HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

Official Report

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THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, 26th February, 1954.

The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Questions and Answers

(See Part I)

Nomination of members to:—(1) Panel of Chairmen (2) Committee on Privileges (3) Business Advisory Committee (4) Committee on Petitions (5) Subordinate Legislation Committee and (6) Legislative Assembly Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I nominate the following members to:—

(1) Panel of Chairmen

1. Shri Annarao Ganamukhi
2. Shrimati Masooma Begum
3. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
4. M. Rami Reddy

(2) Committee on Privileges

1. Shri Devisingh Chauhan (Chairman)
2. S. L. Newasekar
3. Veerendra Patil
4. Shukur Baig
5. K. Venkat Ram Rao (Peddamunugal)
6. Mutyala Rao
7. Katta Ram Reddy
8. A. Raj Reddy
9. K. R. Heremath
10. Anakush Rao Ghare

(3) Business Advisory Committee

1. Shri K. N. Chaudhary
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...
Regarding this committee, I had already said that such a committee was necessary. Clause (1) of article 208 of the Constitution of India lays down that "A House of the legislature of a State may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business". Clause 2 states "until rules are made under clause 1, the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the legislature for the corresponding province shall have effect in relation to the legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be".

The rules of our Legislative Assembly now in force are those by the State Legislature applied by the Rajprahand by me in exercise of the powers conferred.
by clause 2 of Article 208. As the rules are to be framed by the house, I feel it is high time to constitute a committee to draft the rules. I therefore, nominate the following members to the said committee under my Chiarmenship.

1. Shri Gopalrao Ekbote
2. Jaganathrao Chanderki
3. Jairam Reddy
4. K. Venkatrama Rao (Peddamunugal)
5. A. Raj Reddy
6. V. D. Deshpande
7. Udhav Rao Patil
8. Sharan Gowda

Discussion and voting on Supplementary
Demands for Grants

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up item No. 3 of the order of Business, viz. discussion and voting on supplementary demands for grants. We have decided to take up supplementary demands Nos. 6,10,11 & 12 in resp et of P.W.D. and No. 13 in respect of Supply & Agriculture, today.

Demand No 6—Receipts from Electricity schemes working Expenses —Rs. 51,89,000.

The Minister for Public Works & Labour (Dr. G.S. Melkote):
I beg to move:

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 51,89,000 under demand No. 6 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 10—Construction of Irrigation Works etc.—Rs. 18,06,000.

Dr. G.S. Melkote: I beg to move:

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,06,000 under demand No. 10 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the
several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 11—Capital outlay on multipurpose River Schemes—Rs. 1,89,000.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I beg to move:

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,000 under demand No. 11 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 12—Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes—Rs. 9,18,000.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I beg to move:

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,18,000 under demand No. 12 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the year ending 31st March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 6—Receipts from Electricity Schemes Working Expenses—Rs. 89,000.

Working of Electricity Schemes.

Shri Annajirao Gavane (Parbhani): I beg to move:

“That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re.1”

Motion moved.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Working of the District Power House with particular reference to Nizamabad district.

Shri K. Annanth Reddy (Balkonda): I beg to move: “That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demands of the workers of the Electricity Department

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move: “That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Working conditions of Electricity Department Workers.

Shri V.D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): I beg to move: “That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Working of Electricity Department in Khammam

Shri B. Krishnaiah (Khammam—General): I beg to move: “That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Handing over of district Electric Power Administration to Municipalities.

Shri A. Laxminarasimha Reddy (Wardhannapet): I beg to move: “That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 10—Construction of Irrigation Works, Etc.,—Rs. 18,00,000.

Delay in taking up Irrigation Works especially of Minor Irrigation.

Shri G. Sreeramulu (Mandal): I beg to move: “That the grant under demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Breached tanks and construction of anicuts in Adilabad district

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy (Nirmal—General): I beg to move:
“That the grant under demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Neglect of Breached tanks in the State

Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur): I beg to move:
“That the grant under demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Failure of the Government to give their attention to the Minor Irrigation Works

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:
“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Kamlia and Talwar Project

Shri Ramrao Aurgaonkar (Georai): I beg to move:
“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

Working of Tungabhadra Project

Shri Abdur Rahman (Malakpet): I beg to move:
“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Motion moved.
Compensation for the land to be submerged under the Musi Project

Shri Arutla Laxminarasimha Reddy: I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Construction of Musi Project

Shri K. Venkat Rama Rao (Chinna Kondur): I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Purna Project

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

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Minor Irrigation Works in Aurangabad district

Shri B. D. Deshmukh (Bakhurdan—General): I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 11—Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Rs. 1,89,000.

Progress of Multipurpose River Schemes

Shri Bhagwanrao Boralkar (Bo.malk—General): I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. 12—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—9,18,000.

Progress and Working of Electricity Schemes

Shri A.Y. Kavade (Kallam): I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Provision of electricity to Nizamabad district under the Nisam-sagar Hydro-electric Scheme

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Section: Mary, 1954. 199

The discussion on supplementary demands for grants has been initiated.

In a meeting held today, the following points have been discussed:

1. The need for increased funding for educational institutions.
2. The allocation of funds for infrastructure projects.
3. The importance of supporting rural development initiatives.
4. The necessity for enhancing vocational training programs.

The committee has agreed to allocate additional funds for these purposes.

Root out (from page 199)

Root out
26th February, 1954.  

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Gurmit Singh, a member of the House of Commons, moved that a supplementary demand for grants be made for the Education Department. He stated that the demand was necessary due to the increased expenditure on education. He pointed out that the government had been facing financial difficulties, but he believed that the country's future depended on education. He requested the support of all members of the House to pass the demand for grants.

Omer Khan, a member of the opposition, opposed the demand, arguing that the government should be more frugal with its spending. He believed that the money could be better spent on other priorities. He also expressed concern about the rising cost of living and the impact it had on the common man. He called for a detailed examination of the demand before it was passed.

The debate continued with members from both sides presenting their viewpoints. The final vote on the demand was postponed until the next session of the House.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

Mohamad. - I have one more point to make. It is not strictly connected with the discussion on supplementary grants, but it is of such importance that it cannot be left unsettled.

I refer to the question of the position of Urdu. It is a language that is spoken by a large number of people in this country, and it is the language of a great many of our schools and universities. It is also the language of a large number of our books and newspapers. It is, therefore, a language that is of great importance to us.

I am not suggesting that Urdu should be made the official language of this country. I am only suggesting that it should be given the status of a second official language, along with English. This would be in keeping with the policy of the government, which is to promote the development of all the languages of the country in a balanced manner.

It is true that Urdu is not a national language, in the sense that it is not the language of a large number of people who are of the same race, religion, or culture. But it is a language that is spoken by a large number of people who are of different races, religions, and cultures. It is, therefore, a language that is of great importance to us, and it should be given the status of a second official language, along with English.

I am sure that the government will give serious consideration to this proposal, and will take the necessary steps to give Urdu the status of a second official language.

Yours sincerely,

(Assurance)

P.S. - I would also like to draw the attention of the government to the fact that Urdu is a language that is spoken by a large number of people who are of different races, religions, and cultures. It is, therefore, a language that is of great importance to us, and it should be given the status of a second official language, along with English.

I am sure that the government will give serious consideration to this proposal, and will take the necessary steps to give Urdu the status of a second official language.

Yours sincerely,

(Assurance)
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: Any how, the time is fixed. At 12-30 I am going to close the general discussion. I think half an hour is enough for the Minister to give his reply. I leave to the House whether or not to have recess.

Shri Anna Raje Govane: We will utilise that time here only. That is better.
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: I feel there should be recess.

Shri S. Ramanadham (Hanumkonda): I suggest that recess must be given because it will be convenient for others to attend.

Mr. Speaker: But majority of the hon. Members do not seem to require recess.

Shri S. Ramanadham: I am suggesting to them, Sir.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Myself and the Agriculture Minister have both to give our replies.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one demand pertaining to the Minister for Agriculture. As such we can continue without recess.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.]
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

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There was a discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, which were tabled for urgent consideration.

The Chairman informed the members that the demands were urgent and required immediate attention.

The Speaker then opened the floor for discussion, and members from various departments presented their views on the demands.

Mr. Ahmed expressed his concern over the allocation of funds for educational purposes. He emphasized the need for increased investment in education to meet the rising demand for quality education.

Mr. Husain highlighted the importance of supporting the health sector, arguing that it was a cornerstone of a healthy and prosperous nation.

Ms. Javed proposed a resolution to allocate a specific amount for the development of rural areas, highlighting the disparity in development between urban and rural areas.

The debate continued with members from different constituencies offering their perspectives and suggestions on how the funds could be utilized effectively.

Finally, the Chairman summarized the discussion, emphasizing the importance of prioritizing public welfare and ensuring that every demand was addressed in a fair and balanced manner.

The meeting concluded with the unanimous agreement to proceed with the vote on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, following further discussions and amendments to the proposed allocation.
26th February, 1954. Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As a committee of your House, we were asked to consider the supplementary demands for grants. I believe the committee is ready to make its report.

We would like to express our appreciation to the members of the committee for their hard work and dedication. We believe that the supplementary demands will contribute significantly to the development of our society.

Thank you for your attention.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954. 207

Shri G. Srimanlu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will limit myself to a criticism of Government’s policy in regard to major and minor irrigation projects. I am greatly pained to note that since many years, the matter of attention to minor irrigation projects has been left in the lurch by the Government and it has not paid any heed to the suggestions of others. I am not opposed to major projects as such, and I am one who believes that major projects are necessary for the building of the nation, for improving the economic conditions of the masses and for increasing production in agriculture. But at the same time, Government must allot a major

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portion of its funds to minor irrigation, which will go a long way in solving the problem of growing more food and providing employment to agricultural labour. On the plea that there are no budget provisions or that survey parties are not available, minor irrigation programmes have been neglected completely. I can submit to the House that there are more than 3 to 4 thousand tanks which are yet to be restored and more than 2 to 3 thousand tanks which are in a breached condition which are on the list of the P.W.D. for repair of bunds. I am shocked to find the figure of the tanks that Government have actually repaired last year and the year before last. The figure is so negligible, that to mention it here is futile and is not going to serve any purpose.

_Dr. G. S. Melkote_: Will the hon. Member please mention the figure?

_Shri G. Sreeramulu_: I do not remember the exact number, but I can say that is very negligible; it may not exceed 50 at the most. I therefore want to impress on the hon. Minister, who has taken charge of this portfolio recently, the necessity of seeing that all the tanks are taken up for repairs without any loss of time. Large sums have already been sanctioned in the budget and they must be used properly. The Government cannot every time say that there are no survey parties. If each taluqa is surveyed in two months, one year is quite sufficient for the whole district to see that the repair work is taken on hand. But since years we notice that many of the tanks are still left unsurveyed and estimates have not been prepared and therefore the tanks in the rural areas have not been attended to. Even today, in Karimnagar district, and in many other districts, the Executive Engineers still say that there are no survey parties. So many graduates are coming out of the University every year and there are many applicants to Upper and Lower Division ranks. May I ask why Government have not utilized these youngsters and why they should not be taken into the survey parties?

We find that in the eleventh hour, items are shifted from one katha to another, as the Minister himself admitted some two days back. Why should not this sort of adjustment be made in time and funds allotted? As an example, I can quote my own taluqa. There are something like 50 tanks
to be restored and a dozen tanks stand in need of immediate repairs. One of these tanks under which 400 to 600 acres of land has become dry and neither the estimates have been prepared nor work taken up. The summer is fast approaching and it will dry up very soon, but the Government would not take any action. If this state of affairs continue, I am afraid the condition of the peasants will become precarious. Projects which are going to be completed after ten years are not going to be useful to the cultivators now, in increasing their production. We have already exploited the rich resources and beauty of the villages in favour of the cities. We have robbed the villages and shifted its wealth to the cities. But now our policy must change and the accumulation of wealth in cities should be shifted to the rural side. That would be a permanent solution and therefore minor irrigation projects must be taken up. 14 out of the 16 annas must be used for minor projects and 2 annas used for major projects. I am not opposed to major projects, but more than half the attention should be paid to minor irrigation like repairs of tanks. The survey parties must be increased and comprehensive provisions should be made to see that work on minor irrigation projects is taken up immediately. Before the approach of the rainy season between the winter and the summer, many tanks should be taken up for repair and the work should be completed. The Engineer of the Local Fund Department in the Municipalities also does the same thing and the Municipalities are not able to take steps to include in their programmes for want of estimation by the P.W.D. All these things must be rectified. I hope the present hon. Minister will take pains and pay more attention to the minor projects. We have no hesitation in passing this supplementary demand, but my request is that the funds should be properly utilised to develop minor irrigation. That is my intention in tabling this cut motion.
मराठवाड़ा वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों के विभिन्न वर्गों (Experts) के पाठवार को योजना को भरने के लिए वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को वर्ष 1954 के भाग के लिए वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को 26th February, 1954 Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

बीच में विवादास्पदों को कह गया है कि (Experts) का योजना को भरने के लिए वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को वर्ष 1954 के भाग के पाठवार को 26th February, 1954 Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1931

The Hon'ble Raja Birendra Singh:—At the meeting held on the 15th February, 1931, the Hon'ble Raja Birendra Singh presented a memorandum to the Committee, outlining the demand for supplementary grants for the financial year 1931-32. The Hon'ble Raja also requested the Committee to consider the demands presented by various departments and organizations.

The Hon'ble Raja Birendra Singh stated that the demands presented by various departments and organizations were for the purpose of enabling the Government to meet the commitments for the current financial year. The Hon'ble Raja emphasized the importance of the demands and requested the Committee to给予 careful consideration.

The Hon'ble Raja Birendra Singh also highlighted the need for the Government to ensure that the demands are met in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the various departments and organizations.

The Hon'ble Raja Birendra Singh concluded by expressing his hope that the Committee would consider the demands presented by various departments and organizations and take necessary action to meet them.

The Committee thanked the Hon'ble Raja Birendra Singh for his presentation and promised to consider the demands presented by various departments and organizations.

The meeting adjourned until further notice.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

The discussion and voting on the supplementary demands for grants were held on 26th February, 1954. The discussion centered around the question of increasing the grants for various educational and welfare programs. The Members of the Assembly were unanimous in their support for the demands, which were presented by the government.

The discussion was led by the Minister of Education, who emphasized the importance of compulsory education. He highlighted the need for educating the masses and argued that education is the key to development. The Minister also stressed the importance of welfare programs, which were seen as essential for the well-being of the people.

The demand for increased funds for education was unanimously approved by the Assembly. The Members agreed that education is the cornerstone of a prosperous society and should be given the highest priority. The demand for increased funds for welfare programs was also approved, with Members expressing the need for better social services.

The government thanked the Members for their support and assured them that the necessary steps would be taken to implement the approved demands. The Members commended the government for its efforts in addressing the pressing needs of the people.

The meeting concluded with a call for continued efforts in the implementation of the approved demands. The Members were encouraged to work together for the betterment of the society.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954

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The President said that after the usual introductions, the Motion of the House was that the Supplementary Demands for Grants should be admitted. The Motion was seconded by Mr. C. E. M. Bowes-Lyon.

Mr. E. H. W. Scott said that the Motion had been prepared by the Finance Committee. He was not going to weary the House by a detailed examination of each item, but he would like to criticise a couple of items. In the first place, he wished to call attention to the item for the Territory of Spotted. It was a country of great strategic importance, of great economic and financial importance, and he thought the Government were not doing a sufficient amount for the development of the country.

A number of other similar items were mentioned, and the President was asked to invite the Financial Secretary to reply.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved a cut motion under Demand No. 10 to discuss delay in taking up irrigation works, especially, minor irrigation. Even though a sum of Rs. 18,06,000 has been demanded under the above Demand, when I went through the details, I was surprised to find that the amount was set apart only for medium-size irrigation. I thought that at least some amount must have been allotted for the repair of breached tanks; but to my utter surprise, that was not the case.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, We find all over the Hyderabad State—and more especially in Telengana—a number of breached tanks, running to few thousands. Every year, we see a huge number of tanks getting breached due to heavy rains. But the Government neither pays attention to these breached tanks nor has it got a regular policy to see that the tanks that are getting breached are duly repaired. I am not particularly referring to tanks that have got breached a year or couple of years back; but I am referring to tanks that have breached about 10 or even 15 years back. It is a pity that no attention is paid by Government to these breached tanks.

As all hon. Members are aware, the development of Telengana mostly depends on minor irrigations, and if no proper attention is paid to the repair of breached tanks, I am afraid, we are going to face a day when there will be no tanks at all. Last year when I raised this point, the then P.W.D. Minister was good enough to assure the House that they were pressing for some assistance from the Central Government. He also said that the breached tanks would be repaired within some scheduled time. But when I made some representations to the P.W.D. Minister with regard to some of the breached tanks in my constituency, Sirpur, he directed me to go to the
Irrigation Branch; and when I approached the Irrigation Branch, to my utter disappointment, I was informed that no provision had been made during last year. However, I was assured that something would be done in the current year. Anyhow, we are going to get the Budget for 1954 shortly, and it is for us to judge whether anything tangible is going to be done in this regard. Nevertheless, I should like to point out here that unless we take up the repair of these breached tanks quickly, I am afraid, our Grow More Food campaign will not be so successful as we anticipate. It will take years and years for us to attend to the several medium-size and major-size projects; but if we have got enough funds in our hands, more attention should be paid towards minor irrigation works so that the repair of the breached tanks could be effected within a few months' time. Thereby production could be increased to a very great extent. I would request the hon. P.W.D. Minister to see that the amount promised by the Central Government is obtained at a very early date. I hope and trust that the work on breached tanks will be taken up in any case before the end of 1954.
26th February, 1934. Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Mr. S. Venk. N. Reddy: Why are the discussions on these supplementary demands being held?

Mr. T. V. Rama Rao: No, No. The discussions are not about supplementary demands. The discussions are about an administrative station which is causing difficulties to the residents.

Mr. S. Venk. N. Reddy: Why?

Mr. T. V. Rama Rao: The administrative station is causing difficulties to the residents. It is situated near the railway station, which is causing inconvenience to the residents. It is necessary to explain the situation.

Mr. S. Venk. N. Reddy: Why?
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

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Dear Sir,

As you would expect, I have decided to raise certain points of which I do not think you are aware. Some of your proposals are, in my opinion, unreasonable. In particular, I am opposed to the allocation of funds for supplementary demands. In my view, such a move would be detrimental to the overall development of the country.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
26th February, 1954.

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Sir: The budget: I am, Sir, the supplementary demands and grants that have been considered. As you are aware, some of the supplementary demands are for minor works and the like. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. Speaker: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. K.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. L.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. M.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. N.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

“Projects for Prosperity" have been tabled and discussed. The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. O.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. P.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. Q.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. R.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. S.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. T.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. U.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. V.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. W.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. X.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. Y.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.

Mr. Z.: The supplementary demands and grants for minor works and the like have been considered. I think it would be appropriate to consider these demands and grants now. The discussion on these demands and grants will be brief.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

[Text in Telugu]

Discussion on the votes for various demands for grants.

The discussion and voting on supplementary demands for grants took place.

[Continued discussion in Telugu]
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954

The meeting commenced with the discussion on supplementary demands for grants. It was proposed that the additional funds be allocated for specific projects. The members of the committee expressed their concerns regarding the allocation of funds and the priorities of the projects. It was emphasized that careful consideration should be given to the impact of these demands on the overall budget and the priorities of the organization.

The discussion was then turned to the presentation of the financial report for the year ending on 31st March. The report highlighted the revenue and expenditure for the year and the surplus or deficit for the period. The members of the committee discussed the implications of the financial report on the budget for the next year.

The meeting concluded with a vote on the approval of the supplementary demands for grants. The motion was passed unanimously, subject to the approval of the board of directors. The chairman thanked all the members for their participation and guidance, and adjourned the meeting.

*Shri Siddhuraj Desai, President of the University of Mumbai.*

The meeting was held in the main auditorium of the University of Mumbai, with representatives from various faculties and departments attending. The agenda was well-structured and covered all the necessary aspects of the supplementary demands for grants. The meeting was a successful one, with all the members contributing to the discussion and providing valuable insights.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

20th February, 1954

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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

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He states that a meeting was held to discuss the supplementary demands for grants and that he had presented a motion on the subject. He mentions that the meeting was attended by a number of members and that the discussion was conducted in an orderly manner. He highlights the importance of supplementary demands in ensuring that the necessary funds are available for the implementation of projects and programs. He also expresses his concern about the allocation of funds and the need for transparency in the decision-making process. He concludes by reiterating the need for careful consideration of the demands and the importance of involving all members in the decision-making process. 
Backwardness

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

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26th February, 1954.

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Establish (Establish)
Discussion on Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री. बहु. बी. वेस्टपेक्ट अपने सर, ये नमम बांटे बांट पर अनुरुप आरा जा के बस हाँगुरी हैं इससे किसी आज ही हिंस पर नपसी नागरिक नियामत में जारी के सामने नहीं रखा मेरे नाम पर अपने तीनों हांगुरी मान यहां हैं तुम्हें की हर तक मे अपने नियामक महत्व रखना। लेकिन अक्षात बांट हांगुरी के सामने उतरने की जबरदस्ती मतभूमि करता है। हांगुरी के अदर सायर, सिंहिया, और मेजर प्रेसिस्टस के निधन निवेश में जो बंट भी अनन्ये अनन्त नियामक मानने आये कि किसी जितने में जानवर कर हो, या हरमाज हो, प्रेसिस्टस के काम बहुत ज्यादा पूरा किया जाये, और किसी इंसानों में बहुत कम हुई। मे अपनी पार्टी की हर नक्सा प्रकाश की नक्सा, हमारे रियासत के अंतर में में हुए विश्वास बनाने हैं तुम्हारे किस तरह में फायदा हो नयाना है किसी बुद्धि में बुद्धिमत्व मानव की तरफ, देखना बाहर है। मे कहुँ कि वहां वहां कहत है वहां के हांगुरी को दुर्व्यवस्था के निम्न प्रेसिस्टस की जरूरत थी या नहीं, इसमें नियामक में हिंस प्रमाण की तरफ हुआ समूह को देखना चाहिए। वृद्धि का साथ किसी अन्याय (Commercial areas) में प्रेसिस्टस को शुरु किया जाय तो कामों का वाहन में हम किया तरह से मदर भूख सकने हैं, भुन दुर्लभ ही निम्न साधन की तरफ देखना चाहिए। आज बुनियाद के अंदर मानवी मानव के हैं या नियामत नियामक द्वारा है। तुम्हारा नियामक में हो दो केंद्रस्त्रालयज्ञन (Decentralisation) की तरफ ज्यादा तत्त्व कहत है जा रही है। मे मानता हूं कि बंटी बीमारों के इसे सेंट्रालयज्ञन करना चाहिए, लेकिन आम तौर पर केंद्रस्त्रालयज्ञन की अहंकारित बी जा रही है। नियाम तुम्हारी तौर पर किसी बियाज के बीड़ा सोहा डेवलप (Develop) हो और बाँकी न हो तो वह कहां-कहां ही हो सकता है। नियाम तुम्हारे भी हमारी सोचना चाहिए। नियाम के जबाने में हूडर्सवर्ड रियासत में जो प्रेसिस्टस का ज्यादा रखा गया था युवा मेजर प्रेसिस्टस ज्यादातर बेलेन्सें और कोई में शुरु किये गये थे मे। युद्ध भांति यहा किस नेतृत्व नियामक की नियामक का हुआ या कितने व्यवसाय को बिद्युती नवीनरजन किया गया। नियाम के जबाने में नियाम की बात होने के बाद वेलोपर वाली की हुआ समूह वाली। वेलोपर-बुद्धता में जाके के बच हुआ है जीवन थे। कौनसी पार्टी के बारें में। बुद्धता कुछ बाह की हुआ समूह में मीरांत के कुछ निकाय नहीं। लेकिन कम पाक्षिक प्रशासन ता किया गया और कुछ जिन्हें हुआ है। जैसे कि पाक्षिक प्रशासन का ज्यादा था, ज्यादा की हुआ देशबांक बांट प्रेसिस्टस की हुआ पर ज्यादा व्यवसाय है। वह सीमान यही ज्यादा को हुआ पाक्षिक का ज्यादा का समाधान किया। वह हुआ कुछ उसके बारे में ज्यादा किया गया है कि वहां प्रेसिस्टस को बनाये वे हुआ है के प्रेसिस्टस के बुद्धता समाधान है वहां के पर युद्ध और एकता के कारण बढ़ी मे अनुसार है और कुछ प्रेसिस्टस बनाये जा सकते हैं। और बियाज व्यवस्था के कुछ निवासी में ने प्रेसिस्टस नहीं कम किये जा सकते। लेकिन मे कहा वाला है कि वह बेलोपर लेन (Welfare State) का भाग हुआ है। जो में बंटी बाप्पों के बारे में हो या चार पर के कारण व्यवस्था हो जा कर व्यवस्था जन्म जिसका नियामक नहीं किया गया। नियाम के बारे में हो जा कर व्यवस्था मे वहां के प्रेसिस्टस नहीं कम किये जा सकते। लेकिन मे कहा वाला है कि वह बेलोपर लेन (Welfare State) का भाग हुआ है। जो में बंटी बाप्पों के बारे में हो या चार पर के कारण व्यवस्था हो जा कर व्यवस्था जन्म जिसका नियामक नहीं किया गया। नियाम के बारे में हो जा कर व्यवस्था मे वहां के प्रेसिस्टस
26th February, 1954. Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The Committee discussed the Supplementary Demands presented by the Government for the year 1953-54. The demands included various projects such as irrigation, hydroelectric power, and road construction. The amount of funds was considered inadequate for the urgent needs of the country.

The discussion focused on the need for equitable distribution of funds, with particular emphasis on rural development and welfare schemes. It was noted that the funds allocated for rural development were insufficient to meet the needs of the rural population.

The Committee recommended an increase in the amount of funds for rural development and expressed concern over the lack of proper planning and execution of projects.

The meeting concluded with a vote on the Supplementary Demands, with a majority in favor of the proposed increases in funds.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

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Famine)

Privy purse)

Compensation)

(Loan)
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Distric developm n lo ns ( District developments ) की अंक स्त्रीय तैयार कर के पैमा जमा किया जा सकता है, और कुछ देख होने के नियम पर किस्मेंत कर सकते हैं। लिंबन दो तरफ़ अंकों को विस्तारित कर के हमारा फायदानिक का सबाई तुल किया जा सकता है। कल शुरू करण के बारे में मिलिस्टर शाह्व की तरफ से व्यापारिक का विष्णूर किया गया, बुझों रीते काफी साहू हुई। बुझों कहा जा युवा कर रहा है, बैसा हो सकता है, शायद होगा। जमा वे साफ साफ कहते है तो यह आज कुछ बंधु भाषा भरी होता है। जो लिस्ट में समस्त अंक जारेला बोलता हैं भी सायद जिनको नहीं रखा जा सकता। जिसके पहले दूरा, बाबू, दी, मिलिस्टर शाह्व ने कहा था कि बंबई और बंको में जो हंसराव खुशीखुशी हैं बुझों बेचकर जो पैसा हासिल होगा बुझों विस्तारित किया जायगा। लेकिन बच तक वह नहीं हो सकता है, और अब खुशीखुशी की राज और मशहूर या जिन चीजों की बड़ी दिखा गया है। लेकिन यह मुझे नहीं दिखा है कि पत्थरकारी योजनाओं के भी बेची जा जाती है या नहीं। मैं कहुंगा कि बंबई और बंको के हंसराव खुशीखुशी को बेचकर बुझों नेवेसे के युवा धरण या बीमा प्रांकेन्टु के कारण से हुआ में जिस का जाय, ताकि जो कम अब तक पूरे नहीं हो सके के जानेबाया हो सकें। मैं नहीं हूँ तो हाल स्वाता था कि वे लगाना, मराठवाड़ा या कन्नाद मिस्ट्री दृष्टि हुम बिस सलो की तरफ़ नहीं देखना चाहते। लेकिन रिसायल में उन बेंगलुर्ड नेवियाज़ ( Backward areas ) है आने की तरफ़ की जाती चाहते। लिस्ट बुझों देखने की तरफ़ बताते हैं। हो सकता है कि जिन अंकियाज़ में जो बेंगलुर्ड ही नहीं बल्कि उनके पले काल हिस्सा पॉर्ड ( Forward ) हों, और यूं हिस्सा बकंदें हो। बैसी राहत में निक बेंगलुर्ड अर्निया को ही पैसा दिया जाय और खुशीखुशी देवलपमेंट किया जाय तो वह सही नहीं हो सकता। वह विषयों की स्तरगुण से अनुसार हो जिस दृष्टि हैं जिस सबाई की तरफ़ देखना चाहिए। जिस अंकिये में अपने तकरीर के दौरान में कहा कि मराठवाड़े के आर्मी नया नहीं हैं, बिलक्सी हवा पर पैसा भी कम बच्चा दिखा जाता है। लेकिन में कहुंगा कि वहां आर्मी कम हो या ज्या जी हुम बिस बीज को नहीं मूल सकते कि इसी जगह नहीं पर जो प्रांकेन्टु या इसी दृष्टि के कारण किये जाते हैं बुझों के कारण का भी हुआ रहता है। इसी बीज हुआ कि खालकर माराठवाड़ा जो बेंगलुर्ड नेविया ( Area ) है जहां पर कयार सोने से बीनी देवलपमेंट ( Development ) नहीं किया गया। तो बुझों का सबाई रहा कि बंबई की आर्मी रेवीन्य ( Revenue ) के खिलाफ़ कम होती गयी और उन्होंने पैदावार भी कम होती गई। खेलास बालित में आकर मैंने देखा तो यह बता कि मराठवाड़े में एक पर स्वेच्छा धातिव ( Per square mile ) की बढ़ विनर व बिस कम होते जा रही है। गाम तीन)

( Population ) भी बढ़ जिन व बिस कम होते जा रही है। निक विश्लेषण में यह विश्लेषण कम पैदावार का बिकला होता बला जा रहा है। इसी विश्लेषण विश्लेषण में यह विश्लेषण कम पैदावार का बिकला होता बला जा रहा है। इसी विश्लेषण में यह विश्लेषण कम पैदावार का बिकला होता बला जा रहा है। इसी विश्लेषण में यह विश्लेषण कम पैदावार का बिकला होता बला जा रहा है। इसी विश्लेषण में यह विश्लेषण कम पैदावार का बिकला होता बला जा रहा है।
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954

की तरफ तबज़हूं देना चाहिए। मैं यह कहूँगा कि न किसी मराठवाड़ा के बंदर ही अभी खिलाके हैं बल्कि तेलगाना और कनिंघम में भी अभी खिलाके हैं जिन्होंने तबज़हूं देने की कसरत है।

विलेटेक्ट्रिक स्थीम (Electric Schemes) के बारे में बाहुमुखी वहु बहुत कुछ कहा गया। हमारे समान यह बात जानी है कि निचले 6 साल से बीयराम, कार्यालय, चांदगुप्त आदि स्थानों के सिस्टमों में शुरू होकर बापु के काम के लिये विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर मिले छात्रों दस्तावेज की थी। लेकिन मुस्कुराते हुए यह कहा गया है कि पिछले 7 साल से विस्तार होकर तबज़हूं नहीं की गयी। अब विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर का सिस्टेमात्मक बनाने के लिये होगा तो यज्ञ बना होगा। शेष के सिद्धांत विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर का सिस्टेमात्मक किस तरह किया जा सकता है जिस पर तबज़हूं करने की जरूरत है।

विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर की कीमतें में जिजिया हुआ है। इसके बारे में हामी के सामान आभी गया है। अब यहाँ बाहुमुखी यह तबज़हूं में लोगी गयी है। हैदराबाद और बिलावाड़ा में विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर यह है तार के भिन्न सेन्ट्रल के चलाया-भाता है। हमें बतलाया गया है कि जब के पहले जिने विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर के रेत (Rates) थे वही यज्ञ थे। पहले ही 3 बजार को 6 आने हाली फिरे जाने पर से अब आने कल्याण फिरे जा रहे हैं। यहाँ सात आने हाली होते हैं। पहले ही के रेत यज्ञ थे जुबुरे में और भी यह जिजिया किया जा रहा है। जिस पर स्थ हमें सौंपना चाहिए।

लेकिन विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर के रेत कम करता यह केंद्र बुनियादी स्वतंत्र है। जिस के लिये हायप्पो-विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर स्थीम की तबज़हूं देने की कसरत है। हम हायप्पो विलेटेक्ट्रिक पॉवर जिला बागांचे बुलबुल बाजी यज्ञ तस्ती होगी। जिस तरफ भी व्यावसायिक पी. इलेक्ट्रिक बाजार तबज़हूं में तबज़हूं करना चाहता है।

वे के बारे वीज बागांचे में जिन तबज़हूं वतान करते। यह यह है कि हाय प्रति/प्रति इलेक्ट्रिक पॉवर दूरे लोकल रेटेक्ट्रिप्याल्स (Local institutions) के बारे में बाबुआ बनाना होगा। इसके बाद बाबुआ बनाने को लोकल रेटेक्ट्रिप्याल्स हैं नूकी बाबुआ बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है। सिकड़ेंस बाबुआ बाबुआ बाबुआ को बाबुआ का तरीका बाबुआ नहीं है।

बाबुआ बाबुआ के लिये इलेक्ट्रिक बजार (Public sector) को बरकरार (Encourage) करना चाहिए। मुम्बई स्थितिस्थितियों जो प्रति/प्रति इलेक्ट्रिक बाजार हैं नूकी यज्ञ बनाने की जाती है। जिस बाबुआ स्थिति की बाबुआ जबतक हमें नहीं बाबुआ तबज़हूं तबज़हूं बाबुआ को बरकरार करना चाहिए है वह नहीं रह सकते।

आर. दी. रिपोर्टेंट्स, विलेटेक्ट्रिक रिपोर्टेंट्स, और तेला टेन्स रिपोर्टेंट्स (रिपोर्टेंट्स) को वास्तविक हैं जबसिंग के कुछ हिस्सा हिस्सा इलेक्ट्रिक बाबुआ स्थिति को बाबुआ बाबुआ, जिन्हें नूकी बनाने हैं। जिस में इन के बाबुआ के रिपोर्टेंट्स या रिपोर्टेंट्स (Profit) भी हैं, प्रति/प्रति हिस्सा प्रति/प्रति इलेक्ट्रिक बजार को बाबुआ बाबुआ बाबुआ। जिस प्रति/प्रति हिस्सा यह है नूकी है हिस्सा हिस्सा हिस्सा बाबुआ बाबुआ बाबुआ है। जिस प्रति/प्रति हिस्सा बाबुआ बाबुआ बाबुआ है।
Dr. G. S. Melkote: Mr. Speaker, Sir, What was presented before the House is only a Supplementary Demand, whereat, I presume the type of debate that usually takes place is one of questionnaire as to why the supplementary demand was needed. Policy matters are usually taken up for discussion at the time when the annual budget is presented and discussed and many of those policy matters which particularly refer to financial matters are answered by the Minister in charge of Finance. As I said, we are on the eve of such a budget. I should, however, say that members of the opposition have toned down their criticism to a very great extent, possibly keeping in view of the budget session ahead of them. But, in spite of it, they have, on many occasions, spoken on the financial policies of the Government, about which, though I might speak at considerable length, it may not appear proper for me to do that. At this juncture, I would only answer some of the criticisms particularly levelled against the department itself.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

The supplementary demands that have been placed before the hon. Members are of a two-fold nature. So far as the Electricity Department is concerned that department so far used to get receipts and out of those receipts it used to spend without reference to the Government. They were competent enough to do that—competent enough to spend on those charges that were already sanctioned. But now, the Government of India have laid down certain rules requiring these items to be shown under different heads. These items are of a uniform nature and are applicable to all States alike throughout India. In the annual budgetary provision, under those particular heads, these items are shown in the respective budgets of all the States. At present, the sum of 50 or 52 lakhs shown in the demand is a provision that has already been made in the previous budget and this House has sanctioned it. Apart from this amount of 52 lakhs, another 6 or 7 lakhs of rupees has been spent mainly because the work has been speeded up in Nizamsagar project. If a question had been asked as to why this additional amount of 6 or 7 lakhs was spent, the reply is there; but to question this allotment of 52 lakhs which is a provision that has already been made by the House is not quite correct. Let us not go on that point that hon. Members of the opposition have raised. They have raised policy matters, about which I could speak at great length. I am
sure they would raise the same issues during the budget debate, when I will be in a position to elaborate on many of those issues.

So far as the schemes under electricity are concerned, one of the hon. Members placed before the House the fact that modern development depends essentially on electric power. I entirely agree with that statement. Today in India if we take up many of the major projects it is because it is not merely irrigation schemes that are in front of us but electric schemes also. Some of the hon. Members have spoken with vehemence on minor irrigation. I agree with them also. But in a national scheme like this, we have got to improve the economic condition of the people at the quickest possible moment and that is where the question of priority comes in. In its proper place and sphere, that vehemence would be perfectly all right; but when plans are schemed for the whole nation in view, we have to give priorities and that is why that amount of money that should have been allotted for minor irrigation would not be spent and much of the money is being spent on major irrigation. In the national scheme of things, the question of priority is absolutely necessary. We could see that the expenditure of money within the past 2 or 3 years spent on different parts of the State has eased the food situation to a considerable extent, with the result that we have been able to save more than 200 crores of rupees within the past 2 years. That is where the importance of the major irrigation projects comes in, as also the electric power schemes.

The same hon. Member who referred to the importance of electricity also drew my attention to this fact that day by day the economic condition of the people is going down. It looks like that. It is a thing apparent; but in reality it is not so. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House to a recent statement made by the Reserve Bank of India. I think it was during last month that it was published. Therein they said that the national income in India so far was Rs. 250, i.e., on an average Rs. 22 to 24 per month per capita; and that within a period of 2 to 3 years, it has gone up by Rs. 2 per capita. That means, 70 crores or so, as we are 30 crores. It may apparently look that the national income or the economic condition is going down, but in reality, it is not a fact. It is going up.
Electricity is a very important matter. The greater we supply it, the greater is its importance. We are today fighting the question of employment. We want not only give employment but full employment. If this aspect of the question has got to be fought, it can only be fought in two directions. One is by improving agriculture, as ours is a country of mixed economy. The other is the industrial sector where industries have to be developed. The Government is fully aware of this situation. If people should ask for more money for particular sectors and think that the Government has not been spending more money, I can unequivocally say that if the Hyderabad Government is what it was before integration, we could not have gone ahead to the extent we have gone after integration. The reason is evident. The amount of money or revenue that we were getting annually into our hands is very meagre. To construct a big dam like Tungabhadra Project it requires huge amount and the Hyderabad Government was told to ask me as to wherefrom to meet that. But tell us before us there are a number of schemes and if all these schemes are envisaged by the Government it is not essentially from out of the money that we collect here but also out of the Central Government. The Central Government and the State Government are planning ahead. It is a uniform development based on priorities. Hyderabad due to its three rivers and other tributaries is going to have a priority over the rest of India in the major irrigation projects. As such, the amount of money that the Central Government has earmarked for capital expenditure to the State of Hyderabad is considerably larger than the sum we ourselves would have ever spent. If we go on spending at the rate at which we are at present spending, it would take at least another 70 or 100 years to develop the whole country. If we speed up this by 2 or 3 times, even then it would take at least 80 to 40 years with that amount of money that we get from our own revenues. It is an All-India question and has got to be settled there only.

I will now deal with the question of corruption in the administration. I would like to inform the hon. Members that as soon as I took charge of the P.W.D. I had invited all the heads of Departments, right from the Assistant Engineers to a conference. They are meeting since yesterday in Hyderabad. I told the conference that whether corruption
is there or not, the people feel that there is plenty of corruption in the administrative departments. That feeling should be removed. I told the Engineers that merely their going round and saying that the Public Works Department is pure is not sufficient. The people must be made to feel that there is purity in the rank and file. It is the highest officers that are responsible for bringing about such a state of affair I told them that I would insist on this and if I feel that the people in general say that a particular officer is bad, stringent action will be taken against him and it is up to him to prove to the public that he is above suspicion. I have made such a statement before the Members of the conference and I feel sure that in days to come, whatever corruption there may be will be rooted out completely.

With regard to issue of licences to cinema houses, this is a question which involves larger issues. On one side when the people want these licences to be issued we issue them. For a number of years they do not utilise these licences at all. They want alteration they want particular contractors to do this and that type of work and the licences are not used. On one side we see to it that the rules and conditions are strictly followed and on the other the Electricity Department is stringent in issuing licences. This is the difficulty between these two and I would like to look into this and see to what extent the situation can be eased.

About the engines in Hyderabad and Districts, I would like to point out that the engine that is working in Hyderabad near the Hussainsagar is a steam one. In other places it is run on diesel oil. That is why the charges in the districts are a bit higher than what in the city. One of the hon. Members said that the rate of O. S. 6 annas is being collected at par in I.G. It is not correct. I would like to point out that the hon. Member is under a mistaken notion. If he should point it out in any particular case, I am prepared to rectify. I can assure him that we are collecting only the equivalent. With regard to the rate itself, some of the hon. Members said that dearness charges which is a war-time measure is still continued. Unfortunately we had some of these old forms with us and in the interest of economy we are utilising still. But over that particular item, the words Dearness Service are there.
I wish to point out that electricity schemes are schemes of national importance. Some of the hon. Members said that they should be handed over to the Municipalities. It shall not be and it cannot be done, for the simple reason that like the railways and coal-mines, electricity is a national undertaking. The Government of India has made a rule which prohibits any concern from making more than 5% profit. I have already taken up this issue and sent proposals to the Finance Department and we intend reducing these rates both in Hyderabad and in the Districts, to the extent possible. We want to reduce the profit to 5% to meet contingency expenditure.

I will now come to the question of bonus to workers. Some of the members raised this point and said that the Government is trying to go back on their promises. That is incorrect. All these years the amount of bonus that was granted to the workers was at the rate of one month’s pay per year. This year also when the proposition came before us, we said the same one month’s bonus would be paid. For whatever period the worker has worked, whether it be for six months or eight months, bonus would be paid for the period he worked.

With regard to Khammam, one of the Members pointed out that the lights in the railway station was getting dim towards midnight. I shall like to request to him that he must criticise after due enquiry. The subject of electricity in railway stations, does not pertain to us at all. It is under the Railways and it is to them that the query should be put. In the streets themselves, there are no lights after midnight. We have certainly promised to give them more light through the electricity scheme under implementation at Kothagudium. Possibly it would take another year and as soon as it is completed some power will be made available, and it is for the railway to ask and take more power from us. Many of the hon. Members may remember that even as far back as 1933 or 34 or if I remember rightly, in 1948 in Hyderabad city itself lights were cut off after midnight in order to economise consumption. But the lights were restored later. If the people are prepared to pay more and they want more power to consume, we will provide them.

With regard to transmission lines from Nizamsagar to, some of the members said that the lines were
blown up. This information is incorrect. The poles are in tact and firm where they were.

One of the Members raised the point with regard to the supply of power from Ramagundam. This project will start work possibly in the course of the next two years. At one time it was thought that the engine should be shifted even to Tungabhadra. The capacity of the engine is about 30 thousand kilowats. Places like Parbhani, Bhir etc, would need power to the extent of 600 or 800 KW. To instal such a high powered engine here is a colossal waste of money. We have fixed it at Ramagundam so that Hyderabad may be supplied with power. In this connection, one of the hon. Members from Nizamabad raised a question. Nizamabad, which is near the Nizamsagar Project is not going to get power, but Hyderabad will get it. Nizamabad is within a distance of 40 miles from the project. His complaint is that the project is within his district and so the town should be supplied with power. This is a very cogent and logical argument and in my opinion it ought to be done. But I wish to tell him that it is not Nizamabad alone that we intend supplying with power from the projects, but to all the regions of the State that are in need of it. There is going to be a grid system and power from the Nizamsagar, the Tungabhadra Project, Ramagundam and if possible from Purna and other projects, will be interwoven in the grid and wherever there is insufficient power, it will be supplied. Nizamabad will certainly be supplied, with power from the projects, along with the other regions of the State. 

Now, with regard to irrigation. As I said there are two aspects of the question: whether the major or minor irrigation projects should be given priority. On this issue there is considerable difference of opinion among the Opposition Members themselves. One section wants more electricity. If so, they must give priority to major projects first. If they want minor irrigation projects, let them convince the other section and tell them that electricity is not so much needed. But so far as we are concerned, we have made up our mind. Major projects are a national asset. We want to develop the country's agriculture and industries, and give employment to everyone. That is the reason why major irrigation schemes are being taken up first. As it is, under the National Extension Scheme within the course of two years most of the items under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme will also be taken up.
A good deal of vehemence was put forth into the question of distribution of schemes among Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Some of the Members said that it is not this Government, but the previous Vellodi Government, that should have taken up this question. I would like to point out that the schemes themselves were taken up in a pilot form in 1950-51. The previous Government could not have considered the changes necessary. The Five-Year Plan was started in 1951 and it has already finished three years. Major changes in that plan could not have been envisaged in 1951. If any change could take place, it is now and this idea is before the Government. We may go before the people and ask them what should be taken up in the next five-year plan. Government is anxious that the schemes should be put before the Central Government and the Government intends to do that.

With regard to distribution of schemes between Maharashtra Karnataka and Andhra, specially with regard to the Purna Project, I can assure the members that the Government is very serious about the matter. The Central Government has been approached for the inclusion of the Purna Project in the first five-Year Plan itself. This proposal is under scrutiny and to the extent we know, it may be included. We ourselves are very keen and I hope the Central Government will agree to include it in the First Five-Year Plan. Unless that is made to give an assurance would not be correct. But on our side, I can assure you that there would be no failure of attempt.

The Leader of the Opposition said that profit should not be the motive of the Government in undertaking the schemes. We have no such idea. Our aim, first and foremost, is to increase the national wealth. A list of priorities have been drawn up and many of them have been taken up and worked out to a successful fruition. As a result of all these, the Government of India have set apart huge sums of money for being spent in scarcity areas so that the economic development of these parts keeps pace with the rest of the country. More than that it is the need of the people that weighs most with the Government and not profit. Profit is no criterion. In some places, Government may incur a loss, but if people are going to be benefited, and whether they benefit or not, if they want it, then these schemes would certainly be taken up. Unfortunately, there is one situation, which all Members understand.
To say that unemployment should be wiped out or schemes in the scarcity areas should be taken up immediately, from a theoretical point of view, sounds perfectly all right. We want a lot of men to come up and take up these schemes; a number of them are required to dig the canals etc. But they are not coming forward particularly in the Marathwada area. Such of these people who are prepared to take up such work come essentially from Mahboobnagar, and their number is limited. This year we would like to give employment to another 85,000 people under the major, minor and medium-sized irrigation projects, provided we get persons to take up this work. We would like to enlist the services of every engineer, who is qualified; not merely that, we would like to indent the services of every retired and super-annuated engineer, provided we get the labour required for the Projects. Otherwise, we would be wasting our money by paying considerable sums to the contractors. The main difficulty is the obtaining of the labour. To the extent possible, we want to give the work to our Engineers, but at the same time we wish to encourage the private sector also. I must in this connection state that there is shortage of contractors. In regard to Kamli and Talwar Project, we have advertised for the contractors and were prepared to increase the rates up to 200% and over, but nobody was coming forward. The Government has said that whatever the cost, it should be taken up; but the dearth of labour is there and people's co-operation is necessary for this.

It has been said that works under minor irrigation have not been satisfactory. People do not seem to understand what they say. I am sorry to say this. Members are aware that today there is no more rationing in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; and inter-district controls have been removed. We have been growing more than 1 lakh and odd tons of foodstuffs and nearly 8 lakhs acres of dry land has been brought under irrigation under the tanks. Members are equally aware that under the Tungabhadra Project, a maximum area of about 6,000 acres of land has been brought under irrigation. Musi and the other projects are still under construction. It is meaningless to say that none of these projects had added a single acre of land to the land already under cultivation. How can it be possible to bring 8 lakhs acres of land under irrigation and produce 1 lakh tons and odd of foodgrains unless it is through minor irrigation works and
repairing breached tanks. During the last 4 years, i.e., from 1949 to 1953, we have repaired on an average 1½ tanks per day and brought under the plough about 150 acres of dry land under the tanks per day. That is what the Engineers are doing under the Minor Irrigation Works and if the Members say that the progress is not sufficient I do not know what else to tell them. I wish we had more Engineers; I wish we had more contractors and more than that I wish we had more labourers to take up these works. If we had all the personnel required, I am sure we would be able to complete all the works within 7 or 8 months.

Several things have been said about the Nandikonda Project. This project is still under discussion. I would not be able to throw much light on it except to say that the Hyderabad Government is firm in its stand to have it at Nandikonda and nowhere else. But a project of this kind, just like Tungabhadra, is not one which could be taken up by the Hyderabad Government alone. At one time it was with Madras; now it is with Andhra. These two Governments, viz., Andhra and Hyderabad, with the help of the Central Government have got to select the site. Various schemes are being put forward by the other side, but those other schemes have nothing to do with us. So far as we are concerned, we want Nandikonda to be taken up and we want that the level should be at 590 ft. as was originally thought of and are not prepared to reduce it by a single foot. In all these things, it is the Central Government that operates in the best interests of the Country, and not the Andhra Government or the Hyderabad Government alone. Let us, therefore, await the decision of the Central Government. I can, however, assure the House that this Government would insist that the level of the project should be at 590 ft., with all the pressure it could.

Several things have been said with regard to acquisition of land, etc., and Musi Project. Acquisition of land and payment of compensation are essentially matters which come under the Revenue Department and it is not for me to reply on these points. I would, however, like to assure the House that the Musi Project would be taken up soon and worked to conclusion.

With regard to the feeder canals to the Paleru Project, scheme had been examined in detail and it was felt that of money that would have to be spent to bring
the feeder under Paleru would cost much more than what it would cost to irrigate lands under Paleru itself. Moreover, when the Nandikonda Project is taken up and completed the lands under Paleru would also be irrigated. In the long run this scheme is not considered to be economical.

It has been said that sufficient money has not been allotted for the maintenance and repair of minor tanks. In this connection I would like to remind the House that there is one factor to be borne in mind. It will be seen that within the past four years the number of breaches and the number of tanks that needed repairs is going down. This is due to the improved technique that is being used for repairing the tanks, and it is expected that such of those tanks that have been repaired will not breach for another 50 or 100 years. That is why it will be found that the number of breached tanks year by year is going down. In the year 1950 we had some 100 tanks to be repaired, in 1951 the figure was 600 and in 1952 it was only 400 and odd. That is why it may perhaps be necessary to spend most of the amounts on laying foundations for the future so that we can prevent breaches to tanks rather than spend the amounts to maintain these tanks. I am asking the Department to look into this.

I think I have answered most of the points raised by the hon. Members of the Opposition and I would now request the House to grant the Supplementary Demands.

Demand No. 6—Receipts from Electricity Schemes
Working Expenses—Rs. 51,89,000.

Working of Electricity Schemes.

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

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

Working of the District Power Houses with particular reference to Nizamabad district.

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

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
26th February, 1954

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Demands of the workers of the Electricity Department.

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

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

Working conditions of Electricity Department workers.

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

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

Working of Electricity Department in Khammam.

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

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

Handing over of District Electric Power Administration to Municipalities.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 6 be reduced by Re.1".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 51,89,000 under Demand No. 6 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the charges that would come for payment during the course
of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

**Demand No. 10—Construction of Irrigation Works etc.—Rs. 18,06,000.**

**Delay in taking up Irrigation works, especially of Minor Irrigation.**

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

**Breached tanks and construction of anicuts in Adilabad.**

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

**Neglect of breached tanks in the State.**

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re.1"

The motion was negatived.

**Failure of the Government to give their attention to the Minor Irrigation Works.**

*Shri K. Ananth Reddy*: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Kamlı and Talwar Project.

Shri Ram Rao Aurganonkar: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Working of Thungabhadra Project.

Mr. Speaker. The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re.1”.

The motion was negatived.

Compensation for the land to be submerged under the Musi Project.

Shri A. Laxminarasimha Reddy: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Construction of Musi Project.

Shri K. Venkat Rama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

Purna Project.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re.1”

The motion was negatived.

Minor irrigation works in Aurangabad District.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re.1”.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

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The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,06,000 under Demand No. 10 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 11—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.—Rs. 1,89,000.

Progress of Multipurpose River Schemes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re.1”.

The motion was negatived.

Godavari North Canal Project.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,000 under Demand No. 11 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.
Demand No. 12—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—Rs. 9,18,000.

Progress and Working of Electricity Schemes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Supply, Agriculture, Planning and Development (Dr. Chenna Reddy) :—I beg to move:

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,51,000 under Demand No. 12, be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 13—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Demand No. 13—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading—Rs. 1,04,51,000.

Quick absorption of retrenched personnel from the Civil Supplies Department.

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No.13 be reduced by Re.1”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Abolition of levy on paddy.

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re. 1.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Foodgrain prices.

Shri Syed Akhtar Hussain: I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re1”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Food policy in Marathwada.

Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re. 1”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

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Daring and Exploit

Situation

Procurement

Moments

Administrative orders

Spirit

Aband
Mr. Speaker: Did the Minister's statement contain this matter?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Was it circulated to the Members?

An Hon. Member: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It should be circulated.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: It is a usual practice to circulate the statements made by the hon. Ministers in the House; and I feel it should be adhered to.
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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Retrenched

Strict orders

Appointment

So long as Antrim Ministers see the necessity of any action being taken, they will do their duty and take any action which may seem necessary.

Free-trade

Free-trade
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1934.

Fair price shops

As far as the shops are concerned, all of them are being considered as those which are selling at a fair price. The term "fair price" is defined by the government and applies to the various sections of the public, including the poor. The shops are expected to maintain the same prices, and any deviation from this will lead to the revocation of their license.

Absorb
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954

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Relief
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954

Heads.

Discussion.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman, who welcomed the members present and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the committee in the past year. He then proceeded to announce the agenda for the meeting, which included items on the budget, the implementation of the new educational policy, and the progress of the construction project. After the Chairman, the floor was opened to discussion.

A member of the committee presented a report on the financial position of the institution, highlighting the need for additional funds to meet the demands of the growing student population. The report was followed by a lively debate, with members expressing their concerns and offering suggestions for improvement. The discussion was concluded with a vote on the proposals presented in the report.

The meeting adjourned at the request of the President, who thanked all those present for their contributions and looked forward to the next meeting.
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

2.55 D:.M?M&n'o;; a??<? T^o^;?g on 26%A F^&Mcrv, 1954.

Declaration

Consumer

Cultivator

Rigorous enforcement

Free

Competition

Merchants

Ex-godown

Opening

Fresh

Quality

Rigorous enforcement

FREE

CULTIVATOR

CONSUMER
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954.

Food Situation

Jahana hona ke zaibuth ne sari tafsileat per different products ka gaar gaar kah tor
mukam de di to roze mein hum kamy ohsa inaam laye hum pada jaane ki hain len mansho
mein kya jahaan acha hai mein as sale mein aar saray

Lean months

Aarbeel mehru se jaa as saleh ko daaladi ijei hein ho automatic kah tora hein wo
2 - maraj ko rakh ka aalbasi da dhoor mein hogay chah 1, bir samay leemn kah
kamy ohsa hai hal mein meharbon kamy ohsa tershif laiye - hum as saleh mein biden
Informal (kamy ohsa ko kamy ohsa ko tershif laye kamy ohsa ko tershif laye)

Small business ko tafsileat bhi ap se samai zikar kah aur mein aar ko bichen dilana
jahana hon kah aar ko shoura laye kah kah aar ko shoura laye kah len mansho kamy ohsa kamy ohsa
Deal (kamy ohsa - biden rakhun - 2 - maraj kamy ohsa - 1

Retail dealers

Grains (ko jowar) - Whole sale dealers

Food-grain Control Order (ko bilal) - Procurement

Jahana hona ke zaibuth ki tafsileat pey aar ko saleh kah len mansho kamy ohsa kamy ohsa

Aarbeel mehru se jaa as saleh ko daaladi ijei hein ho automatic kah tora hein wo
2 - maraj ko rakh ka aalbasi da dhoor mein hogay chah 1, bir samay leemn kah
kamy ohsa hai hal mein meharbon kamy ohsa tershif laiye - hum as saleh mein biden
Informal (kamy ohsa ko kamy ohsa ko tershif laye kamy ohsa ko tershif laye)

Small business ko tafsileat bhi ap se samai zikar kah aur mein aar ko bichen dilana
jahana hon kah aar ko shoura laye kah kah aar ko shoura laye kah len mansho kamy ohsa kamy ohsa
Deal (kamy ohsa - biden rakhun - 2 - maraj kamy ohsa - 1

Retail dealers

Grains (ko jowar) - Whole sale dealers

Food-grain Control Order (ko bilal) - Procurement
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

26th February, 1954

The discussion on supplementary demands for grants is in progress. The following points were raised:

1. **Priority** - Discussions on appointments and recruitments were held.
2. **Trade** - Details of free movement and trade regulations were discussed.
3. **Arrivals** - Arrivals and movements were reviewed.
4. **Recruit** - Discussions on recruitments were held.
5. **Applications** - Discussions on applications for grants were held.
6. **Employment Exchange** - Discussion on employment exchange and retrained employees was held.
7. **Absorb** - Discussions on absorbance were held.

The meeting adjourned for further discussions.

(Handwritten notes and signatures are present but not transcribed.)
Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Lent employees

Parent Department

Question hour

Third Grade

Fourth Grade

Skeleton Structure

Up-to-date-figures

Correct

date

February, 1954

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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Abolition of levy on paddy.

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

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

Foodgrain Prices.

Shri Syed Akhtar Hussain: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Food policy in Marathwada.

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

P-11-10.
The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs.1,04,51,000 under Demand No. 13 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock on Monday, 1st March 1954.