garage. For this purpose, we sent many Engineers from here; they inspected and attended to the repairs of every small part. I was happy to witness all our mechanics attending to repairs at Nanded and Parbhani. You will be delighted to hear that all our tractors were able to leave the garage the next day. I think, my hon. friend from Parbhani was also present there at that time.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Recently, I visited Tamsa in Nanded District. There, I found that a tractor was lying idle because it was not repaired for days together. What does the hon. Minister say for this?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: It may be lying there probably because some unusual or extraordinary repairs are required. I do not wish to deny individual cases. If what the hon. Member said just now is correct, I shall certainly try to find out the details—how long it is lying there, the circumstances leading to that state of affairs, whether there was any negligence on the part of some mechanic and whether it is beyond our capacity to repair and so on. There is one mobile unit to look after every tractor and to my knowledge this has been working quite satisfactorily. However, if any individual case is brought to my notice, I shall certainly look into the matter. It was suggested that we might as well make them out to poor cultivators. I submit, Sir, that this is a difficult matter not only in view of the price of diesel oil but also because of the labour problem—most of my hon. friends themselves would ask me why we should not decrease the rates and all that. It is only from this point of view that we are trying to run it on a no-profit and no-loss basis for the last few months. I am afraid we are recently running on loss at these rates. In Bombay I understand that it is charged about Rs. 18—the rate is almost
the same; may be a difference of a rupee or half or here and there—I have enquired the Madras rates also. The other day, I was in a border village and I enquired about the rates I was told that the rate was only Rs. 12. But it is a small engine of 40 horse-power. It will not be of much use to us. So, I am afraid, our rates cannot be decreased.

Regarding diesel oil, my hon. friend from Mulug Shri Gopal Rao made some useful suggestions. I am really impressed with his speech. In fact, I knew him before and liked him very much for the deep interest he used to evince on all these matters. With his rich experience, he has given a number of details. He has actually worked out and shown how useful it will be if we take to the repairs of minor tanks instead of wells. I can only tell him that all the details which he has placed before the House can be discussed in a better way and in a better atmosphere. However, I should like to take this opportunity of assuring him that the Government of Hyderabad is very anxious to attend to both the things side by side. We have got enough funds given as loans by the Government of India and we propose to take them up together. He has made a very useful and practical suggestion about diesel oil. The Department of Agriculture had taken up the matter with the Burmah Shell Oil Co. and they have agreed to supply the oil at their wholesale price—we have to give just some percentage to them—because they have got their wholesale dealers everywhere. We have also taken up the matter with the hon. Finance Minister. He is not here now. I may tell you that the Finance Department is examining whether the diesel oil can be exempted from sales-tax. The diesel-oil is charged at single-point-three annas per gallon—and as I told you the matter is under examination. We would like to hand over the oil to co-operative societies. This arrangement, I hope, will be finalised soon. Our intention is to make the diesel oil available in plenty at economic rates. I know even petrol is not readily available in the Districts today. It is charged something like Rs. 6 per gallon. So, I can imagine the difficulty of cultivators. This matter had been represented to me. So, as I told you, we had taken up the matter with the Burmah Shell Oil Co. and they have promised to give us all the necessary help.

About bunding in Marathwada, my predecessor has tried his best to take it up but for want of funds it was dropped. The difficulty with the Government of India is that it always has a yardstick when it gives loans. For all practical purposes, it is not a good thing. In this case, it should have
relaxed its yardstick. It is difficult to persuade and the Government of India is still considering our schemes of bunding for the 4 districts of Marathwada and also of Raichur. The Famine Board has sanctioned only, 3 days back, 2 lakhs 80 thousands just to start with. This grant is nothing compared to the huge expenditure involved in bunding operations. One of the Government of India's officials who was to come here and examine details had gone out, it seems. The delay is due to that. We have, however, started with this 2 lakhs 80 thousands. It will be my constant endeavour to see that this bunding will get its due share and I hope in the course of a few months we will be able to complete.

We have been able to sanction 28 lakhs of rupees for irrigation wells and Marathwada particularly has been given about 10 lakhs of rupees. I have allotted about 2 lakhs of rupees for the lift irrigation for which there is very great demand, from rivers, canals etc. Possibly, we want to give it before the end of May and we certainly entertain such schemes.

Something has been said about oil engines. We have tried to give the fullest choice of selecting the engine to the cultivator but we have said that out of these ten different varieties which are supposed to be the best he should select. We have got them examined by the State Engineer. I do not say that only these are good and all the others are bad. The aim of the Agricultural Department is just to give an idea to the agriculturist that these are the best make engines and these are the firms that manufacture them. We have sufficient experience in all these things. For the year 1953-54, I have already given instructions to the Department and the Departmental Head is working out to see how best we could improve this system and how best we could encourage the Indian made engines. In fact, Bihar has purchased all Indian made engines and the Government of Hyderabad is trying its best to limit the number of purchases of other makes. I should reveal to the House that there are some offers to give the engines on instalment basis. In Marathwada there is increased demand for the engines. The Department is examining all these details.

Agricultural Improvement Fund. During the last session the House has sanctioned this Fund. I may inform the House that it is about 4 lakhs of rupees that have been collected on this account. Till now, we are not able to take that amount. We are trying to work out details. I have suggested to the
Director at the Assistant Directors’ Conference to work out details relating to mobile units of small tractors and oil engines, to meet the requirements in each district. I assure we shall spend this amount most usefully and for a good purpose.

Last year, we tried a training class for farmers just for one week. There was good response. People have taken immense interest. We have prepared proposals to start training schools for farmers’ boys, not to prepare them for service or any job; the object is that they should go back to their farms to work. We are preparing a syllabus. There are many agricultural graduates waiting appointments; but we want people to learn and go back and work in their farms.

Hon. the Chief Minister has already announced about boring machines. We have placed an order for 10 boring machines. We will put them to work in areas where there is deficiency of water. My analysis of the situation is that it is not so much for irrigation that our boring machines are meant but in view of the present water famine we are trying to divert them to all such distressed areas and work for the drinking wells. The 9 or 10 engines that we have, I could say that all of them are not bad; out of the nine, 6 are in good condition; 3 are old and so remodelled. All of them are working and we have spread them in different districts.

About cotton seed distribution, hon. Member from Parbhani made a reference to it. Last year when I visited that place, we all sat together with agricultural department officers. There are certain prejudices. Formerly, we had prejudice against vaccination but later on when we were convicted, we started fighting malaria, cholera, etc. by vaccinations. The gaoran variety and the Laxmi variety are the improved varieties of cotton; but the conditions of draught, etc. have given us a wrong impression. I have called a conference on 10th April and I want to take advantage of the suggestions and advice of the hon. Members of the House and particularly those who are from the cotton growing area and also of our agricultural officers and cotton department officers. Government will make every effort to see that the hon. Members are convinced of the improved varieties and I would be unhappy even if one single Member is not convinced of their improved nature. I know if I cannot convince you here, it is not possible to convince people outside.
As regards the distribution of seeds, in Parbhani I saw there was some delay due to wagons. I have given instructions that there should be no room for complaints, or difficulties or handicaps. I invite you all to our routine conference with the district agricultural officers to know what they are doing, convince them and be convinced.

About sugarcane, I may only suggest that in Nizamabad Sugar Factory, the Government of India had fixed a rate at Rs. 1.5-0. The sugar factory is doing some research work. I am not able to read to you the new scheme about research work that we are contemplating. About manure and sugarcane, oil cake is being used. I also discussed the possibility of giving mixtures. The price of Ammonium Sulphate has been reduced to Rs. 330 from Rs. 360 and it is now Rs. 290 per ton. The price of the mixture will be further reduced after hearing from the Government of India. In this way, we will be able to reduce the price of manures. In Hyderabad we have reduced it from Rs. 14 to Rs. 13.4-0 a bag even before we took advantage of the reduction of price in ammonia sulphate. Regarding paddy fertiliser mixture, we are trying to evolve mixtures districtwise and cropwise on different formulae depending in each case on the nature of the soil, the weather conditions, etc.

In the end, I would conclude by saying something about ‘Japanese cultivation’. Nobody can have any prejudice against the word ‘Japanese cultivation’. It is not associated with any political aspect or any ‘power bloc’. This method of cultivation has been tried in Japan. Some workers from Bombay went and observed it. It worked very well in Bombay. I saw it at Sarvodaya Centre at Bombay. Panditji in the recent Food Ministers’ Conference mentioned about it. The Central Agricultural Ministry has taken it in full swing, and is giving all the necessary initiative, co-operation and help. In Hyderabad, we want to introduce this. We have taken up 10 thousand acres for intensive cultivation.

At this rate we will get 600 pounds of fertiliser mixture per acre for 10 thousand acres, 320 pounds for 40 thousand acres and 240 pounds for 2 lakhs acres; thus altogether making up 2½ lakhs acres. We will give them manure, but we do not take the money then and there. We will take it at the end of the crop. I have worked it as a rough calculation. This procedure will be very difficult and I appeal to hon. Members, particularly those from Telengana where paddy-growing is the main occupation, to help the agricultural officers, who will
approach each individual cultivator. If the hon. Members here and outside will give us the fullest co-operation, we think this scheme will be a success.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: How much chemical fertilisers does it require for each acre?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The Sindri produces Ammonia sulphate. We use the present mixture, for paddy, sugarcane, cotton and almost all the other crops. In fact there was a great difficulty in getting this mixture and people were actually indulging in blackmarketing of Ammonia Sulphate. But now we have enough stocks and we have also reduced the prices. About the exact quantity, the Japanese system contemplates the use of heavy manuring. We intend to make some changes and the Department is working out details of changes. But this is in an experimental stage and some of the details will have to be evolved in course of time.

I have many more points to be discussed. But I am afraid I have already taken much time. I thank you very much, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the motions for reduction of Grants, to vote.

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO DEMONSTRATE AND PROPAGATE EFFECTIVELY THE BENEFITS OF BETTER FARMING

Shri K. Arauth Reddy: My cut motion may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

PROPAGANDA INCLUDING PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

Shri R. P. Deshmukh: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH SCHEMES

Shri Annaji Rao Gawane: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

DETERIORATING AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE STATE AND THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Shri Daji Shanker Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

UNSATISFACTORY WORK OF BORING OPERATIONS

Shri R. P. Deshmukh: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

MISMANAGEMENT IN DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS AND MANURE

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: My cut motion may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 18 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

SYSTEM OF ISSUING TACCAVI LOANS AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NIRMAL TALUQ

Shri Gopidi Gangareddy: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 21ST MARCH, 1953

CORRUPTION IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Shri K. Ananth Reddy : My cut motion may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Shri Andanappa : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

DEMAND NO. 36—RS. 1,19,200—TEXTILE COMMISSIONER ECONOMY IN TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

DEMAND NO. 41—RS. 13,71,400—FOOD SUBSIDY CUT AND ECONOMY IN FOOD SUBSIDY

Shri G. Sreeramulu : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the house, withdrawn.

DEMAND NO. 42—RS. 1,16,00,000—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT PROCUREMENT AND EXPORT OF JOWAR

Shri K. Rami Reddy : This may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF LEVY PROCUREMENT OF PADDY

Shri K. Ananth Reddy : This may be put to vote.
Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

**Collection of Jowar in Marathwada**

Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**Collection of Levy in Warangal District.**

Shri B. Krishnayya: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**Levy Collections**

Shri K. Venkayya: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**Change in System of Levy Collection**

Shri K. Ramchandra Reddy: This may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.

**Increase in Prices and Quality of Grains**

Shri Makhdooom Mohiuddin: This may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 42 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The motion was negatived.
WORKING AND USEFULNESS OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Demand No. 57—Rs. 14,58,000—Agriculture Marketing, and Development Fund, etc.

UTILITY OF AGRICULTURAL FUNDS

Shri Gopidi Gangareddy: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

EXPENDITURE UNDER AGRICULTURAL FUNDS

Shri K. Venkayya: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Demand No. 69—Rs. 18,00,000—Community Development Projects

WRONG CHOICE OF COMMUNITY PROJECT CENTRES

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: This may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

SLOW AND SHOWY WORK OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

WORKING OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Shri K. Venkatram Rao: This may be put to vote.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 69 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

WORKING OF PLANNING DEPARTMENT WITH REFERENCE TO COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Shri Sharan Gowda Inamdar: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

DEMAND No. 79—Rs. 5,69,71,000—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES IN STATE TRADING

Shri V. D. Deshpande: This may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 79 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,86,63,500 under Demands Nos. 13,26,36,41,42,57,65, 67,79 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Speaker, the motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below E. D.]

DEMAND No. 18—STATE LEGISLATURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 under demand No. 18 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1954."
DEMAND No. 26—Agriculture

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,85,900 under Demand No. 26 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

DEMAND No. 36—Textile Commissioner

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,200 under Demand No. 36 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

DEMAND No. 41—Food Subsidy

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,71,400 under Demand No. 41 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

DEMAND No. 42—Supply Department

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,00,000 under Demand No. 42 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

DEMAND No. 57—Agricultural Funds

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 under Demand No. 57 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

DEMAND No. 65—Development under Tungabhadra Project

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,48,600 under Demand No. 65 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

DEMAND No. 69—Community Projects

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 under Demand No. 69 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."
Demand No. 79—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEME OF STATE TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,69,71,000 under Demand No. 79 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands for the Social Services Department. Before we take them, I would like to inform hon. Members that Shri Annaji Rao Gavane had asked about the time to be given for tabling motions for reduction of grants in relation to the Demands pertaining to payments to the Jagirdars and the Rajpramukh. Hon. Members can submit then till 11 a.m. on the 25th March, 1954.

Shri Shanker Deo: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,200 under Demand No. 89 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1945. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,000 under Demand No. 89 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Shri Shanker Deo: I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,100 under Demand No. 40 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,100 under Demand No. 40 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."
Shri Shanker Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,000 under Demand No. 67 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,000 under Demand No. 67 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Shri Shanker Deo: Sir, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,000 under Demand No. 75 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,000 under Demand No. 75 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I suggest that a recess of half an hour be given now.

Mr. Speaker: The Member means till 6-15 p.m.

Shri Deshpande: Yes Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. We adjourn till 6-15 p.m.

The House then adjourned for recess till Fifteen Minutes Past Six of the Clock.

The House reassembled after recess at Fifteen Minutes past Six of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]
21st March, 1953. Budget—Demands for Grants

Mr. Speaker: Let us now take up the motions for Reduction of Demands. Shri. Daji Shanker Rao.

POLICY REGARDING BACKWARD TRIBES SPECIALLY GONDS

Shri Daji Shanker Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

WORKING OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN TELENGANA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

VARIED ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Shri K. R. Veeraswamy (Kalvakurti-Reserved): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

POLICY OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Shri Ganpat Rao Waghmare: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: Is it 'Re. 1'?
Shri Gopat Rana Waghmare: Yes, Sir. It is a typing mistake. That is why it is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Re. 1."

Neglected Harijan Welfare Work in Nirmal Taluq

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory Conditions of Harijans in Adilabad District

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Harijan Welfare Work in Gulbarga Dist.

Shri Sharangouda Inamdar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Various Measures Adopted by the Government For the Welfare of Harijans

Shri K. R. Veeraswamy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

15
Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**HARIJAN WELFARE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**UTILISATION OF HARIJAN WELFARE MONEY**

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**UPLIFT OF SCHEDULED CASTES.**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

**GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN REGARD TO SCHEDULED CASTES**

Shri Madhav Rao Nirlkar (Hingoli-Reserved): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Re. 1."
INADEQUACY OF FACILITIES TO HARIJANS

Mr. V. D. Deshpande: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Re. 1."

DEMAND No. 67 (HEAD OF ACCOUNT - G 18) AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES Rs. 1,71,000.

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES IN RAICHUR DISTRICT

Shri Andanappa: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Shri Ankush Rao Venkat Rao (Partur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

GROSS NEGLIGENCE TOWARDS BACKWARD CLASSES

Shri M. Buchiah: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

UPLIFTMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Shri Ganpat Rao Waghmare: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: This is the same Shri Madhav Rao Sawai’s cut motion. Not to be moved.

DEMAND No. 75 (HEAD OF ACCOUNT 81 VII) REHABILITATION OF Koyas Rs. 73,000.

‘EYE-WASH METHODS’ OF REHABILITATION OF Koyas

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the grant under Demand No. 75 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Now discussion begins.
Budget - Demands for Grants

21st March, 1953

1295

...
1296 21st March, 1953 Budget — Demands for Grants

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪರ್ಮಾಣಯಾದಿಗಳಾದ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪೂರ್ವಾಂಗದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿ. ಮಾತ್ರವೇ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪೂರ್ವಾಂಗದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ.

ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೊಂಡಿಮುಖವಾದ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪರ್ಮಾಣಯಾದಿಗಳಾದ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪೂರ್ವಾಂಗದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ. ಇದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ.

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Motion

Mr. Speaker, Madam Members,

The estimates which you have before you for the year ending 31st March, 1959, have been prepared in the light of the financial situation prevailing at the time of the presentation of the Budget. The main features of the Budget are as follows:

[Details of the budget are discussed in the document, including various expenditure and revenue items.]

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that the House will approve the estimates as presented.
21st March, 1953. **Budget—Demands for Grants**

It is a universally acknowledged fact that the prosperity of a country is directly proportional to the education of its people. Therefore, the demand for grants to improve education should be given the highest priority. In this regard, I propose a budget that focuses on increasing the funds allocated for educational institutions.

The government will allocate additional funds to enhance the facilities of existing schools and colleges. This will include the construction of new buildings, the purchase of modern educational equipment, and the provision of scholarships to meritorious students.

Furthermore, I propose to increase the budget for teacher training programs to ensure that our educational system is equipped with qualified and experienced educators. The government will also provide incentives to teachers who choose to work in rural areas, where educational facilities are limited.

In conclusion, I believe that investing in education is the most effective way to build a prosperous future for our nation. I urge all honorable members to support this budget and work towards creating a better educational environment for all our citizens.
Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1953

(The Bell was rung)

The Bell was rung by the President, following which a silent tribute was paid to the memory of the late Sir A. F. R. M. G. Shaw, who was the first President of the Institute.

After a short address by the President, the Treasurer, Mr. A. R. M. G. Shaw, presented the statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the report of the Committee for the year.

The Treasurer stated that the income of the Institute for the year ended 31st December, 1952, amounted to £2,500. The expenditure was £1,800, leaving a surplus of £700. The Treasurer expressed his gratitude to the members for their generous contributions, which had enabled the Institute to meet its obligations.

The President thanked the Treasurer for his report and the members for their support.

(The meeting adjourned.)

Honorary Members

The President announced the appointment of the following Honorary Members of the Institute:

- Mr. A. R. M. G. Shaw
- Mr. A. F. R. M. G. Shaw
- Mr. A. G. R. M. G. Shaw
- Mr. A. R. M. G. Shaw
- Mr. A. F. R. M. G. Shaw

The President thanked the new Honorary Members for their acceptance of the position and wished them every success in their future work.
21st March, 1953.  

**Budget—Demands for Grants**

Shri K. N. Advani, 

Gentlemen,

We have just received your letter dated the 13th of this month, stating the details of the demands for grants for the post of the Bureshwar College for the year 1954-55. We have carefully considered the demands and are of the opinion that the amount requested is inadequate for the proper functioning of the institution.

We, therefore, propose to increase the grant to Rs. 10,000 for the year 1954-55, which we believe will be sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the institution.

We are confident that your institution will make good use of the grant and will continue to provide quality education to the deserving students.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Commerce and Industries Dept.]
21st March, 1938  

Budget—Demands for Grants

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved two Cut Motions to discuss the various activities of the Social Service Department as well as the measures that the Government have taken for the welfare of Harijans in the State.

If we glance through the Budget, we can find that in a Budget of Rs. 28,22,00,000, only a meagre sum of Rs. 13,81,000 has been allotted for Harijan Welfare and other Social Service activities. If we calculate the proportion of the amount allotted for this Department, it works out to 4 per cent. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the population of Scheduled Castes in the Hyderabad State form about one-third of the total population i.e., about 88 lakhs, and if the figure of other Backward Classes also is added to it, the total comes to more than 180 lakhs. For 100 lakhs of people, the Government of Hyderabad is spending Rs. 13,81,000! From this, Sir, one can imagine the amount of interest that the State is taking towards the most down-trodden section of the people, who form about two-thirds population of the whole State. This can give an idea whether the Government is having a progressive outlook or depressive outlook or reactionary outlook towards the most down-trodden section of the people in the State. It

Shri K. R. Veeraswamy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved two Cut Motions to discuss the various activities of the Social Service Department as well as the measures that the Government have taken for the welfare of Harijans in the State.
looks to me that this grant for 100 lakhs of people of the State is too low. I may call this a Budget of the exploiting classes for the exploited classes. I do not call it a capitalistic or jagirdari budget. This is my general reflection about budget allotment to the Social Service Department and Harijan Welfare.

Now, what are the activities of the Social Service Department? How has this department come into being. Formerly, the Social Service Department was organised by Baron Hammendorf just to rehabilitate Koyas, Gonds and other scheduled tribes in the State; and the present department is but a continuation of that. I cannot understand how the Government of Hyderabad can do any social service at all with this 18 lakhs, much less with the 2 lakhs 18 thousands allotted for the Social Service Department. This allotment of 2 lakhs 18 thousands will be simply consumed by the officers of the Department and nothing will possibly be left over for taking up any social service.

The hon. Minister concerned has been telling that he has established some 'Beggar Homes'. In the very premises of the Public Gardens where our Assembly Hall is located, we find so many beggars—not to speak of beggars on public roads, at bus-stands and other places. If the Minister is not in a position to control the beggars in the premises of the Assembly, what else can he do. I am not able to understand.

Coming to the Children's Protection Department, a casual visitor finds there, male constables and female constables on duty exchanging obscene jokes with each other. Any decent man, should he be there, feels shuddered at the vulgar jokes. I have given you a recent instance. On one holiday, an official of the Department went to office and called a woman constable saying that there was some work. He called her to his room and molested her. The woman has filed a suit against him. I understand the minister is trying to protect him. What then shall we call this Department? I do not call it a Children's Protection Department. It is Women's Molestation Department. This is a charge against the Minister.

Coming next to the co-operatives established for the scheduled tribes; I would like to know what are the things that are kept there which are useful for these Koya people. One would be surprised to find there things which are not at all useful to them. but which, on the other hand, afford luxury for the officers. Jamtins, chuse tins, butter tins and other
costly articles are stored in these co-operatives and they pass off as foodgrains for the innocent tribal people. These officers of Government go there in Government cars, at Government expense and instead of serving the Koyas, enjoy themselves eating nicely, drinking nicely and calling the Koya women to their bungalows to enjoy their dance etc. This is also a charge against the Government. Let the Government investigate what sort of things are kept in those co-operatives for the Koyas?

Coming to the Harijan Welfare Department, Rs. 8.57 lakhs have been allotted. The hon. Finance Minister during his budget speech has said that the Government of Hyderabad is spending 30 lakhs per year. This figure of 30 lakhs given by the Finance Minister I assert is an incorrect figure. Actually last year 10 lakhs have been allotted. Only 2.33 lakhs have been spent and the last year’s granted amount has been carried over to this year and that amount has been shown in this budget. It is not a new grant. Neither the present popular Government nor the previous mixed popular Government tried to reimburse the corpus of one crore of rupees granted by the Laik Ali Government. Rs. 20 lakhs is being spent from the S.C.T.F. and not from any budgeted amount. Looking at the figures, we feel convinced that the Government is not at all spending any sum on Harijan Welfare and clearly it is not evincing any interest in that matter.

Coming to the scheduled castes in service, there are 33 lakhs of scheduled castes in the State and curiously enough there are only 6 gazetted officers in the Government 2 in the Revenue, 1 in Education, 1 in Sales Tax, 1 in Social Service and 1 in Agriculture Department. For a population of 33 lakhs of people, the representation in gazetted cadre is only 6. No doubt, there may be a few in the First and Second Grades. What has become of the implementation of Government’s reservation for scheduled castes in service? On one side, the Government talks of reservation and on the other, issue circulars or instructions to departmental heads that only retrenched personnel should be taken into Government service and thus supersede their earlier commitments. The result is the representation of scheduled castes in service is being undermined. Even with regard to promotions, after the Police Action, people who are not qualified to hold a gazetted rank are promoted to such posts by extraneous considerations. Efficiency and seniority do not count. Hundreds of them are there and they are incompetent to hold such posts. People who are disqualified by the Central Public Service Commission
have been promoted as secretaries; but when the question of promotion of scheduled caste people come, because, probably we are not vociferous, or for some other reasons best known to them, our cry becomes a cry in the wilderness. When the question of promotion of scheduled caste people comes up, the question of efficiency and seniority comes in; but with regard to those who are influential and who have god fathers in service to back them. all these requirements are waived.

If the Government of Hyderabad want to call themselves a Democratic Government and wants really to serve the down-trodden and poor people, they must try to implement what they say; they must come into the open; they must rejuvenate the people; they must inculcate a new psychology in the people. But old traditions are still continuing. Madras you find, is spending 110 lakhs of rupees whereas our Government does not find finances to spend even 50 lakhs of rupees. The hon. the Speaker who is also the Chairman of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in Hyderabad has been repeatedly writing to the Chief Minister that at least 50 lakhs of rupees should be reimbursed for the cause of Harijans compared to their population. But of what avail? The question of financial stringency is there for the Government to take shelter. When such big people's representations fall on deaf ears of the Government, I wonder what the Harijan community can expect from the present Government. It is my earnest request to the Government that unless there is a person to represent them on the Public Service Commission of Hyderabad, the reservations promised to the Harijans will remain reservations on paper. It can take a practical shape only when a Harijan is appointed on the Public Service Commission Board; otherwise I feel that the interests of Harijans and other Backward Classes in services cannot be safeguarded.

Very curiously, the Minister for Social Services is called a Harijan Welfare Minister. If so, I cannot understand why the Schedule Castes Trust Fund portfolio should remain with the Chief Minister. What can the Minister for Social Services who is called a Harijan Minister do, when he is not in charge of that Fund? Scheduled Castes Trust Fund is the basis of Harijan Welfare in the State. Is it due to his incompetence or inefficiency that that portfolio is with the Chief Minister— I cannot understand.
1806, 21st April, 1953.

Interest

Budget—Demands for Grants

[Document text not legible]
Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1958. 1807

मार खानी पढ़ती है। अबर हम कहें कि हमको पानी वो तो कहा जाता है कि हम दुम्हारे बाप के नीकर नहीं है। बुधकी मोटपर पानी भरने जांचनें तो गीवर मिलाया जाता है। मैंने जिसके बारे में कब्जकर साहब के पास शिकायत की थी। लेकिन अन्यका कोई फायदा नहीं हुया, साथ हुकूमत बड़ी जोरवर बोल रहे कहते हैं कि हमने ही हरिजनों के लिए वातावरण सुधारकी है। लेकिन जिसके बारे में आपने जो सक्षम बनारा जिया है उसका अभाव आजार नहीं होरहा है। हुकूमत कहती है कि हरिजनों को जमीन तक्सीम करने के लिए भी हमारे अनेक सक्षम बनाराज गठन किया है। मैं भांति हूँ कि सक्षम बनाराज जाना है। लेकिन में तपस्तीज झार्डर कहने तो मालूम हो जायगा कि बाक्य का क्या है। आपके सक्षम का हाल है कुछ जैसे कि ‘बाधन मत लाओ’ लेकिन पुराण मुहाने रखने ही खुद तो खा लेते हैं। प्रातिक है कि ‘‘पुराणांतीज वापसी पुराणान्त’’. सक्षम का अवसर किस तरह से होता है जिसकी मिलाया में देना भांति है। मंदिर प्रजोन के बारे में जो सक्षम निकाला गया है अफसरों ने सक्षम की तानासी के लिए कुछ हरिजनों की जबरदस्ती बुलाया और मंदिर में जाने के लिए बुझा। ह्यरिजन मंदिर में जाने के जैसे तैयार नहीं थे क्योकि वे मालूम था कि अफसरों के यहाँ से चोट जाने के बाद मार खानी पढ़ेगी। अफसरों ने कहा कि हम दुम्हों पुरस्का देंगे, ज्यादा देंगे और हमको बाहर जाना पड़ेगा। क्योकि ज्यादा सक्षम तो अभिन संग्रह करके विदाया वह गया। लेकिन बुधु के पहले फल देने पर बुझा में मुख्य नहीं किया। प्रातिक वह बाग का निर्देश है जो अब कोई पागल बाबर अपने गांव के हरिजनों को मंदिर में जाने के लिए बैठाया किया। यह बात इसलिए है कि एक बौद्ध बौद्ध हूँ तो हम देश देंगे और सीमने लगते कि जो ह्यरिजन मंदिर में जाने की कोशिस कर रहे हैं उनका खिलाफ सारे गांव को भड़काने के लिए खुद न कुछ बुलाना किनारी नाराज हुए जिसको बाग चलाने ह्यरिजन को कोई मंदिर में जाने का हिस्सा न ले लें। हुकूमत के कुछ का खिलाफ बहस तो लोग नहीं कर सकते थे। विश्वास वे बुझों अफसर चलाक निकाल जाता है बंधू मुलाम मानने का अभाव कर योग जाता है। बुझों मुलाम मानने का अभाव कर योग जाता है।
Mr. Speaker: I shall close the discussion at 8 p.m.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Sir, I don't think it is possible!

Mr. Speaker: The Members are taking 20 minutes though the allotted time is only 10 minutes.
**Mr. Speaker:** Then I shall close at 8-15 p.m.

**Shri V. D. Deshpande:** Discussion may be allowed till 8-30 p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister will also take his time and it will be late.

**Shri V. D. Deshpande:** Let him take his own time.

Shri [Raogowla]—I, too, hope that the discussion may be allowed till 8-30 p.m. The Minister will also take his time.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the members are prepared to sit even after 9 'o clock, I have no objection.

Mr. V. D. Deshpande: I do not suggest anything. If the members are prepared to sit even after 9 'o clock, I have no objection.

District Collectors—Mr. V. D. Deshpande: It would be better that the Budget be taken in two parts, so that we may avoid any confusion.

Shri [Raogowla]: If the members are prepared to sit even after 9 'o clock, I have no objection.
1310 * 213* j3%ar<%, 1958. R^m^^—D^m^^& /or Gm;^y

1st March, 1958.  Budget—Demands for Grants

...
Special Laoai Rules have been brought into force to speed up grant of lands to landless Harijans and Backward Classes; nearly 50,000 Acres have been granted so far.
Mr. Speaker: Time is up, please finish soon.

Portfolio (c)

Budget—Demands for Grants

The Federal Government of Pakistan has presented a budget for the financial year 1958-59, aiming to balance the fiscal year. The budget includes various demands for grants, including those for education, health, and social welfare. The government has emphasized the importance of investment in human capital, with a focus on education and health sectors. The budget also highlights the need for infrastructure development and economic planning to sustainable growth. The government has allocated funds for various projects, including the construction of roads and hospitals, to improve the quality of life for the people of Pakistan.

The budget aims to create a conducive environment for business growth and development. The government has introduced measures to reduce taxation and simplify the tax structure, making it easier for businesses to operate. The budget also includes provisions for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, with a focus on providing financial assistance and technical support.

In conclusion, the budget presents a comprehensive framework for the financial year, focusing on sustainable growth, social welfare, and the development of human capital. The government hopes to achieve its goals through careful planning and effective implementation of the budget.
Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled castes

Depressed

Unpaid labour
Budget—Demands for Grants
Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1958

Outlay (Capital) (a) for

Kureski Hills 6,500 Rs. for widening of road outside the village. The Heri village, which has a population of 5,000, is the nearest village to Kureski Hills, and the road is to be widened to facilitate the movement of goods.

(a) Outlay (Capital) (a) for

Poisonous

Chemical 6,500 Rs. for the provision of a new chemical for the control of weeds and pests.

(b) Outlay (Capital) (b) for

Cut Motions

Reduce (Expenditure)

Hanjum Welfare

Motive

Atriloute

Harijan welfare

Haripir (Poor)
1318 21st March, 1953  
**Budget—Demands for Grants**

Kashmir is a region where education is the key to economic development.

There are several demands for grants to support education in the region, including:

1. **Pointified chair** (Pope) - A new type of chair designed for easier reading.
2. **Faith** (Caste Hinduism) - A study of the religious beliefs of different castes.
3. **Insinuation** - The act of insinuating something without directly stating it.
4. **Arrogance** - A sweeping accusation made against individuals or groups.
5. **Tolerate** - To accept and allow something to be practiced.
6. **Psychology** - A study of human behavior and mental processes.

The demands for grants include support for education, social workers gathering, and the improvement of infrastructure in the region.

**Step (As a whole)** - A comprehensive plan for development.

**As a whole** - A comprehensive plan for development.
Amelioration

Down-trodden

Prejudice

Hon. Minister Concerned

Economically Backward

Socially Backward

Warning

Educationally Backward

Miracle

21st March, 1958. **Budget—Demands for Grants**

'Words of no credit to Communists from Treasury Benches' -

(Cries of no credit to Communists from Treasury Benches)

"Hard words break no bones"

Land distribution

Public Health

Gajah, Ach. H. 1820, '213% M%rc&, 1958. R?/^—D^m^M& /or Cwn^
To change the heart of society?

in (Perpetual dividing wall)

National problems)

Social problems

Cheers

Down-trodden

Famine


Mr. Speaker: Bellirs use the word "A Vanya".

1) The Minister has made the following statement:

"... Facilities and Facilities..."
Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1953

(2) It is necessary that the problem of backward tribes (Economic Problems) should be addressed. The Minister for Finance has already stated that steps will be taken to address this issue.

(3) The government has decided to proceed with the economic development of backward tribes. The government has also decided to encourage economic development in these areas.

(4) The government has also decided to provide grants for the development of backward tribes. The government has also decided to provide grants for the development of backward tribes.
1324  21st March, 1953.  Budget—Demands for Grants

किसी कार्य के सेवारत वास्तविक बुझा२ न होने के कारण गंभीरता घटाने वाले साल जियादा रकम किसी विभाग को नहीं दे सकी लेकिन गंभीरता व दस लाख रुपये का अधिशक्ति (Assurance) दिया है। दस लाख के प्रवर्तन ( Provision ) रखने को भी कोषिण्त को नहीं। सेनेट गंभीरता में सहायता देने के लिये कहा गया था और जिसी के लिये कोषिण्त पूरे रहने थे। जिजियादा जिस विभाग को समय पर सहायता नहीं मिल सकी। और बचत करने के लिये वैसे नहीं मिल सके। और आँध्र गंभीरता के पास बच्चेहरे जो तीन चार लाख रुपये व वह तुर्त रिलीज ( Release ) कर दिये गये। और बुजुर्ग से हम अभी तक डाइरी लाख रुपये बचत कर सके हैं।

श्री वि - दी - डिप्लोस्टो - इत् लेंहाल लोकी रोबी स्ट्रांग नाम हेजू वित्तीय जानकारी -  ( Details )

श्री. शंकर बेब - यह किस तरह बचत किये गये ये में बाबसे बलताहा है।

मसूर इस्पेक्ट्रा - आमें आपीज जारी रक्षते -

श्री. शंकर बेब - अन्यतो यह जो बच्चती है।

एक आर्मी मिल - हैम एस रूम के डिप्लोस्ट जानकारी -

श्री. शंकर बेब - यह भिजहे साल की बची हुई रकम और अगले साल के बजट में जो रकम रही गई है जिन दोनों को मिलाकर बचत की जायेगी। रकम बचाकर रखने की कोषिण्त पॉलिसी नहीं है लेकिन जियादा से जियादा बचत करने की पॉलिसी है।

अब माननीय सय्यद ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि यहाँ पर बहुत सारे सीमा गंधीजी का नाम लेते हैं। कोहेंग ने भी बाकी गंधीजी का नाम लिया। लेकिन ज्ञान ही जी के बताये हुई तब्दील को कोषिण्त नहीं की। ज्ञान ही तरह तांबे के माननीय सय्यद कधार के माननीय सबसे अम बेवर्चुर के माननीय सय्यद जिन्होंने भी जिसी तरह कहा कि में लोग साी गंधीजीका नाम लेते हैं। लेकिन बुद्धि भी दुखाना बढ़ाता है कि ज्ञान ही भी पिछे जाते हैं। कि भी गंधीजी का नाम का बुधवार करके विळास के श्रोट्स हासिल किये। और गंधीजी के नाम पर चुनकर आये। ज्ञान ही भी अपने मतदाताओं को विळास कर पहले जो चाहा पिछे के भी ही भी अपने भाषण को पूरा किया है? हम तो गंधीजी के आर्काका नाम लेते हैं। भिन्तम सकें जो भी नहीं है लेकिन, अनु तब्दील के कार्यक्रम लाल के समय गंभीरता को यह देखा वहरा है जो तभी सव तरह कार्यक्रम डाले जाते हैं वह नहीं और अब बचत भी जाते है तो फिरं, हुंदे देखा।

पढ़ं भिजहे बीज जब जिस तरह की बात करते हैं तो आश्चर्य मालूम होता है। ज्ञान ही बात करिये किसे अपारिता कोट करें।

अब माननीय सय्यद - बेंकर्ड फ्लास्ट की जो किसी वनी है वहूँ वैज्ञानिक कास्ट की मिलाकर वनी है?
Budget—Demands for Grants
21st March, 1953.

SIR, Shankar Dew:—Beggars' cottage, HindWarabad, in which the funds for the kitchen for the Beggars Home are insufficient. There is no need for this building. The funds for the kitchen for the Beggars Home are insufficient.

SIR, Shankar Dew:—The recent note (Recent Note) is not clear. It seems to be a recent note regarding the Beggars Home.

The Beggars Home is in need of facilities and equipment. The funds for the kitchen for the Beggars Home are insufficient. The funds for the kitchen for the Beggars Home are insufficient.

The Beggars Home is in need of facilities and equipment. The funds for the kitchen for the Beggars Home are insufficient. The funds for the kitchen for the Beggars Home are insufficient.

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1826 21st March, 1953.  Budget—Demands for Grants

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Budget—Demands for Grants 21st March, 1953

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order.

Mr. Speaker: —Wisdom and practical experience in the government service. But for the latter and the former, we would find that the government has suffered in the past.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order.

Mr. Speaker: —In the government service, the promotion of candidates is done on the basis of general principles. The candidates are selected on the basis of general principles. But for the latter and the former, we would find that the government has suffered in the past.

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Mr. Speaker: Order, Order.
21st March, 1952.  

**Budget—Demands for Grants**

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order, Please go on.

Mr. Speaker: No interruption please, let him proceed.

Mr. Speaker: ——Mr. Speaker: Order, Order, Please go on.

Mr. Speaker: No interruption please, let him proceed.

Mr. Speaker: ——Mr. Speaker: Order, Order, Please go on.

Mr. Speaker: No interruption please, let him proceed.

Members of the P.D.F. Party left the House.

Shri Madhav Rao Nirliker and hon. Members left the House.

Budget—Demands for Grants

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Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Motions for reduction of Grants to vote.

**Policy Regarding Backward Tribes Specialty Gonds**

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

**Working of Social Service Dept. in Telengana**

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 89 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.
VARIED ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPT.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

POLICY OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPT.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 39 be reduced by Re. 1."

The Motion was negatived.

NEGLECTED HARIJAN WELFARE WORK IN NIRMAL TALUQ

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OF HARIJANS IN ADILABAD DISTRICT

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

HARIJAN WELFARE WORK IN GULBURGA DISTRICT

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

VARIOUS MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE WELFARE OF HARIJANS

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

**Utilisation of Harijan Welfare Money**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

**Uplift of Scheduled Castes**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

**Government’s Policy in regard to Scheduled Castes**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Rs. 1."

The Motion was negatived.

**Inadequacy of Facilities to Harijans**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 40 be reduced by Re. 1."

The Motion was negatived.

**Amelioration of Backward Classes in Raichur Dist.**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.
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21st March, 1953. Budget—Demands for Grants

INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

GROSSES NEGLIGENCE TOWARDS BACKWARD CLASS

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

'Eye-Wash Methods' of Rehabilitation of Koyas

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 67 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper, be granted to the Rajpranithak to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954 in respect of Demand Nos. 39, 40, 67 and 75, under the control of the Department of Social Service.

The Motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Speaker, the Motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—E.D.]
DEMAND NO. 39.—SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,200 be granted to the Rajpramukh under Demand No. 39 to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Social Service Department.’”

DEMAND NO. 40.—HARIJAN WELFARE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,100 be granted to the Rajpramukh under Demand No. 40 to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Harijan Welfare.’”

DEMAND NO. 67.—AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh under Demand No. 67 to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Amelioration of Backward Classes.’”

DEMAND NO. 75.—REHABILITATION OF KOYAS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh under Demand No. 67 to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Rehabilitation of Koyas.’”

Mr. Speaker: Now we adjourn till 3 p.m. on 24th March.

The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock on Tuesday the 24th March, 1954.