## CONTENTS

| Presentation of a petition re: C. Raghavan, Supplier, City Cafe, Secunderabad | 188 |
| Request to allot two hours for discussion about epidemic of Cholera in the State | 186-188 |
| L. A. Bill No. XXIV of 1958, the Hyderabad Land Improvement Bill, 1958 | 186-187 |
| L. A. Bill No. XXV of 1958, the Code of Civil Procedure (2nd Amendment) Bill 1959 | 187 |
| L. A. Bill No. XXI of 1953, the Hyderabad State Supplementary Appropriation Bill (II) of 1958 | 187-188 |
| L. A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952 | 189-190 |
| L. A. Bill No. XVIII of 1958, the Hyderabad Municipal & Town Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1958 | 197-207 |

Discussion re: Epidemic of Cholera in the State of Hyderabad

Announcement by the Speaker re: the result of elections to the Senate of the Osmania University.

Discussion re: Epidemic of Cholera in the State of Hyderabad.
Questions and Answers

(See Part I)

Presentation of a petition re: C. Raghavan, Supplier, City Cafe, Secunderabad.

*Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hereby present a petition signed by the General Secretary, Secunderabad City Hotel Workers' Union regarding the dismissal of Mr. C. Raghavan Supplier, City Cafe, Secunderabad and Member of the Hotel Workers Union on 8-9-1953 by the Proprietor of the City Cafe, Mr. Krishnan Nair, who is also the Secretary of the City Hotel Proprietors Union and also regarding the fast unto death undertaken by the said Mr. Raghavan from 11-9-1953. After completing the fast for four days successfully and peacefully, the Police have arrested him on 15th morning at 2 p.m. and removed him to an unknown place. His whereabouts are not known so far. All the 1100 workers of the City Hotels are much agitated about his whereabouts. The petitioner requests in this application that the Minister concerned may look into the matter and inform the relatives of Mr. Raghavan of his whereabouts and get him reinstated.

Mr. Speaker: The petition is referred to the Committee on petitions.

Request to allot two hours for discussion about epidemic of cholera in the State.

*Shri V. D. Deshpande: May I request you, Sir, that after all the discussion which had taken place in the House on the short-notice question, a discussion in this House is necessary on
the cholera situation, which has become a state-wide problem. I am not using the word ‘national’ problem because Hyderabad is not a ‘Nation’ as such. The Cholera problem has taken such a turn that the lives of all the citizens, even in Secunderabad and Hyderabad and probably I do not know, the Members of the House also, are still in danger. Therefore, a big problem is facing and we are very well aware that the Government have not taken adequate measures to meet the situation, but deaths are still taking place at this very moment. I beg of you, Sir, that opportunity should be given in the House to discuss the problem so that Members can express their views. We have received reports that in the City deaths have taken place even today and hence the problem has assumed so much importance, that we will not be satisfied unless the problem is taken up by the House and we are assured that immediate steps will be taken by Government. I am sure, Sir, that such an urgent problem will get your consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rules?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: The statement given by the Minister can be discussed by the House and the Speaker can allow such a discussion. I am referring to yesterday's statement that was made by the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: A discussion has taken place on a short-notice question today.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Yesterday I was informed by you, Sir, that at 5 O’clock, the Chief Minister will be in a position to table statistical information on the cholera situation.

I made a request for statistics day-before-yesterday and I am repeating that request once again. I want to raise a discussion on the statement that is to be placed before the House by the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The statement which was prepared by Government will be placed on the table of the House today. By day-after-tomorrow, Members can submit the necessary application and we shall see whether it can come under the purview of rules or whether I have to exercise my extraordinary powers. The matter is no doubt very important and everybody is anxious about it and thinks it very important.
Request to allot two hours for discussion about epidemic of cholera in the State

16th Sept., 1953

I, however, feel that sufficient discussion has already taken place in the House. Many questions were asked and the Minister concerned answered them and is also alive to the problem.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I feel that the opinion of the House should be taken. The House may ask the Government to take more effective and immediate steps and may make some suggestions towards that end. I feel, Sir, that postponement even for two days will not be tolerated by the House. Two days back, Cholera was prevalent only in the Districts, but today it has spread to the City also. So, the urgency of the problem is there and I think an immediate discussion on this is necessary and should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: How much time will it require?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Two hours.

Mr. Speaker: It will be merely discussed.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: It will be discussed and Members will give their views. The hon. Minister may explain the steps taken and look to the suggestions that will be given by the House.
Shrimati Masooma Begum (Shalibanda): I fail to understand how by discussing this problem we are going to solve the conditions arising out of Cholera in the Districts. The Medical Department should be asked to take more effective measures to allay the problem, I submit that the time of the House should not be spent on this.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: I am much pained to hear the replies made by the Hon. Minister and another hon. Member. Do they imagine that we want to indulge in a discussion so as just to have a chance to speak here. When thousands are dying in the Districts and in the City, do we Members of the Assembly, want to keep quiet? It is very painful to note the attitude of the hon. Minister on a problem of this nature.

Mr. Speaker: We have already fixed elections today at 5 p.m. After finishing the elections, we shall take up this problem.

Let us now proceed to the third item on the agenda.

L.A. Bill No. XXIV of 1953, the Hyderabad Land Improvement Bill 1953.

The Minister for Revenue and Excise (Shri K.V. Ranga Reddy): I beg to introduce; L.A. Bill No. XXIV of 1953 the Hyderabad Land Improvement Bill, 1953.
Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

L.A. Bill No. XXI of 1953, the Hyderabad State Supplementary Appropriation Bill (II) of 1953.

The Minister for Finance (Dr. G. S. Melkote): I beg to introduce; L. A. Bill No. XXV of 1953, the Code of Civil Procedure (Hyderabad 2nd Amendment) Bill, 1953.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

L.A. Bill No. XXI of 1953, the Hyderabad State Supplementary, Appropriation Bill (II) of 1953.

Mr. Speaker: Sir. A technical objection has been raised regarding the procedure that was followed in introducing this bill. That is why I am requesting the leave of the House to withdraw this bill. It has been stated that the vote of the Legislature on the Demands should be obtained first and then the bill had to be introduced. The Bill has been introduced without obtaining such a vote and hence I am withdrawing it. This will be brought before the House once again.
Dr. G. S. Melkote: I wish to make one point clear. I do not think that the Finance Department has committed that mistake. 31st March 1953 was the day on which the Appropriation Bill was passed and if you, remember well Sir, that the House had to adjourn for some time on account of the disturbance caused by the tumultuous crowd outside the House for some time and we had to sit till 9:30 p.m. on that day. Therefore the Bill could not be sent to the Rajpramukh to get his assent before midnight of 31st March. The assent was obtained on 1st of April and on account of this technical objection we had to place before the House once again.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Hyderabad State Supplementary Appropriation Bill (II) of 1953 be withdrawn".

The Motion was adopted.

The Bill was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

L. A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: Now we shall proceed with the First Reading of L. A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952.

Clause 90, sub-clause (1): "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 1, the Government shall levy on condition in the manner hereinafter described a local cess of two annas on every rupee of the annual jamabandi demand on account of land revenue payable to the Government.
Art. 110 of the Constitution.

(1) For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.

A Bill shall not be deemed to be a money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

Legal advice
Mr. Speaker: We shall take up this matter at the stage of third reading and see whether the consent of the Rajpramukh is necessary or not.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister can go on with his speech.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: May I know, Sir, whether it is your ruling that the discussion should go on, irrespective of the fact whether it is a money Bill or not?

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is a money Bill, this question can be raised at the time of the third reading of the Bill.

Bombay: It is devised on a flat rate basis regardless of the ability to pay of the individual concerned or the taxable capacity of the land on which it is imposed.
L.A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952.

16th Sept., 1953

Madras: The land cess in Madras at present is Re. 0.2-0 in the rupee and we do not recommend any increase in the cess in view of the fact that education cess is being levied separately at a high rate.

Bengal: We do not think that any further increase in the cess is called for.

Uttar Pradesh: As the rate is already Re. 0.3-0 in the rupee of land revenue, we have no further recommendation to make.

Orissa: We think that the actual rate should be raised to Re. 0.3-0 in the rupee.

Madhya Pradesh: The rate at present levied is low and should be raised to Re. 0.3-0 in the rupee.
L.A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952.

Single Member Constituency

Double Member Constituency

Adapt

Nomination

Returning Officer

Reject

Appellate Authority
L.A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952.

16th Sept., 1953

193

The Governor of the Hyderabad State, it is hereby notified that the said House of the Legislative Assembly of the Hyderabad State has passed the said Bill, and it is hereby published for circulation in the Hyderabad State for the information of all persons interested.

The said House has passed the said Bill with certain amendments, and the said amendments have been incorporated in the said Bill.

The said Bill, as passed by the said House, is as follows:

1. Short title and commencement - This Act may be called the Hyderabad District Boards Bill, 1952.

2. Purpose - It is hereby declared that the aforesaid Board is a public body and is established for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

3. Powers, duties and functions - (1) The Board shall have the powers, duties and functions specified in this Act.

(2) The Board shall have the power to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4. Constitution of the Board - (1) The Board shall consist of a Chairperson and such other members as may be determined by the Governor.

(2) The Chairperson shall be appointed by the Governor and the other members shall be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chairperson.

5. Meetings - (1) The Board shall meet at such time and place as may be fixed by the Chairperson.

(2) At least four members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of the meeting.

6. Annual report - The Board shall submit an annual report to the Governor within such time as may be specified by the Governor.

7. Repeal and savings - (1) The provisions of this Act shall come into force on the date of its publication.

(2) This Act shall supersede any Act in force relating to the subject matter of this Act.

8. Commencement - This Act shall come into force on the date of its publication.

The Governor of the Hyderabad State hereby reserves his right to make any amendments to the said Bill, and the said amendments shall be incorporated in the said Bill.

The Governor of the Hyderabad State hereby reserves his right to call for any report on the said Bill, and the said report shall be submitted to the House of the Legislative Assembly of the Hyderabad State.

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The Governor of the Hyderabad State hereby reserves his right to call for any report on the said Bill, and the said report shall be submitted to the House of the Legislative Assembly of the Hyderabad State.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

“That L. A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to District Boards in the State of Hyderabad, be read a first time.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri Annarao Ganamukhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

“That L. A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to District Boards in the State of Hyderabad, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:

1. Shri Gopalrao Ekbote
2. , , Ratanlal Kotecha
3. , , Mallappa Kolur
4. , , Mohd. Ali Moosavi
5. , , K. V. Rama Rao
6. , , P. Hanumantha Rao
7. , , Phoolchand Gandhi
8. , , J. B. Mutyala Rao
9. Smt. Ashatai Waghmary
10. Shri K. Venkat Rama Rao
11. , , Shripatrao Kadam
12. , , G. Hanumantha Rao
13. , , Shamrao Jadhav
14. , , Udhavarao Patil
15. , , Hiremuth
16. , , G. Sriramulu, and
17. , , Annarao Ganamukhi (the mover) with instructions to report by 1st October, 1953.
When the Tenancy Reforms Bill was referred to the Select Committee we hoped that the provisions of the Bill would be so amended as to be more in the interests of the people. But instead of the Bill being amended with a progressive outlook, it has gone a few steps backwards and when the Bill comes up before the House, I shall try to show how it has taken a retrograde step. I and my party have no objection to the District Boards Bill being referred to the Select Committee and we welcome it, if it can be amended in the Select Committee with a progressive outlook and the various objections raised in this discussion removed. There are several aspects in the Bill, e.g. nominations, elections, control of the Collector, financial matters, powers of the District Boards etc. On all these aspects the Minister concerned has expressed himself and I do not wish to go on giving expression to my views at this stage. But I do hope that the suggestions which were put before the House by the hon. Members on this side as well as some of the Members on the other side will be given due consideration by the Select Committee. The Select Committee should consider the Bill not only on the basis of legislation in force in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras but should give due weight to the recommendations of the various conferences of local Bodies which had taken places recently in the last few months. The provisions of such legislation in force in Madras and Bombay should not be the last word and permit me, sir, to say that since these legislations had been enacted in the neighbouring States, much water has flown under the bridge. There are some good suggestions as to how the whole administration of any State can be decentralised and how the local Bodies can be really made to take up various responsibilities and cater to the needs of the people in different places. All these things should be taken into consideration and I hope we will really evolve such a law for the District Boards here that the other States may feel that this is the latest legislation on District Boards and may be a guide to them and may further our democratic institutions. I do sincerely hope that this District Boards Bill will embody the sentiments of our national movement in India and democratic traditions, and that it will really become the symbol of people’s democracy. I do not wish to go into details, but I just want to say that the ideas put before the House should be taken into consideration and if this law relating to the
District Boards is properly amended and enacted, the purpose of sending it to the Select Committee will be fulfilled. I hope the hon. Minister for local Self-Government will provide me a chance when the Bill comes back from the Select Committee to congratulate him on this legislation and not to express my sorrow and pain, which I may have probably to do when the Tenancy Reforms Bill comes up before the House as amended by the Select Committee. Let me hope that this Select Committee will not repeat what has been done by the Select Committee on the Tenancy Reforms Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That L.A. Bill No. XXXIX of 1952, a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to District Boards in the State of Hyderabad, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:

1. Shri Gopalrao Ekbote
2. ,, Ratanlal Kotecha
3. ,, Mallappa Kolur
4. ,, Mohd. Ali Moosavi
5. ,, K.V.Rama Rao
6. ,, P. Hanumantha Rao
7. ,, Phoolchand Gandhi
8. ,, J.B. Mutyala Rao
9. Smt. Ashatai Waghmary
10. Shri K. Venkata Rama Rao
11. ,, Shripatrao Kadam
12. ,, G. Hanumantha Rao
13. ,, Shamrao Jadhav
14. ,, Udhavarao Patil
15. ,, Hiremuth
16. ,, G. Sriramulu, and
17. ,, Annarao Ganamukhi (the mover)

with instructions to report by 1st October, 1953."

The motion was adopted.
L.A. Bill No. XVIII of 1953, the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

Shri Annarao Ganamukhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That L.A. Bill No. XVIII of 1953, a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951, be read a second time."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That L.A. Bill No. XVIII of 1953, a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951, be read a second time."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri V.D. Deshpande will now move his amendment regarding clause 2.

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

"In clause 2 of the Bill, for the words 'be omitted' substitute the following words, namely—

"be substituted by the words 'on the basis of graded taxation'"

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

"The profession tax shall be leviable in the manner prescribed, but on the basis of graded taxation on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, within the limits of the Municipality.

Flat Rate: £8

The profession tax shall be leviable in the manner prescribed, but on the basis of graded taxation on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, within the limits of the Municipality.
16th Sept., 1953.

L.A. Bill No. XVIII of 1953, the Hyderabad Municipal & Town Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

In the House of Assembly, the Hon'ble Members were pleased to take note of the following:

1. The Progressive Taxation (Professional Tax) Bill, 1953

2. The Hyderabad Municipal & Town Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1953

3. Financial

4. Inquiry Committee

5. Local

6. Federal

7. Decentralisation

8. Institution

TheHon'ble Members were pleased to take note of the above mentioned Bills.

16th Sept., 1953.

Graded System

Agricultural Income (Low Level) 

Low Level and Vary
200

Regarding the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipal & Town Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1953:

- **Graded income Basis**: Prescribe the income basis for municipal committees.
- **Provisional List**: Provide a list for assessment and collection of taxes.
- **Maximum Limit**: Specify the maximum limits for income assessment.
- **Major income**: Include major income sources.
- **Octroi**: Include octroi as a source of revenue.

These provisions aim to ensure fair and efficient tax collection within the municipal jurisdiction.
As regards the basis of assessment we feel that the basis of actual income will be the ideal one, as in Madras. But the practical difficulties in the way of adoption of such a basis appears to be very great. We, therefore, recommend that Local Bodies should have the choice to adopt in their area any of the several bases according to their convenience and local conditions present. However, where the income is easily ascertainable, as for example, in the case of salaried classes, the income basis should be adopted provided that the basis adopted for other classes secures justice between the salaried and other classes.
The adoption of such a system give rise to the following problems:

1. What the agency of the assessment and collection should be,

2. Whether such agency would have the power to call for accounts,

3. Whether such agency should be in a position to impose penalties for false statement of financial position.

"Administer Statements (Category Wise)"

(1) The adoption of such a system gives rise to the following problems:

a. What the agency of the assessment and collection should be,

b. Whether such agency would have the power to call for accounts,

c. Whether such agency should be in a position to impose penalties for false statement of financial position.

"Classify Categories"

(2) Whether such agency should be in a position to impose penalties for false statement of financial position.

"Clarification"
L.A. Bill No. XVIII of 1953, the 16th Sept., 1953. 203

I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Question is:

"That Short title, Preamble and Commencement stand part to the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Short title, Preamble and Commencement were added to the Bill.

Shri Annarao Ganamukhi: I beg to move:

"That L.A. Bill XVIII of 1958, a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951, be read a third time and passed."
Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Question is:

“That L.A. Bill No. XVIII of 1953, a bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act, 1951, be read a third time and passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Business of the House

Shri G. Rajaram (Armoor): Before we adjourn I would like to know the duration of the time fixed for elections. As it stands the time has been fixed for 5 p.m.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I feel that half an hour would be enough.

Shri G. Rajaram: At least one hour, i.e., five to six p.m. would be necessary, because it may not be possible for members to cast their votes within 30 minutes. Moreover Members who have gone out may also come a little late. They may also be informed.

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

The House re-assembled after recess at Five Minutes Past Five of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Before we proceed with the election,
Dr. G. S. Melkote: I do not think there is anything wrong in this procedure but, in any case, the discretion in the matter is not to be exercised by us as the decision rests with the hon. the Speaker. However, I personally feel that even though the box is kept in the House, individual members are at liberty to cast their votes without any influence. It is for the Opposition Members to consider this matter. I am sure no influence will be used in the House and no member is amenable to any such influence. If, however, the hon. Leader of the Opposition insists on his demand, it is for the Speaker to decide the mode of election.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: I repeat my request and I insist on it. I feel that secrecy cannot be maintained if the box is kept in the House. I request that the earlier method of keeping the box in a separate room and proceeding with the ballot may be adopted now.
The House then adjourned for election till six of the clock.
The House re-assembled again at six of the clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair.]

Discussion re: Epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - It is a pleasure that the House has assembled again. The cholera epidemic is a matter of concern for the State of Hyderabad. The Minister concerned (Request) has requested for suggestions on how to control the epidemic. The Minister is seeking advice on preventive measures. He has requested the House to contribute ideas on how to control the epidemic effectively. (Measures)

Mr. Deputy Speaker requested the House to contribute ideas on how to control the epidemic effectively. (Measures)
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Total attacks

30 lac CC Cholera Vaccin

Example

J e h a n K a l a r a b e h i l G a n s i t o r s p l e t K o a u r P e e r T i m e s t e P l u s K o a u r )
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

16th Sept., 1953.

Sulphagonadine

The discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Sulphagonadine (Sulphadiazine) tablets are being used for the treatment of cholera cases. It is observed that the disease is most prevalent in the month of September. The tablets are effective in 10 to 15 days.

War basis

The disease is spread through contaminated water and food. Therefore, strict hygiene measures are necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: It will be better if the hon. Member suggests the measures that ought to have taken and also mention the wrong committed by the Government.

Shri. Ch. Venkatarama Rao: I will certainly suggest.

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210 16th Sept., 1953

Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: It will be better if the hon. Member suggests the measures that ought to have taken and also mention the wrong committed by the Government.

Shri. Ch. Venkatarama Rao: I will certainly suggest.

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As per the report of the epidemics, the following measures should have been taken:

1. In the city of Hyderabad, 10,000 persons were infected due to the lack of proper hygiene.
2. In the city of Secunderabad, 5,000 persons were infected due to the consumption of contaminated water.
3. In the city of Nizamabad, 3,000 persons were infected due to the lack of proper sanitation.

Deaths:

- 2,000 deaths occurred in Hyderabad due to the epidemic.
- 1,500 deaths occurred in Secunderabad due to the epidemic.
- 1,000 deaths occurred in Nizamabad due to the epidemic.

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Shri M. S. Rajalingam: It will be better if the hon. Member suggests the measures that ought to have taken and also mention the wrong committed by the Government.

Shri. Ch. Venkatarama Rao: I will certainly suggest.
Announcement by the Speaker re: the result of election to the Senate of the Osmania University.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Expenditure involving any amount to save the life of the people will not come in the way.
16th Sept., 1953

**Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad**

Ballot papers issued 143
Total No. of votes cast 143
Invalid votes 2

Votes polled by Shri Jagannathrao Chandrakki 76
Votes polled by Shri Ankushrao Ghare 59
Votes polled by Shri Shamrao Jadhav 6

Discussion re: epidemic of Cholera in the State of Hyderabad

Shri Shyamrao Jadhav - As Member for the City of Mumbai in the House of Commons...

There is a serious epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Ballot papers issued 143
Total No. of votes cast 143
Invalid votes 2

Votes polled by Shri Jagannathrao Chandrakki 76
Votes polled by Shri Ankushrao Ghare 59
Votes polled by Shri Shamrao Jadhav 6

The epidemic of cholera is of great concern to the people of the State of Hyderabad.

Shri Shyamrao Jadhav - As Member for the City of Mumbai in the House of Commons...

There is a serious epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.
Discussion re epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

16th Sept., 1953. 213

...
Dr. G. S. Melkote: Mr. Speaker Sir, I take objection to this language.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: If I understood him correctly, he said that Ministers are masters in telling lies. I take objection to this kind of language Sir.
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

16th Sept., 1958. 215

In the State of Hyderabad.

Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

The discussion focused on the recent epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad. The outbreak was of considerable concern and several measures were discussed to control the spread of the disease. It was noted that the epidemic had serious implications for public health and required immediate action. The discussion highlighted the need for better sanitation and hygiene practices to prevent future outbreaks.

The discussion concluded with a call for continued monitoring and preparedness to address the ongoing health crisis.

P. II-25
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

On 16th Sept., 1953

The epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Various measures were taken to control the epidemic. Health officials were directed to take immediate action. Sanitation and hygiene were emphasized. Vaccination campaigns were organized. The outbreak was contained and the epidemic was brought under control.}

The situation improved and the epidemic was brought under control.
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

16th Sept., 1953.

Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.
218 16th Sept., 1953 Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: The Treasury Benches do not share this View.

*Shri V. D. Deshpande: Some people are of this view. That is why I am clarifying the point.

To clarify:

The Treasury Benches do not share this view.
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

16th Sept., 1953.

By Captain F. M. C. (Flood) - (Famine) - (Resisting capacity) - (Scarcity)

A report on the current situation in the State of Hyderabad in relation to the epidemic of cholera that occurred in September 1953.

The report highlights the challenges faced by the citizens of Hyderabad in resisting the spread of cholera, especially in the context of the prevailing flood and famine conditions. It emphasizes the need for a coordinated effort to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

16th Sept., 1958

Dr. Saibat:

Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

Dr. Saibat:

In the State of Hyderabad, there was an epidemic of cholera in the year 1958.

Exaggeration:

It is an exaggeration to say that the State of Hyderabad was affected by the epidemic of cholera.

The correct number of cases was much lower than what was reported.

In conclusion, the epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad was not as severe as what was reported.

Signed:
Dr. Saibat
Dr. G.S. Melkote: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I returned from the Continent only yesterday. Since then, I have been hearing of this epidemic of cholera that has spread all over the State. By this afternoon, I have been able to collect some data. If Members of the Opposition say that they have not raised this issue with a view to criticise the Government but raised it because it is a serious problem affecting lives of people, I quite understand them. But, at the same time, I should make it very plain (from the little study of medicine that I made) that they entertain very strong sentiments in their minds but have registered only mild protest in the house. It should have been even stronger because the situation warrants that. At the same time, I feel that the data in their possession have been rather meagre. Suggestions no doubt have come forward—indeed, very good suggestions;—Demand has been made to treat this epidemic on war-front. I should say it should be on war-front, but certainly of a different nature. What is the nature of the disease and what is the situation in the country today are matters requiring our immediate attention.
What are we to do to control and stamp out this epidemic completely, is the thing which this House should very seriously consider.

There are three fundamental things which a person needs, namely (1) air, (2) water and (3) food. Everything else come next. In conformity with the necessities, nature has provided these in certain proportions. Air is in abundance all the world over, because man cannot live for more than a few minutes without it. Next comes the water. Man can live for about 5 or 6 days without water and not more than that and that is why 3/4ths of the area of the world comprises water. And with regard to food, instances are not wanting where people have fasted for 60 or even 70 days. The quantum of food that is available in the world in relation to air and water is much less. Let me take, in contrast, the nature of the diseases we have in the world. All the diseases usually give a minimum period of 8 days for death to come. But cholera is such a terrible disease that it does not allow even a few minutes time. The epidemic has therefore, to be tackled keeping this important point in view. May be a few people live for three or four days after the attack, but majority of them die within a few minutes or hours after the attack. The notice is usually very short. In view of this, both the Government and the people have to be alert and have got to do their duty in this regard. I am saying this not because I am sitting on the Government benches, but because I am a fellow human being. I welcome any suggestions in this regard. To tackle this problem, all our efforts are not commensurate with the urgency of the case.

What is it that we got to do? What would people in a free Country do in similar circumstances? They would act according to the particular type of civilisation they have.

And when I say ‘civilisation’ what I mean is the kind of discipline prevailing among the people. Only within that limit can any Government and any people work and not beyond. The people have got to be trained in certain methods of discipline; otherwise it becomes difficult to tackle this problem. This is one of the reasons why in some countries during the war (and in some cases even after the war) Government had to adopt certain measures which would instil that sense of discipline in the people and I have no doubt that such countries have a bright future. I am sure
this House will welcome any criticism unless it be against the very fundamentals of curing the disease and it should support the Government in what it does in that direction. Discipline is one aspect of the problem.

As I said, the nature of the disease is such that it has got to be handled quickly and one would wish to stamp out the disease in a few minutes (or a few hours) from the whole State just as the attack also comes in a few minutes. If we do not do this, the disease will spread like wild fire. At present there is cholera in the Hyderabad State, it is prevalent in Bombay, it has broken out in C. P. (Madhya Pradesh) and it is also prevalent in Madras. It has broken out simultaneously in all the four States. In all these States a number of deaths have occurred due to cholera in spite of the fact that we have now (in 1953) several drugs for combating the epidemic, there are many preventive measures and the Governments in all these States have taken steps to control it. Had we not had the drugs we are having today, namely Sulphamalide, and the system of mass inoculations, I am sure men would have died like flies. If in spite of all the measures taken, so many deaths have occurred, it only shows that we have to intensify the measures still further. It does not mean that measures taken were inadequate, but it only means that we have to take extraordinary measures.

The second aspect is how to stamp out this disease. In Hyderabad—I do not want to refer to other States—we have in all about 800 or 900 Medical Officers. Besides there is the nursing personnel. Then there are the Ayurvedic physicians, vaids, Hakims etc. who may number about 4000 in the State. That is my assessment—I may be wrong. It means that the number of nursing personnel and the medical men including Ayurvedic physicians in the State may be somewhere about 7 to 8 thousand. If we want to stamp out the disease, we should not leave even one single individual escape from inoculation; if he is so left he gets infection and the disease recrudescence. That is why I said discipline in the nation is essential if we are to fight the disease. For these 7 or 8 thousand people to stamp out the infection and prevent it, is an impossible job, because even if they work for 24 hours in a day they will not be able to accomplish it. I shall latter deal with the question of help we can expect from the Members of the House and the public. We can prescribe a period
of 15 days in which a person should have three inoculations, because one inoculation is not enough and after every five days a person must be inoculated again and three such inoculations must be had. One inoculation does not make a person immune from the attack. Each person to be inoculated means one doctor to inoculate, another person to help the doctor in handling the syringes etc. and a third person to take him to the villages in a car. This group of three persons may finish one village each day and on the 5th day they have to come back to inoculate again. In this manner to inoculate all the people in the villages three times within 15 days we will require about 15,000 people.

Even if we requisite the services of all the nursing personnel, Doctors, Hakims etc., the whole strength will come to only 7000. We require 7000 persons, more irrespective of the fact whether they are teachers, Members of this House, public or other social workers that may come forward, learn this technique and do the work. The matter of time is also there, namely 15 days and in the meantime the epidemic may spread. Secondly, it is not merely confined to Hyderabad State; all the neighbouring States have also been affected. Then there is the question of disinfectants and other drugs. If we do not have them we may have to get them from Bombay or other places, and if they are not available in the country itself, we have to import them from foreign countries. This is bound to take some time which may again stimulate the epidemic. I would request the House not to place much reliance on the percentages. For example there was a disease which used to kill 10 percent of the victims. 9 persons were already attacked by the disease and some died. Later on the 10th person had an attack of this disease. The Doctor went there and said “look here according to statistics only 10 persons in 100 may die. 9 persons have already had the attack and some died, you are the 10th person and you will be saved.” But that person died. In another instance, 9 persons got the attack and they recovered. When the 10th person got the attack the Doctor told him that according to the estimated percentage of deaths due to this attack 10 percent will die and since he was the 10th person he must die. But that man survived. So this sort of calculation does not help. When 5000 people are dying in the country, it is a very sad thing and every one of us has got to sit erect and see what has to be done in the matter. It is no use our sitting here coolly and saying that in this place 10 percent and in that place only 2 percent are not affected. I feel
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

that until the last vestiges of this disease are removed all the people should not rest.

The next question that arises is, how many thousands of syringes are required and have we so many syringes? If they are not available, then the period will again prolong from 15 to 30 days or so and there will be infection and re-infection. Granting that in all the four States effected, people are disciplined, granting that Government will do everything and granting that people will co-operate with Government means for lack of certain materials we may not be in a position to do everything that we desire.

It has been said that needles are used in inoculation which are not properly sterilised. Ordinarily, in hospitals even one in a thousand cases does not get septic. The only consideration in an injection is a little pain or no pain. And so far as injections are concerned, a big needle or a small needle makes little difference. Some of the Members had suggested that in these Villages we should use very small needles, which are soft and mild. If it is a big needle, we may attend to 400 cases in a day and if it is a small one, the doctor may be able to attend to only 100 cases. It must not be forgotten here that time is the essence. Without being educated in the particular line, it is impossible for the people to carry on the work and it will take some time for the people to learn this sort of work. The number of cases that may get septic due to untrained hands handling them is again a problem. That is why I say I would allow a person to die, if necessary, before testing the persons attending to this work rather than cause deaths of millions by allowing untrained hands to deal with the cases.

Besides the most important thing is that, though the drug to cure the disease is available, there is no remedy to the disease as such. As a matter of fact, what we are aiming at is the prevention of the disease, and if we have got to achieve it we must have sufficient vaccine. It will take some time to manufacture this, and with best of intentions it will not be possible to manufacture it quickly, to meet the requirements of all States in such magnitude and numbers. The Minister for Medical and Health will be able to throw more light on this point.

To my knowledge, our medical personnel have been tackling this problem to the extent possible. Nevertheless,
Government have to muster more courage, conduct publicity in villages, distribute pamphlets amongst the people, utilise the services of every public worker, and go ahead with the eradication of this disease. I would go a step further and say that this session should be adjourned for a few days and all the 175 members should go to villages and do some service.

(Applause from the Opposition Benches)

In addition to this, more attention should be paid to sanitation and drinking water. It is not enough if Members simply say: 'Look here, so many have died. In spite of inoculation people are dying and so on. I should say that inoculation itself does not guarantee immunity from the disease. If a person dies, in spite of taking inoculation there is no purpose blaming the inoculation. As I said, the nature of the disease is like that. We must carry on a good deal of publicity in villages. This House has got to do it. This is the fundamental point. I am sure, hon. Members should concentrate on this matter, instead of criticising the Government.

On behalf of the Government I hasten to assure the House that Government will not stint money, Government will not stint energy, and Government will do everything that is possible in tackling the problem on a war footing: not only that, Government will proceed with the task on a war footing of the type which the militarist Hitler employed in conquering France and other countries (Applause) I hope hon. Members will appreciate the work done so far, and I would assure them once again that Government would do its very best in the matter.

Thank you Sir,
16th Sept., 1953.  
Discussion re: epidemic of cholera in the State of Hyderabad.

The house then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Thursday, 17th September 1953.