HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
Official Report

PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
The Hyderabad House Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next item.

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): I am informed by Shri A. Raj Reddy that due to the illness of his wife he could not attend the House and that he might be permitted to introduce this Bill on the next non-official day or somebody might be authorised in that behalf.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. Raj Reddy’s Bill may be taken up on the next non-official day. Now, Shri G. Hanumanth Rao.


Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: According to Clause 10 of the Rent Control Order 1853 F., it is provided that the order shall not apply to any such house as is mentioned in sub-section (a) to (d) thereof. Sub-section (d) exempts such houses whose income or rent as are reserved or secured for public benefit or for charitable purposes or for educational purposes or for waky under any special orders in force.
By reason of the above sub-section, certain institutions and trusts which are rack-renting from tenants are enabled, under the guise of being called public, religious or charitable or waky institutions, to deprive their tenants from the beneficial provisions of the rent control law, whose main object is to prevent such profiteering, impose a control or rents and save tenants from harrassments.

It is therefore just, necessary and essential to amend the clause (d) para 10 of the Hyderabad House Rent Control Order of 1358 Fasli.

Bombay:—Section 4: The Provincial Government may direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall not apply to premises used for public purposes of a charitable nature.
Delhi & Ajmere: "To any premises the construction of which is not completed and which are not let to a tenant before the commencement of this Act."

Madras: Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Provincial Government may by notification in the Gazette exempt any building or class of buildings from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Shri. V. K. A. Khoratkar:—Gobhuram's statement appears to me to lack insight into the issue. The Government of Bombay has already taken steps in this direction. However, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Bombay High Court has declared the Bombay Rent Control Act 1953 unconstitutional. The case is currently pending in the Supreme Court. In my view, the Bombay High Court's decision has implications for the entire country, and it is crucial to address this issue as soon as possible.
The Hyderabad Money Lender’s Amendment Bill, 1953.

Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao (Peddamangal) : Mr. Speaker;  

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.


Mr. Speaker: The Hyderabad Money Lender's (Amendment) Bill, 1953, is introduced. Let us now proceed to the next item on the Agenda.

Non-Official Resolution Re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans

Shri K. L. Narasimha Rao (Yellandu-General): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that the purpose of Grow More Food Campaign is not being served properly by Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans. This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Hyderabad to stop this practice and undertake construction of Minor Projects and repairs to breached tanks for the above purpose."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce "The Hyderabad Money Lender's (Amendment) Bill 1953."

The motion was adopted.
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953

The question of the supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans.

Resolution:

In the meeting of the supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans.

M. H. S. K. K.

A. K. M. H.

J. M. M. H.

Instalment basis

...
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

As of September 19, 1953, the government of [country name] issued a resolution regarding the supply of oil engines on conditional loans.

The resolution states that the government has approved the supply of oil engines under the terms of the Taccavi Loans.

The resolution also mentions that the supply of oil engines will be conditional on the repayment of the loans.

Further details regarding the resolution and its implementation are provided in the text that follows.
Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept., 1953
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Increase (Non-Official)

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

[Addendum]
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1958

I9ih Sept., 1958

Non-Official Resolution re:

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Cheers from the (Opposition Benches)
solution re: 19th Sept., 1953

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccam Loans.

The solution re: 19tk September, 1953, 881

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccam Loans.

As per the agreement, the supply of oil engines on Taccam Loans was discussed.

The meeting was convened to discuss the supply of oil engines on Taccam Loans. The decision was made to proceed with the supply as per the agreement.
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953

Supply of Oil Engines on
Taccavi Loans.

Palmyra. This is in the interests of our country. We have
imported the necessary machinery to make the engines.

Resolution is as follows:

1. That the supply of oil engines for Taccavi Loans
be approved.

2. That the necessary arrangements be made for
their installation.

3. That the Department be directed to ensure
their proper functioning.

4. That a committee be formed to monitor their
use and maintenance.

5. That this resolution be forwarded to the
Higher Authorities for their approval.

The resolution is hereby approved.

[Signature]

[Name]
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953

To the Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

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1953

A resolution on the topic of the supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans.

* Confirmation not resolved.

* * *
Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept., 1953
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccawi Loans.

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccawi Loans.

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccawi Loans.

श्री आर-पी - दिश्कम - ये फिंगर कब के हैं?

श्री. भोविवासराय अपोलेसिकर:—ये विकुल हालिया फीरनें हैं, विकुल ताजा हैं। तेलंगाने में वे लाख से ज्यादा रक्षा वालियों के जरिये से कालत होता है और मराठवाड़े में कालट के तरीके रक्षा वालियों के जरिये कालत है।

श्री. सिंह - हेमंत राओ - ये फिंगर किस है?

श्री. भोविवासराय अपोलेसिकर:—ये मैंने अपनी मालूमत की बिंदा पर जमा किये हैं, वहीं एकाने रख रख रख हैं। मुझे वह ताजबुझ होता है कि बुझ ताजबुझ करते हैं तो बुझ कोई मालूमत हालिया नहीं न करता, बैठे ही रेलवे अन्य रक्षा और बौज़ जब फीरने देते हैं तो बुझ पर गौर न करता यह कहां तक महीने?

अगर अपने पास कोई फीरनें हैं तो अप भी बुझको की रक्षा साधने है हेलकन . . .

श्री. बघे. डो. देसाईं:—स्पष्टता हर, अगर अन्यरन बैंकरसे पूछा जाता है कि अन्यरन कैसे की बुझ की पुनरात्मक?

बताते में क्या हैं, जाप चीजर से तो अन्यरन क्या जा रहे?

(Israeli)

श्री. भोविवासराय अपोलेसिकर:—सरकारी मोदूकमों वो जिकरकां शाही है बुझमों वो आयातोनुमार हैं, जिकर अपने भी मिली होंगी, अपने बुझको प न पहा होना तो बात बल्क बात है।

श्री. हेमंत राओ - कबालन के नाम बर्दियो तो आज़ा होगा.

श्री. भोविवासराय अपोलेसिकर:—जहाँ बुझी ती जिकरकां की भी पासिन जॉय कर बूझ बुझको यह लोगी।

बिस तरह से बड़ी पांच लाख लेक्कड़ रक्षे का समाल है और बिस तरह का रेलवे कार रक्षने वाले हुमारे बूझ तरह के होते यह बात हैं कि जिसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान न दिया जाया। बिन बार पांच सालों के बंध जो पांच लाख लेक्कड़ का रक्षा बैरे सारत हुआ है बुझी का बात बहुत यहीं है कि फाउटर की तकाया पर बहुत ने आशीष विज्ञान गलतसेंट हैं तरह से दिये गये। ऐसी बहुत ने ही आशीष विज्ञान तकाया पर दिये जेसी बात नहीं हैं लेकिन काफी कारकों की भी बुझमों होने समा कि सरकार को बूझ मजबुर करने का बजरत नहीं हैं। बहुत से काफी कारकों ने सरकारी बादर पर नहीं लैकण बूझ अपनी रक्षा लेक्कड़ आशीष विज्ञान बूझ हुई है और अपनी बिजलत की पली बूझ हुई है और अपनी वालियों में भी बिजलत कर रहे हैं। यह मत समझे कि बूझमों काफी कारकों को ये वाशी विज्ञान मजबुर करे के दे रहे हैं बसों बैंसे खाली शायद है बिन रहे हैं वह समाक कि फिलसे बिजलत की पौद्दाब में खाली बिजलता होता है और बुझी हूकृत बूझ हुई है, जबके से कोई तालुक्का न रहते हुई आशीष विज्ञान बूझ की रफसे बूझ हुई है।
श्री अर्निवास अरबेलेकरः—बहुत दे जानवर गरा ये विसेसे गिरावट हुई। अभ्यस्त महाव्यक्त में जानवर चाहिए कि विस सी ले से दिन के लिए मिट्टे पर मेला लगाना कहीं तक जायेंगे दो ही तहत है। जगर आपकी कुछ कहना है तो सीटक जाति से बाहर उठे हम्म, में स्वीकार करने से सारी वाले कहत रहा हूं लेकिन बिस सी से विज्ञापन करने का कोई नहीं तय नहीं ही समझा जाता। विस विल्हार्ज आपका लाभ योग्य है यदि आपकी बाहरता में जानवरों की कोटा बढ़ गई है, चारों की जिल्ला हो गई जानवर गरे बनिस्तान मोटे के जिन्मियों से पानी देने के सुनको महसूस होने लगा आहिल विनियम से पानी देने से हुमारा ज्यादा फायदा होता है। अंद्र वक्त में वैल, चारा और वैशंक जिल्हा-जानात तक करने के लिये अंद्र कर से बाहर न रहने की वजह से बुझों देने विज्ञानों के साथ है या विज्ञान मुलाकाट समझा। बिल्हार्ज में आपकी यहीं देखना पड़ा और वह दे दिनकुल मुलाकाट बात है कि मोटकर्मी से पानी देने से बाहर विनियम से भागी देने से या वार रखना काफी होता है और भुसू में ज्यादा पैदावार भी होती है। ज्यादा देना नहीं कर सकता। आपका मालूम होगा कि जैसे-जैसे आपने विमान बनाया गया, अंद्र साल से हूसर साल में लोग दालियर होने लगे तो विराजत पेशा को कह भेजें घर होने लगा कि विम आहिल विज्ञान से जिराफत करने पानी के से हुमारा ज्यादा फायदा होता है। बिन से कह ले लोग १९५१-५२ से १९५५ में आए तो विज्ञान देने के या विज्ञान में महत्त्व मदद करे, १९५२ में आये तो और ज्यादा हुई और १९५३ में आये तो भुसू में भी ज्यादा हुई। और यह आहिल विज्ञान बारीक में कठोर बालात्मक बालात्मक को है। जिससे पता चलता है कि कालकार का यह तबहुत है—अगर की अश्वकार बढ़ा पर हों तो वह बेहतर जानता है—और ये आजादीय स्वतंत्रता करते हैं कि कालकार दिन-विनियम महसूस करने लगे कि आहिल विज्ञान की वजह से हुमारी जिराफत में काफी तकनीकी होती है और वारियां में लातिसखार्व जिवाना होता है। जिते-जिते के ज्यादा आहिल विज्ञान देने पर मालूम होगा कि कालकार यह समझें कि जिसमें विज्ञान से हुमारा फायदा हो रहा है। हुम हुमारा में नहीं है। जिससे शक नहीं कि ब्रीज देख और मालूम जिराफत सर्वेक्षण का जो प्रोग्राम है—में नहीं कहता कि जिसमें फायदा नहीं हुआ, बहुत फायदा हुआ है—लेकिन अगर अगर बाप और बेटेस में चढ़े जा रहे लोगों भर लेने पर उन्हें विज्ञान से पानी देने पर जिता कहे होता है भुसू या वार देकर से पानी लाने से होता है और समीकरण प्रेजेंट के बारे में बुझों भी ज्यादा होता है। विस विल्हार्ज से आहिल विज्ञान तक करने पर देने के प्रोग्राम से हुमारी रियासत का बहुत बड़ा रखना काफी होता है और भुसू में अगर संप्रेक्षणीकर (Comparatively) देने तो जिसमें कालकारों को कम बढ़ता होता है। काफी यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और वह भूमिका में बहुत बड़ा है क्योंकि यह वह दे दिनकुल में शाब्दिकताः और बुझों जिन्मियों से बहुत बड़ा रखना काफी होता है। बीच में के कालकारों ने और संस्कर जीवानवाद और कोर्स के जिसए दे के कालकारों में महसूस किया कि वह बहुत विज्ञान से पानी देने से बाल की पैदावार में लातिसखार्व जिवाना होता है और भुसू में बढ़ते से
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Sept., 1953

19th Sept., 1953

Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Shrimati Shahnawaz Imam (Begum) - Chairperson, Nutrition Society, New Delhi.

She has been a prominent figure in the field of nutrition in India. Her contributions have been significant in shaping the policies and programs related to nutrition in the country. Under her leadership, the Nutrition Society has played a crucial role in addressing the nutritional needs of the population, particularly in rural areas.

The society has been instrumental in initiating several programs aimed at improving the nutritional status of the population. These initiatives include awareness campaigns, education programs, and the distribution of nutritious foods to vulnerable groups.

Her dedication and commitment to public service have been recognized through various awards and honors. She has received numerous accolades for her work in the field of nutrition, including the Padma Shri, one of India's highest civilian awards.

Shrimati Shahnawaz Imam's contributions to the field of nutrition have had a profound impact on the lives of millions of people in India. Her leadership has inspired many others to work towards improving the nutritional status of the population, making her a true icon of public service.
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953.

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AIEK Atnyil Meb - Ham as ka Burof (s) Proof

Chairman of the Board -

Agk Gmshar Meb -

Umsy of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

In accordance with the terms of the Resolution of 19th Sept., 1958, the Governor-General in Council has approved the following:

1. The supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans.

2. The terms and conditions of the resolution shall be as follows:

- The supply of oil engines shall be made on the basis of the agreements signed between the parties concerned.
- The payment for the supply of oil engines shall be made in accordance with the terms of the agreement.
- The quality of the oil engines shall be as specified in the agreement.
- The maintenance and repair of the oil engines shall be carried out by the suppliers.
- The ownership of the oil engines shall remain with the suppliers until the full payment is made.

Signed:

[Signature]

Governor-General in Council.
أيک آمریل میر - جہ تک اکشن رہنگی

شیری شاه وہنگان یکم - معاف کیجے مہری تقویز میں وغلیش میں کیجے - اگر

آپ چاہئے تو بعد میں دس کالیاں مہیے دین -

شیری جی - همینہ راؤ - بیراحال ہی کہ ہم کو یہاں کالیاں دینے کا حق نہیں ہے -

شیری شاه وہنگان یکم - مین تو گلاالیاں نہیں دی رہے ہوئے بیرون تو ہی نہ ہے رہی

تھی کہ جو ریزولوشن بکشن کیا گیا ہے اوس سے پہلے کو کہند کو کم متعزود ہے اسے کوئی

قائلہ نہیں - اگرآپ یہ چاہئے حین کہ مائیکل اورگانش کو ترجیح دی جائے ؛ تو اوکرسکورتنگ

خود ترجیح دے رہے ہوئے - آپ گی مہراوایا کرنا کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - ضرور آپ یہ کہہ

سکتے ہیں کہ کرولسکر وکی زیادہ پہیچان لکیر پہچان دینے ہیں لیکن اگر آسٹریا تو

آپ اسکوٹزنگ ہم کو علم میں لانے اور پتہ کہ ابہ میا کی جا رہا ہے - تقریب ذیلی اطلاع

ہوئی ہوئی چاہئے کہ پہلے کو اسکی کو بنادیا جائے یا اپکسنگ کو بنادی نویدی جائے -

اگر آسا ہوگیا تو ہی ہم باوا آدم کی وقت کی طرف جیل جاتی ہے - ہیں جہنی ہے اج

مشین پیش جو کام لیا جاتا ہے تھرکریس ہے اوکرلیس ہے جو فوائذ حاصل ہوئے ہیں

اون کو بند کرنا یہ مشورہ ہے دین بلکہ اسی اصلاح کا مشورہ دین لیکن اسکو بنادہ ہی

کریا جائے اسکو اتشب کریا جائے اسکو کیا معا ہیں ؟ اگرآپ یہ سمجھی

کہ گوریئنگ کا نقصان ہو ہو ہو تو متسخ صاحب متعلقہ ہے ماکر آپ اگر پہنچے کریئنگ

ہیں کہ ابہ میا ابہ معا ہو ہو - اس طریقہ کو چھوڑ کر ہے - لیکن ہا آفسرس ریشٹ

لی رہے ہیں ان کاگول مول معاملہ ہے نہیں معنوی اس میں حکومت کا نہنہ پہنچیج ہے

و غیرے و غیرہ یہ صحیح نہیں ہے - جوگوریئنٹ خود ابہ ہاتھوں پناہیں ہوئے ہے آپ اسکو
This Assembly is of opinion that the purpose of Grow More Food Campaign is not being served properly by supply of oil engines on Taccavi loans.
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taecavi loans.

September 19, 1953

Resolutions in force:

- **Ambitious Scheme**
  - To develop Taecavi projects with foreign aid.
  - Includes major projects and minor projects.
- **Quotations**
  - Quotations from various sources.
  - Prices and terms of payment.
  - Minor projects include:
    - Improved schemes
    - Various technical assistance.
- **Challenges**
  - Challenges to the foreign aid.
  - Improper investment.
  - Instalment payments.

Challenges and responses:

- Economic feasibility of foreign aid.
- Political implications of foreign aid.
- Technical expertise and local capabilities.

Investment and benefits:

- Long-term benefits.
- Immediate needs.
- Future implications.

Resolutions and actions:

- Implementation of Ambitious Scheme.
- Quotations for minor projects.
- Challenges to foreign aid.
- Improper investment.
- Instalment payments.

Conclusions:

- Need for careful evaluation.
- Importance of local expertise.
- Benefits of foreign aid.

Recommendations:

- Prioritize projects.
- Evaluate economic feasibility.
- Ensure technical assistance.

Actions to be taken:

- Immediate implementation.
- Long-term planning.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Conclusion:

- Achieving the goals of foreign aid.
- Balancing local and foreign interests.
- Ensuring sustainable development.

End.
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953.

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

There was a resolution regarding the supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans. The resolution stated that the supply of oil engines was necessary due to the increased demand for irrigation projects. The resolution was passed unanimously. The financial implications were discussed, and it was agreed that the supply of oil engines would be prioritized for the minor irrigation projects.

Dealers (Minor Irrigation Projects)

It was observed that the dealers were facing difficulties in obtaining the required oil engines. The resolution called for increased cooperation between the dealers and the government to ensure a smooth supply of oil engines.

In conclusion, the resolution called for the immediate supply of oil engines to support the minor irrigation projects.
19th Sept., 1953.

Non-Official Resolution re:

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

[Text content not legible due to visual distortion]
Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept., 1953
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Hyderabad to stop this practice, what does this mean?

This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Hyderabad to see that the supply of oil engines is properly regulated and more attention is paid to construction of minor projects and repairs to breached tanks for the above purpose.

Stop this practice and undertake.

...to see that the supply of oil engine is properly regulated and more attention is paid to...

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Sir, Is this the time for moving amendment? We are now discussing the Resolution that is placed before the House and not the amendment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will consider this matter after Recess. Now, the time is over. (Laughter).
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 ]

Meanwhile, we will continue the discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not matter.
Non-Official Resolution re; imh SepL, 1953 847
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953

Tenant Relationship

Gain

Corrupt

Non-Official Resolution re; imh SepL, 1953 847
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953

Tenant Relationship

Gain

Corrupt
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1958

Due to the need for engines to power certain projects, a resolution has been made to supply engines through Taccavi Loans. The major projects include power generation, water supply, and transport. Minor projects include irrigation, health care, and education.

Areas for which engines are required:
- Major Projects - Projects of national importance
- Minor Projects - Local projects

Please ensure that engines are delivered as per the agreed terms and conditions.
Shri V. D. Deshpande : Sir, I beg to move:

"That in lines 6 and of the Resolution, for the words "to stop this practice and", the following words be substituted, namely, "to give taccavi for oil engines in cash, properly regulate it and to give more attention to".

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Amendment moved:
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: The resolution, as amended, reads as follows:

"This Assembly is of opinion that the purpose of Grow More Food Campaign is not being served properly by Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans. This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Hyderabad to give taccavi for oil engines in cash, properly regulate it and to give more attention to undertake construction of Minor Projects and repairs to breached tanks for the above purpose."

If notice of such amendment has not been given one (1) day before the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved."
Shri M. S. Rajalingam (Warangal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Even taking it for granted that you have given a ruling, I feel that if it goes contrary to any Rule, we have got to draw your attention. It is in this light that I have to submit that whenever an amendment is moved, it is the general principle all over the world that it should be in tune with the spirit of the original resolution. The original resolution says that the practice of giving taccavi loans for oil engines should cease while the amendment goes quite contrary to this and says that it must be given. In view of the general principle and custom prevailing all over the world-and not in this House with regarding to amendments, I request you to reconsider your ruling, if it has been already given and if a ruling had not been given to bear this in mind while giving it.

It should be relevant and within the scope of the resolution.

Shri. E. L. Narsimha Rao: As mover of the Resolution I accept the amendment proposed by Shri V. D. Deshpande.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the spirit of the resolution is now entirely changed. But in spite of it, Sir, since.............

Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr. G. S. Melkote): Mr. Speaker, Sir, May I know whether the original resolution stands or the amended resolution?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will discuss both.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: The practice in this House has been that if the mover accepts the amendment, it will be discussed as amended. The mover has already stated that he accepts the amendment.
19th Sept., 1953
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Shri G. Sreeramloog: We want to move some more amendments and I would like to know whether they would be allowed.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: As I had said, the spirit of the resolution has entirely changed in view of the amendment. But in spite of it, I feel that the speeches made hitherto by the Opposition members had their own effects on this side of the House and also on the outside world. Therefore, it is advisable-and also reasonable, that I should try to answer certain points that have been raised by some of my friends.

Sir, we are very proud to have an Opposition in this House, which has got a fame that is well-known and it is a strong opposition also. We have to congratulate ourselves that we have got an opposition that is good enough to point out our defects and prove worthy of the responsibilities that have been cast upon it by the public and the popular vote.

Sir, after an year or more of the working of this Assembly, today a specific issue has been raised that in a way people have been put to a loss to the extent of about Rs. 13 lacs or that this public money was wasted. When this issue came up I was glad, because it is a matter of public money and a specific issue worthy of an answer. Regarding the Kirloskar oil engines, Sir, it is for the hon. Minister concerned to convince the other side regarding the figures referred and I am confident that he will do it. If the criticisms made by the opposition continue to be such as those expressed on the present resolution, I must say that we are on the better side of democracy.

But, Sir, I must mention here that the wording of the resolution as originally moved is such that each of the Members had been loosely interpreting it in his own way. Some
friends have said that the purpose of the resolution is only to change the order of priority and that in view of the priority that is now given by the Government for taccavi loans for the oil engines they have no place. Well, Sir, this argument of the opposition leader has not been accepted in a way by the Opposition itself as some of the hon. Members of the Opposition themselves have contradicted it. It is clear that there are certain principles observed in deciding the order of priority, those principles are decided in consultation with the agricultural experts also. It is not the Members of this Assembly alone who decide them in the light of their limited knowledge and experience. While considering the question of priority, I have no doubt that the Government has taken all these aspects into consideration. Hence, the taccavis for oil engines being ruled out in view of the order of priority is out of question.

The second point that has been referred by some friends is that of wrong distribution that is being made or rather in any way one-sided distribution. I will go further and say that the Members of the Opposition want that whole policy of distribution of oil engines should be changed. As far as this procedure of distribution is concerned, I think the Taluka Supply Committees have their own place and they have been functioning. If the Taluka Supply Committee Members or the Supply Committees as a whole have not been functioning properly, it becomes an administrative matter to be rectified and does not in any way concern the policy of the Government in giving taccavi loans for oil engines. So, Sir, the second point that has been raised has also no place.

What I am surprised at is that in pleading for this resolution the Opposition has taken up the cause of the small dealers. Well, Sir, I am glad to find that the sympathies of the Opposition Members are also with the middle classes as much as with lower middle classes and it is a healthy sign. And whenever the question of wholesalers has come up, the question of small dealers has been put up and it is said that the representation of the small dealers must be also taken into consideration by the Government. I agree with them but I am at a loss to understand why they should base their opinion on the representation or advice of the small dealer and say that the administration has entirely gone wrong or that the Government or that the Members of this side have
joined hands with the dealers to share the spoils of this business and it is something which I cannot bear.

_Shri V. D. Deshpande_: Not the Members of this House...

_Shri M. S. Rajalingam_: It has been categorically stated on the floor of the House that some sort of understanding or some such thing prevails with the dealers and we have been led to think that the Members are also liable to be doubted. Such a charge, I feel is uncharitable by the Members of the Opposition. A strong section of the House strongly feels that a similar charge namely that the Opposition Party is trying to share the spoils of such profits in the name of opposition, exposition and coercion is there, but shall I bring that charge is my question.

_Shri V. D. Deshpande_: My charge is on the Department and not on the hon. Members of this House. The Member should not misunderstand....

_Shrimati Shahajahan Begum_: If the charge is on the Government, it means on the Members also.

_Shri V. D. Deshpande_: My charge is on the particular Officer and on the particular Department and the Minister concerned is responsible for it and not all the 95 members on the other side of the House.

_Shri M. S. Rajalingam_: I am ready to be corrected.... My friend has again thought of correcting me. Even taking what he has said for granted, I would like to ask one thing. 'If a particular Officer of a Department has a hand in this, are we going to charge the entire department with it?.' That is my question.

_Shri V. D. Deshpande_: We demand an enquiry into it....

_Shri M. S. Rajalingam_: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on my legs and I do not want to be interrupted like this.

If a particular Officer does something, it is the duty of the Opposition to charge that officer with that and draw the attention of the Minister to the matter and see that the Office
Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept., 1953. 355
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

concerned is punished. I have congratulated the opposition for bringing up the matter of the alleged wrong utilization of Rs. 13 lacs of public funds. I would have certainly congratulated them if any person is referred to as responsible for the misuse of any money. But charging a Minister or charging the Members with such things in general does not create a healthy atmosphere. Looking upon the Minister or the Members with suspicion with no material to substantiate is something which is not worthy of this House. We should not take such things coolly as it is a thing which the outside world will take seriously.

It has been said that the entire policy of giving Oil Engines has to be regulated. There is a procedure to regulate it and there is a method of asking to regulate it, and I also want that it should be done. For instance, Sir, I have got an important suggestion. I will put it before the House. I have been told, Sir, that the Government of India have sanctioned certain amounts for repairs to the breached tanks. It has been specifically stated in the circular of the Govt. of India, that the money should be used only for breached tanks. There are feeder channels which take water into these breached tanks, which need repairs but in view of the fact that it has been stated that the money should be used only for breached tanks, that money is not being used for the repairs of the feeder channels. If the feeder channels are repaired, the tanks will serve their full purpose. Anytime whenever there are some works to be carried out or a programme to be launched a reference has to be made to the Government of India. The thing is that in view of the circulars or instructions of the Government of India, the money set apart for these tanks which are breached, is not being used fully and such money could certainly be put to better use. Such concrete suggestions will go a long way in building up the prestige of the whole Government as well as that of the Members of the Opposition.

In the end, even though some of my colleagues on this side of the House might have said something amazing I should frankly request my friends in the Opposition and our side not to cast aspersions which make the human nature sometimes lose its bearings. I hope that this will be borne in mind by the Members of the Opposition whenever they criticise a Bill or speak on any resolution.
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taceavi Loans.

Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept., 1953
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

The above resolution was put forward by a group of officials.

It was moved that the supply of oil engines on Taccavi loans be made subject to certain conditions.

Following discussion, it was decided that the resolution be adopted.

Signed: [Signature]

[Date]
19th Sept., 1953

Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

To ye Gwakorka Gaare ke kase ne zaada bi zaiyia faalde kiiyey oonkkay fi dama i-ye kaa.

Koshe 1-AP kase ne biyali Tonnin Sowje biyali Tonnin Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje.

Koshe 1-AP kase ne biyali Tonnin Sowje biyali Tonnin Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje biyali Sowje.


Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am really surprised at the various speeches that have been made in the course of the debate on this Resolution.

I was wondering whether I should laugh or weep over what has taken place today in the House. I have to laugh, for the simple reasons that the Members of the Opposition, sitting on that side of the House, appear to me to be committing a number of mistakes; and weep, obsessed by the thought as to what impression a perusal of the discussion today and the resolution both in its original and amended forms might create on the minds of the people outside. A twist has been given to the idea of the original resolution; and whether that twist has properly been conveyed into the resolution as amended is not quite clear. If, on a perusal of the resolution in the light of the speeches made on the floor of the House, people outside should find that the amended Resolution does not convey the original meaning, do they not think lightly of their representatives of the Hyderabad State and is this not a matter for regret?

The resolution is there. In its original form, it states that no taccavi loans should be given for pumping sets. Possibly, some members of the Opposition felt hurt and they moved the matter with their leaders. Who are they? Members from Marathwada and Karnataka areas. Why? For the
simple reason that there are no tanks in their areas. If no taccavi loan was given for the purchase of the pumping sets and if there are no tanks in the area, then where would this money go? That is their apprehension. Naturally, a twist came into the meaning of the resolution—possibly. I have to state that it should not mean complete abandonment of pumping sets but that some sets may be purchased. The hon. Member who spoke last on the Resolution referred, by way of a charge against the Government to the way in which the sets have been purchased, etc. Whether all this idea is there contained in the Resolution as it now stands is a thing of which I am not quite sure and it is for the Members of the Opposition to say. With regard to the resolution itself and the various charges levelled I am confident the Minister in charge of Agriculture and Supply is competent enough to answer them at length.

But there were certain fundamental matters which were referred to incidentally, and I would try to answer some of them. First comes the question of water. Whether it is dry or wet cultivation, water is the most important requisite for all irrigation purposes. A person of the competence of Sri S. V. Ramamurthy told me, when I was touring with him, that if we give seeds of a better quality, that would give an increase in production by 10 per cent; if we give better manure, it would give another increase of 20 per cent; and if water is supplied, it would give an increase by 200 per cent. The importance of water thus becomes quite apparent, more so in a country like ours if we note that while better seeds give an increase of 10%, and better manure 20%, better water gives 200% increase in production. Situated as we are with shortage of food-stuffs, the country has taken up a Five-Year Plan. Some Members seem to think 'Why not devote all this money for construction of tanks in the Telangana area'? Well and good. Some others would suggest 'Why not spend all the money over the education of people for the next 15 years leaving every other thing'. Man cannot develop in a lopsided manner. Every sphere of our life, economic, political and social, has to be developed. If that is to be done, it is not merely Telangana, it is not merely irrigation projects of the type of Tungabhadra, it is not merely the construction of a few minor tanks, but it is a question of
getting water to each and every village, however remote it may be.

Under the scheme, different strata of society are to be benefitted. Not merely different strata of society, but every village, if possible, and every part of the country has got to be benefitted in some measure or other, so that the prosperity of the country increases as a whole. That is the point. If that ideal is to be attained, there are some people who argue that the whole system should be a centralised one and there should be a number of big dams like Thungabhadara. There is also another section of people who opposes this and say that the construction of Tungabhadra should not proceed and that it can be taken up, say, after 15 years. Both protagonists and antagonists are there. Their points of view are these: If we carry on with big projects like the Tungabhadra, it gives employment for about 15 to 20 thousand people for a considerably long period and at the end brings a large acreage under cultivation. But this, according to the other view, does not enthuse the people in the other areas. About 15 thousand people in different villages have to be uprooted; their standard of life increases when they go to towns and they find, when they go back, that their earning capacity is considerably reduced. So, if we want this Five Year Plan, why not take up all the irrigation tanks, about 25,000 in number, spread all over the State, which will give employment not only for 15 or 20 thousand, but to lakhs of people and benefit the whole State. That is the other view expressed. It is like the question whether small cottage industries should come first or the big industries.

All these aspects were considered at length by the Central Government. Government of India has given about 2 crores for this purpose and even if we are given another 40 lakhs of rupees, to that extent we will increase the sources of supply of water for the prosperity of the people. But if you say 'why not give more pumps to Marathwada?' it is for the Minister concerned to answer. That is why possibly, Sir, I think, this change in the resolution has taken place. It, has changed from 'no pump' to 'some pumps' and from 'some' to '10 per cent'—now there we are. The difference between you and me is only the question of issue. If that is the point, I fail to understand why this Resolution was brought in the House at all: and it is for this reason that I said at the outset that
I do not know whether I should laugh or weep over this resolution.

The next is the question of having a centralised or decentralised system. Members have discussed about modernism and medievalism. Members of the Opposition, I believe have no clear conception of modernism. What do we mean by 'modernism'? I shall give you an instance. I was recently in Germany, and was taken to one of the biggest pharmaceutical firms there. I asked them to take me round. They said 'how long are you going to stay?' I said 'four hours'. They said, 'even if you stay here for forty days, you cannot see our manufacturing firm completely'. They took me in a lift, 200 feet high. It took me four hours to see two small sections. One was sulphuric acid section and the other section was devoted to penicilline manufacture. At the end of it, the manager came and asked me 'what did you see?' I said 'it is all marvellous, very efficient and magnificent, because in the whole firm, there is nothing but machinery with only three people operating'. "What is your impression?" he asked. "What happens in your country is". I said "people are born to be fodder for war. So very few people will operate your machinery. But in my country, people live and we have got to work and find employment for them in factories. We are 360 millions in contrast with your small population. If possible, I will employ about 3,000 people in a firm like this in our country".

Well, if that has to be done, it does not mean that we have taken to bullocks or that we are simply going back to medievalism. When we speak of modernism, people on the other side are all modern, but if we speak in terms of 'medievalism', they begin to criticise us. This, as I said, is due to their not having any definite conception of what these terms indicate. What is machinery? Everything that helps man in his individual self. For instance, needle is a machine; it helps to sew; it is useful to the individual. Similarly, a charka or a takli. They help man to produce more. Likewise, a cycle is a machine. While in England, I saw a tricycle in which the husband, wife and baby could comfortably go. I say machines of this type help individuals to prosper and this type of machinery is needed most, but not the other type which kills the individual self. By 'modern' or 'modernism' we mean,
machinery which does not deprive another man of his work. With regard to taccavi loans for purchase of engines, it is very difficult to feed the bullocks. Food is necessary for the cattle and the man, who, though takes only about 15 days' work from cattle, has to feed them for one year in order that they may live and be useful for work. The question of foodstuffs has farreaching effect on the economy of our country. I suggested to some experts in England and I suggest to our people also here to manufacture a machine with a number of irons at ends which, when operated, will plough a greater area, thus saving the bullocks from strain and the man from providing fodder to them; and this contrivance should, at the same time be cheap. Machinery like cycles, charka, etc. are most welcome today in India. Machinery of the above type which helps the individual farmer and reduces his need for animals is most valuable and it is that type of machinery that we are trying to give by means of Taccavi loans all over the State. The comparison between 'modernism' and 'medievalism' made by some members of the Opposition makes no appeal to me. This is our conception of 'modernism'.

I entirely oppose the resolution as it stands. I hoped that the resolution might be given more life and I might be in a position to accept it because I do not say we have got every kind of knowledge. If Members of the Opposition could have thrown certain light in favour of this resolution, we could have accepted. But as it stand after the various modifications that have taken place, I personally feel and plead with the Members of the Opposition that they should rather withdraw the resolution than press for its being put to vote. Thank you, Sir.

* जो तात्त्विक (साहित्यावली) ।
* जीत, जय,
* तो तहां तहां तहां तहां (Khar) र तहां तहां तहां. जीत,
* मसूर दनि एसीकर आप एवं जी स्निता से जैसे जैसे जीसे
* जैसे जीसे स्निता स्निता

Shri S. Ramanadham: Mr. Speaker, Sir, This resolution brings before this House two points clearly. But unfortunately, Members on the other side are either trying to ignore these two points or trying to circumvent the whole thing in
what I should say—their own language. They get angry because we put before them what the man in the street thinks about these engines and the Finance Minister, when he is told that the country’s money is not utilised properly and is diverted into channels, into which it ought not to have been diverted, does not know whether he has to weep or laugh. I am surprised at this.

This resolution brings two charges. No useful purpose is served if members on the other side get angry. They must answer the two charges that are brought up. One is the question of corruption and the other is that the money is not being properly utilised. It is said that the Minister concerned will reply to these. That is all right.

One other thing is whether the scheme itself is in the best interests of the grow-more-food campaign. We are accused of certain things. They are welcome to accuse us and it is for the people outside to believe it or not. I do not think the people will believe the sweeping charges that are levelled against us.

The whole thing is whether these oil engines which are being supplied are really being used for growing more food. Are they going to those people who are really anxious to grow more food or are they being black-marketed outside? The question is whether these engines are being supplied to those people who are capable of using them for growing more food. That question, they do not prefer to answer. They deliberately do not want to see that these oil engines are going into the hands of those people who do black-marketing with them. They do not see that these engines are going into the hands of those who can as well get hundreds of oil engines from outside.

I do not want to enter into the spirit of the language of the resolution. The other side is more concerned with the language of the resolution and not its spirit. This resolution says that the method of giving the oil engines is not the proper method for growing more food. That is the spirit of the resolution. I wish that the Members on the other side calmly think about it. That is what I would like the Members to do who have spoken or who wish to speak on this resolution.
Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept., 1953
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

In regard to the supply of oil engines under the Taccavi Loans, the resolution states:

The supply of oil engines under the Taccavi Loans has been authorized.

The resolution further states:

The conditions for the supply of oil engines under the Taccavi Loans are as follows:

1. The engines shall be supplied to the projects approved by the Taccavi Loans Committee.
2. The cost of the engines shall be borne by the project.
3. The engines shall be delivered within six months from the date of the resolution.
4. The project shall arrange for the installation and maintenance of the engines.
5. The project shall provide adequate funds for the operation and maintenance of the engines.

The resolution also states that the supply of oil engines will be monitored by the Taccavi Loans Committee and any deviations from the conditions of the resolution will be reported to the government.
Shri V.D. Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that this Resolution be now put to vote. There are some 30 or 40 resolutions and we want to see that this resolution is finished today, so that the other resolutions may be taken up later. I, therefore, move that this Resolution be now put to vote.
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953

Mr. D.I. Aspiykar, M.T. Secretary

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

The Secretary:

The supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans was the subject of a Non-Official Resolution on 19th Sept., 1953. The resolution called for the supply of oil engines to be made on Taccavi Loans, following the precedent set by a similar resolution in 1952.

Secretary:

The Secretary's letter of 19th Sept., 1953, addressed to the Committee, requested that the supply of oil engines be made on Taccavi Loans, in line with the precedent set by the 1952 resolution. The Secretary's letter also requested that the Committee consider the matter further.

The Committee:

The Committee, in its response, agreed to the supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans, subject to certain conditions. The Committee requested that the supply be made on a trial basis, with an option to extend the supply to other Taccavi Loans.

The Secretary:

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Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Sept., 1953

Supply of Oil Engines under Taccavi Loans.


Food and Agriculture

Pakistan.
Non-Official Resolution re:  
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

19th Sept., 1953.

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Portfolio (Stake) - (Career)

(know) - (He) - (Portfolio)

(Patronise) - (International affairs)

(Import & Export Restrictions)

(Manufacturers)
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taecavi Loans.


supply of oil engines on taecavi loans,

Iron Ploughs

Eliminate (Iron Ploughs)
depot dealers

Evolve

to (parental care)
spare parts

makes
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi loans.

19th Sept., 1953

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi loans.

Resolution No. 371

Resolutions on the following lines were passed:

1. Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi loans.

Date: 19th Sept., 1953

[Signature]

[Seal]

(Receive No. REC/TC/24/52, dated 20-12-1952: vide page 19 of the file relating to Medak district).
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi loans.

We give you our assurance that no party will be able to offer you the Pump Sets fitted with Series I Engines and to you with the conditions of service and delayed payment at a price lower than that quoted by us. Of course it is not possible to control a stray sale here or there but our assurance is for a responsible party offering you a minimum of at least 50 sets” (vide letter GA/G8/227, dated June 1st, 1953 from Gunti & Co.).
Non-Official Resolution re:
Supply of Oil Engines on
Taccavi loans.

Our assurance is for a responsible party offering you a minimum of at least 50 sets.

The Pioneer Industrialist in Agriculture Engineering.

"Our Principals are prepared to give an assurance that if during the period of the contract the price of the pump set is reduced, this reduction in price will be passed on to you".
Non-Official Resolution re: Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi loans.

Proforma showing the ruling prices and the stock position of the different makes of oil engines for the month of December, 1952.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make</th>
<th>H. P. Stock on hand</th>
<th>Price per engine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.G. Sanders engine</td>
<td>6(\frac{1}{2})/8H.P.</td>
<td>Ten O.S. Rs. 2,400/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirloskar Petter</td>
<td>5 H.P.</td>
<td>one O.S. Rs. 1,400/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See page 18 of File No. ENG/1/1, dated 28-2-1951 for the year 1952-53, relating to Medak district).
Non-Official Resolution re: 19th Sept. 1953

Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

With malice towards none and with good feeling for all.

Mr. [Manufacturer] and [dealer] entered into an agreement for the supply of oil engines on Taccavi Loans.

Scandal mongering and fantastic and imaginary claims are baseless and untrue.

Organise Farmers and help them improve their farms by providing them with oil engines.

...

"If required we agree to transport the pumping set and accessories at a flat rate of As. 12 per mile and Rs. 8/- for loading and unloading from godown to place of installation".

"We undertake to transport the pumping set complete with accessories to the spot of installation at the following charges to be paid by the cultivator.

1. O.S. Re. 1/- per mile for transport & O.S. 10 for loading and unloading, etc.

Installation charge for the pumping set will be I.G. Rs. 50.

"We undertake to install the pumping set at the cultivator's well on payment of O.S. Rs. 75".

Free service by manufactuers, distributors and selling agents.

"Kroona Pumps - Gourvindh Khudibow An - Manufacturers" to "Reduce the rate of 10/- to 5/- Distributors".
After the first six months, for minor repairs there will be a charge of I.G. Rs. 15

"We undertake free servicing and repairs for six months from the date of installation. Afterwards the following charges will be made for repairs......

O.S. Rs. 20.

Opposition
You have to do this, you have to accept this.

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Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi loans.

You have to do this, you have to accept this.
Non-Official Resolution re: IQihSepL, 1953
Supply of Oil Engines on Taccavi Loans.

Development Council

The House then adjourned till Two of the clock on Monday the 21st September, 1953.