HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
Official Report
Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Note: In this part, a star (*) at the beginning of a speech denotes confirmation not received.
8,900 workers had been retrenched. I think this is a wrong estimate. The real figure of workers retrenched would be about 1 1/2 to 2 times this. For example, in Aurangabad the Textile mills, during this period, from 2,500 workers the strength has been brought down to 700 by the introduction of fourlooms; in A.C.C. Cement factory 1,500 workers were retrenched from 1945 to 1953; in 5 Sugar Mills of Hyderabad State the number of workers has been brought down from 2,705 in 1948 to 1951 as at present; in Allwyn Metal works, the strength of 1,500 workers in 1949, was reduced to the strength of only 996 to-day; in Singareni Collieries in 1949 the strength was 21,000 whereas now it is only 15,000; in the Hutti Gold Mines 150 workers have been retrenched. Apart from this, in the Osmanshahi Mills in Nanded, by introducing various methods of work load and rationalisation, about 600 workers are rendered temporary and my information is that the management is thinking of converting more permanent employees into temporary workers with a view to dispense with their services. This is the position with regard to retrenchment.

Regarding closures, I understand the Asbeston Cement wants to close down by retrenching 200 workers; the Allwyn Metal Works is threatening to close; the Old Mills has been closed from the last few months rendering 1700 workers without any job; the Zinda Tilismath factory is closed down; and we find that out of 15,000 workers in 600 expeller mills at least 7000 have been retrenched. We are hearing more and more about the closure of mills. Along with this we find that the work load has increased. In various mills, e.g. in the Nanded Mills, power looms have been introduced about two years back, and I recently heard that the Management wants to have power looms for all the machines. In this connection, I must point out to the Government that even at the Centre today there is a demand that this type of rationalisation which will result in retrenchment should not be allowed. I read in today’s paper a news item from Delhi that a special meeting of the Congress Legislative Party was called to discuss the Congress Legislative Party’s policy regarding rationalisation by introducing automatic looms in the textile industry. The Members of the Congress Party have pleaded with the Government that any rationalisation which results in retrenchment should not be introduced. Even in western countries, it is the view of the I. L. O. that rationalisation should not be allowed, The Delhi report says that even Shri Chandulal...
General Budget—Demands for Grants 27th March, 1954

Parikh, an Ahmedabad Mill-owner has said that there should not be the introduction of automatic looms in the textile industry because thereby unemployment is likely to take place; and, moreover most of the mills will not be in a position to introduce automatic looms. In Osmanshahi and Azamzahi Mills by rationalisation, unemployment and retrenchment are taking place. We have urged the Government that necessary steps should be taken against this, but we find no steps have been taken. On the other hand, Government is boasting that the out-put has increased. Indeed we want that the out-put should increase, but it should not be through slave-driving machinery being introduced and by increasing the work-load. Here I may be permitted to point out that in the Hutti Gold Mines, the Charminar Cigarette Factory and other factories, the supervisory staff has been increased and we find that by increasing the supervisory staff and at the same time retrenching the other workers, the work-load has increased; and, of course, production has increased. But this sort of increase in production does not help, because on the one hand it creates unemployment and on the other it increases absenteeism among workers. It has been complained that absenteeism among workers is increasing. But when the workers do not get any rest and it is beyond their capacity to work, they have to absent. We find that this increase in out-put is being thought of as a good thing. I for one feel that if by resorting to such methods more out-put is achieved, in the long run it will not help. On the other hand the machines will be worn out and also the workers will be worn out. I would request the Minister to look into the matter of retrenchment and work-load.

Coming to the subject of growing unemployment, I have to say that Government has not taken effective steps to combat this. Two years back when I brought this point to the notice of the house, I was told that an unemployment insurance Bill was being proposed. I learnt later on that the Hyderabad Government wrote to the Government of India regarding some sort of such a Bill. But this has been put into cold storage and so far we do not find any relief from Government. When the workers of the Old Mills were thrown out of employment, we demanded that Government should be in a position to give them unemployment relief. We pleaded with Government that out of the provident fund of the workers something should be given to them. To our great dismay, the Government has informed us that they cannot do even this. If the mill is
closed the workers have a right to get relief from their provident fund but we find that no such relief is forthcoming. If at the time of unemployment, no relief can come from the Provident Fund, then I do not understand why the Provident Fund should be there; after all it is intended to provide relief to these workers in such situations. I, therefore, feel that Government has not been able to do justice to workers in this regard, specially to those in the Old Mills. We have been putting forward constructive suggestions in this matter, but nothing has been done by Government. Even the workers have gone to the extent of expressing their willingness to invest their Provident Fund and gratuity if the mill is opened. I also learn that the management would probably be in a position to open the Mill if the Government is prepared to increase the loan, i.e., instead of 10 lacs, if the amount is doubled or tripled, it is possible that the mill can be opened. The success or failure of the Labour Department will depend upon whether they will take necessary steps to get the mill re-open. In this connection, on behalf of the workers, I assure the Government that their co-operation will be available to the fullest extent and the workers will be in a position to run the mill on a no-profit no-loss basis, taking only the absolutely necessary amount. In this way, till the machinery is replaced the workers are prepared to work. I would like to ask; what more co-operation does the Government want? The workers are not only prepared to invest the provident fund in the mill but also run it on a no profit no-loss basis. I plead with the Government that the problem of unemployment should be considered very seriously and something must be done, because this problem is growing more and more; not only are the factory workers affected, but also the middle class employees in the factories as well as in Government offices are likely to be affected. Already, the employees in the Supply Department and Customs Department have been effected. This problem has assumed such a magnitude that the special attention of Government is necessary. In fact I would urge upon the Government of Hyderabad to move the Government of India in this connection. The other day I pleaded with the Deputy Minister for Labour that the closure of mills and growing un-employment should be treated on a special footing and the Government of India should be moved to see what could be done in the matter. I feel that the Government has failed to tackle this problem. The writing in the Constitution that right to work and full employment should be provided for cannot solve the problem. Specific steps have to be taken in
that direction. Of course, it may be asked: wherefrom are we to get the finances for this work? I have suggested in this house many a time that certain resources are there, which should be tapped and by which it should be possible to meet the situation.

With regard to the problem of wages, the hon. Minister for Labour has said that the workers are demanding more wages. I will plead with him that the workers are not demanding more. That a worker should get a minimum wage of Rs. 30 I.G. is certainly not an exhorbitant demand. In Rs. 30 a person cannot live, but still the workers are not demanding a minimum wage of more than that.

The Minister for Public Works and Labour (Dr. G.S. Melkote): I am afraid the paper has not fully reported my speech.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: All right.

At the same time, if not 100% let them get at least 70% of a living wage. Along with it, there should be a consolidation of dearness allowance to the extent of 50% in the basic wage. These are the simple demands which have been put forward by the A.H.T.U.C. and in Hyderabad also we have been putting forward the same. This thing has been considered by the Municipal Minimum Wage Board which has been set up by Government. I am sorry to inform the House that while the hon. Minister for Labour says that he wants to do as much as possible to the workers, I do not understand why the Labour Department is sitting tight over the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee had finished its work three or four months back and they have recommended the minimum wage, but the Government has not done anything about this Committee's recommendations and the Municipalities are not allowed to implement them. I would like to know the reasons for the non-publication of this particular report.

As regards wage boards, I have to say that they are not as representative as they ought to be. The various labour organisations of Hyderabad have been neglected. Only certain persons and organisations have been included in it. The two major organisations having large membership have not been included. For want of time, I cannot give the details, but I can say that at various places the INTUC
and the AHTUC have not been represented. I think those organisations should be represented.

I came to know that Government is taking an attitude of indifference towards the Wage Boards. In fact, I was informed the other day by a high official of the Labour Department that the Wage Boards have come to the neck of the Government and there is a suggestion of the Government, that they should be abolished. I do not think that the situation demands this. The situation demands that the workers should be given a living wage. We are not demanding that but we are demanding minimum wage only. But even that minimum wage is denied. At the time of demonetization, the Wage Boards were established. One year has passed. Even today we find that nothing has come out of these Wage Boards and even if something comes out, we know what is going to happen to them. With regard to minimum wages for Municipal workers, we know what the Government is doing. If the Government appoints certain committees, they do not convene them at all and if ever they convene and some decisions are taken by the committee, they are not implemented. The result of all these is that the confidence of the labour is lost. I plead with the Minister for Labour that the report of the Minimum Wage Board for Municipal workers should be published and the recommendations implemented. At the same time I want Government to see that Wage Boards are instituted wherever necessary and they should function properly.

Another thing I want to represent is that Dearness Allowance should be linked up with the cost of living index. I was told that at one time a certain Committee of the Labour Department was appointed to go into this matter and the needful will be done. May I ask why even after two years, we are told that the Dearness Allowance has not been linked with the cost of living index. Is not this an injustice that is being done to the workers? The Ministers say that they would do this thing and that thing in the House, but actually nothing is done to implement the promises.

I had proposed in this House that there should be compulsory provision of bonus out of profit. I may repeat it here, that at least Government should accept the workers as equal partners with the employers. If the employers are given 5% dividend, I will demand that the workers also should be given 5% bonus. Some such equitable basis should be there. It has been repeatedly complained that the workers are not
putting their might in the production. I will ask the Government what incentive is there for the workers to increase production. If we say that the workers will share 5% in the profit, there will be an incentive and there will be more production. Without proceeding on these lines, Government shows its inability to stand before the employers. When we say that this sovereign body, the Assembly, can pass a legislation to this effect, we are told that the Government of India will do it. I need not refer to the various pages of the proceedings of this House where the Minister said that an omnibus legislation is coming from the Centre, and therefore this House need not legislate.

Two years have passed and neither an omnibus nor a small bus legislation has come out so far. When hon. Shri V.V. Giri came here last year, I met him personally and told him of the difficulties of the workers. He said that a bill is under consideration. Nothing has come out.

I have spoken several times on the question of recognition of Unions. The then-Labour Minister promised that if there are two or more local unions in a particular concern, there will be a secret ballot and that union to which the workers overwhelmingly vote would be recognised. In the Osmanshahi mills, ballot papers were printed, a date was fixed, but the INTUC refused to participate in the whole elections and therefore the Management expressed its inability to conduct the elections, and therefore the other union was not recognised though it is working there for the last ten years.

In Shahabad an accident took place. As per rules and standing orders, the Union has the right to represent the workers. It can go inside the factory and represent the workers. When the question of investigating the accident came there, the management refused to allow it. Hon. Labour Minister knows very well that the same workers at Shahabad went on strike for 48 days for recognition of the union. The then Labour Minister promised that necessary legislation will be made. Where is it now? The other day when I brought in an amendment to the Shops and Establishments Act, I had great hopes of the new Labour Minister. But I am sorry to find that he has been wholly overpowered by the official machinery. He has become a wheel in the machine of the Labour Department which sits tight over him and the Department is continuing to ill-treat the workers and
kicking them. I have a charge to make against the Labour Department. The other day a particular Labour Officer attended a meeting of the Hotel Owners and guided them how they should put their case and how they should victimise the workers. In this way, I charge the Labour Department that it is biased against the workers. I have my own personal experience. When the question of victimisation of the workers of Osmanshahi Mills came two years back, I went to the Labour Commissioner and I found him sitting there. I found the Labour Department was against the workers. It is only at the insistence of Shri V.B. Raju that new vacancies were created and the workers were to some extent saved. Therefore, I find the attitude of the Labour Department completely biased against the workers. If this attitude of the Labour Department continues, we cannot call it the Labour Department but the “Employers, Department.”

For want of time, without going into details, I will put a few points before the Minister. I have to refer to the victimisation of the workers that is taking place at various places. In Huttí Gold Mines, the President and Secretary have been victimised. In Shahabad, the Secretary has been victimised. In Zinda Tilasmath, the whole labour belonging to a particular Union was dismissed and the factory has been closed down. Even in RTD we find in Kazipet 28 workers were suspended because they attended the funeral of one of their colleagues who had committed suicide because he did not get a subsistence wage. In the Drainage Department also certain labour leaders are not made permanent because they are union workers. In this way in various places, the active workers of the Unions are victimised. Regarding the victimisation of the Hotel workers I had placed the matter long before the House. I have to refer to the attitude of the Home Department in this connection as well. When workers are fighting peacefully and in a democratic manner, we find that Section 144 comes into vogue in various places and the workers are arrested and it is tried to break their movement by means of police repression. For want of time I cannot go into all the details, but these things have been brought before the House several times.

Regarding the Labour Department itself I have to state two or three points to the House and to the hon. Minister. Firstly, I have to say that they have to abandon their bias towards employers. Secondly, they will have to leave their attitude of differentiating between union and union. To the Labour
Department the INTUC or the HMS or the AHTUC should be the same. There should be some objective test, as I said before namely a secret ballot where by the Unions could be recognised. If the Labour Department differentiates between union and union, they will not be able to discharge their duties properly and do justice to the workers.

I have to point out that the staff in the Labour Department to implement the Shops and Establishments Act is too meagre. I had the other day represented the matter to the hon. Deputy Minister for Labour. I told him that the Shops and Establishments Act should be applied to Bainsa, Dharamabad and other places where there is lot of trade going on. I was told that there is not sufficient staff and therefore they are not in a position to apply this Act to those places. I plead with the Labour Department that when in this House lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being granted—that too to Departments which practise repression on the people—I see no reason why we should have objection to grant the necessary amount to the Labour Department to implement an Act which will do good to the workers. Therefore, I plead that the Shops and Establishments Act should be applied to the various places and necessary increase in the staff of the Department should be made. At the same time I have to point out that there is a little top heaviness and wrong distribution of work in the department. Formerly as regards payment of compensation, the District Collectors were authorised to settle such matters. Now it is the Labour Commissioner who is to settle all these matters. I am told that a number of cases are pending for the last six months. It is better that the work is decentralised and given back to the District Collectors, because that would ensure speedy justice. Workers should not be made to run over from Nanded to Hyderabad to represent their case. That is waste of money and waste of time. I will request the Labour Minister to either decentralise this work like before or increase the staff.

Regarding the efficiency of the Department, I have to say that out of the cases that came before them, only 30 to 40% are settled every month. In June 1958, 158 cases were pending, out of which 66 were settled. In the same month 99 new cases were reported, out of which only 40 were settled. In the next month, in July 1958, 142 pending cases were there and 50 of them were settled, while out of 86 more cases, only 12 were settled. This shows that from 40% it has come down
to 30% and less and less number of cases are settled by the Department. In this particular connection I will have to point out that speedy settlement of cases is of immense importance to the workers. They cannot go on without wages merely because the cases are pending before the Department. It is a question of life and death if they are to be suspended or discharged and cases are not settled for months together.

As regard the Inspector of Factories, I have to say that accidents in the last two years have increased immensely. As per the Government statistics, up to the end of July 1952 there were 3 fatal accidents, 3 serious accidents and 132 minor accidents. But in the very next year we find that instead of 3 fatal accidents, there were 58, and instead of 3 serious accidents, there were 184 and instead of 132 minor accidents there were 1462. This abnormal increase in the accidents shows that the Chief Inspector of Factories is not working properly. Recently we submitted before the House the accident that took place in Shahabad where a crane crashed killing two workers. It is because the Department concerned is not paying sufficient attention, these accidents take place. I will plead with the Minister that he should look into the matter so that the accidents are stopped.

Another thing I wish to point out is that many of the factories are not registered in time. For example the Ratan Soap Factory was not registered in time and when the workers demanded registration for getting the various rights, the factory was allowed to retrench the workers, reduce the strength from 85 to 20 and when the strength was reduced to less than 20, the Factory Act was not applied and it was declared as an Establishment. Similarly with regard to De Chane, which had 60 workers, the Labour Secretary said that the Act does not apply to them. Only when the Union fought, it was at last declared as a Factory. So we find from this that the employers go scotfree and it is only when the Union represents the Factory Act is applied. In the case of Jinda Tilasmath also, it was only after the Union was registered, the factory itself was registered. Similarly while dealing with the Factories, we find that justice is not done in time. For example, as regards old mills it was promised by the Ex-Labour Minister that he will specially see that swift justice is done to them. But we find that the hon. Judge of the Industrial Court is on leave for the last two months and I do not know whether some body has been appointed in his place.
as yet and whether the case is going on or not. As far as I know, a week back the position was that there was nobody to hear the case. When the case of the Old Mills is such an urgent one, we find no Judge in the Industrial Court to hear the case.

We also find that in many a case the awards of the Courts are not implemented by the Labour Department. The Old Mills' Case has already been there. The Electricity Dept. award has not been implemented so far and in the case of Taj Glass, Taj Clay Works, Asbestos and other industries, I am told that the awards given by the Industrial Court were not implemented in time. My grievance is that the Labour Department does not come to the help of the workers in time and does not bring the necessary pressure on the employers.

One more point to which I wish to draw the attention on the House is regarding industrial housing. We were promised last year that a few thousands of houses would be constructed and a co-operative society was formed for that purpose; and it was given orders to construct a certain number of houses. I have a complaint from the co-operative society that the co-operation of the Government was lacking and that necessary funds were not given to it in time and that there was not sufficient encouragement for them. I also learnt that in fact the contractors brought some pressure on the Government in this connection and that the Government had recently called for tenders for the construction of 520 houses instead of giving the order to the co-operative societies. I am also told by the representatives of the co-operative that their accounts have not been settled so far and that they have to pay amounts to so many people and that the Government is not paying them the necessary funds. In view of all these things, we feel that the attitude of the Government towards the co-operatives is lukewarm. Perhaps the then Minister who encouraged the co-operatives will be in a better position to judge, now that he is not a Minister. The Government should look into the matter and see that sufficient encouragement and help is given to the co-operatives. With proper help and encouragement, I feel that they will be in a position to construct the necessary number of houses.

Lastly, I have to say that the State Government have power to enact certain legislative measures in respect of labour matters because they fall under concurrent list. I had pleaded previously that certain legislative measures could
be brought by this House in this respect. The hon. Minister himself in the Conference of Labour Officers had admitted that the Government have power to promote this Legislation, but we do not find any such Legislation being enacted. For instance, the Bombay Government have certain Legislation whereby the Labour has a right to go direct to the Labour Courts. It has been my point that just as an ordinary person can go to Court and get relief, when a worker finds that justice has not been done to him, it should be possible for him to approach the Labour Courts directly for relief. In Bombay there is a certain proforma which has to be filled by an employer before he can change the conditions of work. Only after filling up the form the employer can change the conditions of work. But in Hyderabad no such thing exists. That is why in Nanded for the last two years, the Management have been changing the conditions of work, but the labour is helpless in the matter because the management is not obliged to consult the Labour in the matter. Similarly, recognition of unions, unemployment insurance and other matters are under the purview of the State Government. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that they should move in this direction and see that adequate relief against unemployment is given and that the workers’ rights are safeguarded. I hope the hon. Minister for Labour would consider this problem seriously.

The subject of my other one or two cut motions, strictly speaking, do not come up in today’s discussion, but I would just like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a representation which I have received regarding the building ‘Snowdon’. I understand that though there is a big demand for this Building, the Government is under-selling it. I would be obliged if the hon. Minister clarifies the position.

*Dr. G. S. Melkote*: Mr. Speaker, Sir, should the discussion of today be confined to Labour or P.W.D. or to both?

*Mr. Speaker*: I think it is better that the speeches are confined only to Demands relating to the Labour Department.
General Budget—Demands for Grants
27th March, 1954

The President—

Sir, in the last Budget speech the Ministry of Finance was requested to frame a scheme for the total abolition of the Money Order and Counter Order system. This scheme is now ready. It is of two parts: (1) The abolition of the system; and (2) the introduction of a uniform system of postal and para-postal services. The scheme will be submitted to the Cabinet for consideration and approval. The Ministry of Finance will also undertake the necessary steps for the implementation of the scheme.

The President—

Sir, the Ministry of Finance has received a large number of requests for the abolition of the Money Order and Counter Order system. The Ministry of Finance is of the opinion that the system is obsolete and should be abolished. The Ministry of Finance has, therefore, decided to abolish the system and to introduce a uniform system of postal and para-postal services. The scheme will be submitted to the Cabinet for consideration and approval.

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27th March, 1954  
General Budget—Demands for Grants

The following demands have been made by the Government of India for various departments and services for the year 1954-55. The demands include expenditure on salaries, allowances, pensions, and other current and capital expenditures. The amounts are presented in the form of a budgetary resolution. The resolution is approved by the Central Parliament and becomes law.

[Further details and figures relating to the budgetary demands are not provided in the image.]
The text is in Kannada, a language primarily spoken in the Indian state of Karnataka. It appears to be a document discussing various topics, including Retrenchment, Labor, Factory wages, and labor rights. The text is not fully transcribed due to its length and complexity. However, it seems to address issues related to labor laws, wages, and factory conditions. The document is from 27th March, 1954, indicated as "General Budget—Demands for Grants."
"Don’t kill the Goose that lays the Golden Egg!"
General Budget—Demands for Grants

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Cut Motions

P-11-3
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General Budget—Demands for Grants

Shrimathi Masuma Begum (Chairman) in the Chair

'What about security issues?'

'Evacuees have been allotted property. Even if they are allotted property, it is not clear who will be responsible for security. Vacancies are being incurred due to retrenchments. The Conciliation Board and the Industrial Court recommend legal ways.'
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Unemployment Hand over A Hottee to Allottee in accordance with the decision of the Industrial Court. Horse power 000 H. P. Utilize by the owner of the concern. Owner of the concern an Indian Citizen. Indian Citizen ship rights to be handed over to the Central Govt. Conciliation is failed. Evacuees to be handed over to the Allottee. *

* [Footnote: 2nd May 2013 (Footnote 1954)]
Coal Mines Structure

Mockery Mechanism

Lift

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Unemployment

Represent the Labour Point of view by
Pass Majority

Serious Employment

Effective interference

Fundamental Point

Judicial Authorities

Enquiry Commission's Act

Payment of wages Commissioner, Registrar of Trade Unions, Labour Commissioner, workmen's Compensation Commissioner

Serious

Hands Strengthen

App'y Registrar of Trade Unions, Labour Commissioner, workmen's Compensation Commissioner
Shri G. Sreeramulu (Manthani): As I have not spoken on P.W.D. I request I may be permitted to speak a few words on that also. May I take the permission of the Speaker to criticise the working of the PWD specially with regard to irrigation. My cut motion was for "the necessity of taking to more woks of irrigation and minor irrigation works" i.e., to see that the breached tanks are repaired. Our Government has neglected completely many of the breached tanks in the State and even today many of them are without any repairs. I have impressed upon the House the necessity of doing this work many a times.

Dr. G. S. Melkote rose in his seat

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I have taken the permission of the Speaker to speak on PWD also.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: The speaker had ruled that today’s discussion should pertain only to Labour. I have no objection if Madam Chairman now permits him.

Mr. Chairman: It was decided that today would be devoted only to problems of labour. If the hon. Member wants to speak, he may speak on labour.

Shri G. Sreeramulu: About labour, I may speak a lot because the Government has not touched evena fringe of the problem. There is, therefore, much to criticize on the labour policy of Government. Just as every other department is lying idle, the Labour Department also has not done anything for the betterment of the labour of the State. Unfortunately for our State, our Government has not even gone even one or two steps towards better Legislation for the improvement of the conditions of labour. The first step of the Government, to my mind, was to appoint a committee...
of this House to go into the question of labour conditions and to report to the House for suitable and necessary legislation. Hitherto, the old autocratic Nizam's regime continued its functions in a hotch-potch manner without any plan before it. So also, the three years of semi-Congress Government and the three years of full-fledged Congress Government also followed the same footsteps of the autocratic Nizam's regime. Today labour is growing unrest. There is no guarantee of services or salaries. Every day there are reports of agitations, processions, lathi charges and adjournment motions in the Assembly regarding lockouts, regarding Police lathi charges on labour and so on. These problems are agitating the minds of the people and the representatives of labour, and their leaders. We thought that our labour leader, who is also the Minister for Labour now and the Deputy Leader of Labour, who is a Deputy Minister now—because he is the Deputy Minister of a person who is a Labour Leader, I can say he is also a Deputy Leader of labour—would realise the need for better Legislation. Due to lack of proper legislation, the labour is not functioning properly and is not able to get redressal of their grievances. Whenever the leaders of the labour approach the Ministers they merely say that they cannot provide any other facilities that are not provided in the Act or the Law. Therefore, the time is ripe and no more time should be spared and the ruling party should understand the gravity of the situation as to how the labour movement is fast progressing day by day and if their problems remain unsolved, it will become a great danger to the country and the nation as a whole. Retrenchment is going ahead. There is no guarantee of services and the salaries are also not in conformity with the growing standard of living and the rising prices of commodities in the market. All these things are better known to the ruling party and to us all. But knowing everything our Government wants to keep quiet. To increase their own salaries and bringing bills for the benefit of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Ministers and Deputy Ministers there seems to be no end. This is a very sorrowful state of affair in this State. Everytime the Leader of the UPP and the Opposition raise their voice in a more suitable and fitting manner, but the ruling party of this State pays a deaf ear to them, which ought to be condemned. I hope the present hon. Minister who seems to be more helpful and also at the same time kind to the labourers, will accede to some of the demands and prevent strikes and closures. It is better if he moves towards proper legislation and provide
more facilities and conveniences through legislation. Our Labour Department is having a limited scope of work. The high salaried officials picked from a few, cannot work for labour. Our Legislature and the Government are proceeding towards a solution of the agrarian problems and towards bettering the conditions of the kisans we have all been moving, but alas! the Government are not properly understanding or taking stock of the labour situation in the country. The labourer in the factory is same as the kisan on the field. Both are important factors for the prosperity of the country. If we ignore one, the other also is automatically ignored. Therefore, the labour front is equally important and this aspect must also be borne in mind. I hope the Government which has not touched a fringe of the labour problem will move from today at least and I appeal that instead of piecemeal changes of making promises here or raising the bonus in this or that area or factory, Government will bring in proper legislation for better facilities and pay for the workers. I hope our Legislature would do its duty and the Labour Minister would do his best towards the betterment of the labour class.
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Military Financial Regulation

Gratuity

Help for ex-servicemen

Fight against ex-

Service men's unemployment

Pamphlets

Ex-servicemen Association

Stone crushing machine

Exploitation

Share amount

Fight of Ex-service men

Ex-servicemen from overseas

Aik Asma se Hee

Aik Asma se Hee
Construction and destruction go together because they are two sides of the same coin. In the realm of politics, construction refers to the act of building or developing something, while destruction refers to the act of tearing down or destroying something. These two concepts are often intertwined, as one often follows the other.

In the context of budget demands, the construction of new projects or initiatives often precedes the destruction of old ones. This is particularly evident in the field of education, where new schools and educational programs are constructed to replace outdated ones.

However, it is important to note that not all destruction is negative. Sometimes, it is necessary to destroy something in order to make way for something new and better. This is particularly true in the context of economic development, where outdated industries and technologies may need to be destroyed in order to make way for new and more efficient ones.

In conclusion, construction and destruction are two sides of the same coin. While they may sometimes seem to be in opposition, they are often necessary complements to each other. As we move forward, it is important to strike a balance between these two concepts to ensure that we are building a better future for ourselves and future generations.
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Logan in his capacity as a member of the Legislative Assembly in the House of Assembly in the State of Punjab has cast his vote against the demand for grants presented by the Minister for Finance. Logan is the member representing the constituency of Lahore in the Punjab Assembly.

The debate on the demand for grants for the financial year 1954-55 continued in the Assembly. The Minister for Finance presented the budget, which included a provision for the amalgamation of the civil and police departments, and the abolition of the police officer's post. Logan expressed his reservations about the proposed changes, pointing out that the amalgamation would lead to a loss of efficiency and would not be in the best interests of the people.

The debate was adjourned until the next day for further discussion.

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में आराम से बैठे रहते हैं। अगरॉ और मज़दूर खेत पर रात में निर्माण का काम करते हैं। रात को भुजको सांथे पहुँच नहीं, लेकिन मालिक देखकर के अंदर गोला रहता है। अगर मज़दूर का जाया तो पुलिस आता है, पन्नाघरा होता है और विषय के उधार कर देते हैं। बाद में भुजको बन्धे वींच भी धारा मांगते फिरते हैं। जब तक मज़दूर मालिक के पास काम करता था तब तक भुजको वह फिर करता है, जरूरत के बाद भुजको जनी से काम भी धारा का मात्र भुजका हो गया है। अलग में जो काम करता है, जो कुही है वह घनी है। लेकिन यदि जो महंता नहीं करता भुजको घनी कहते हैं। सत्सत्सत महंता है कि ध्यान क्या भरना और चोर को मलूम करता है। भाज काम करने वालों को जियात के अंदर जानी सहृदय नहीं थी। में सैंनिकी चीज़ों की तरफ नहीं जाता। में देखते के अंदर रहता हूँ सत्सत्सत जियात के मज़दूरों को जो तक्की धरी होती थी भुजके मैं बहताना चाहता हूँ। देखते हूँ में खेतों ये रोज़ा काम करते हैं। उनके काम करने के समय के लिए जानी पाबंदी नहीं। कूड़ी से छुटें काम करते हैं। किसी डिन निवास पढ़ गया तो रोज़ा हाट करते हैं। मज़दूर बांधे पर मिला देता है और जान करते खेत मं सी सोिता है, लेकिन मालिक जैसा और आराम के अन्य पर भले ही हों भी जब होते ही नौकर को बड़ाता है। नौकर कहता है कि में गाया की जांझ में काम रहा है और विस्ताराते मीत में मन म हो गया है। मुकम के अंदर मालिक रहकर कहता है कि मैं जाना है? वह तो अंडरकेंड, पत्खून, बनिय, गाट, चन्द: कोट पहनता है और ब्राउ में कट तो करता है। परिस्थितिया इतनी रहती है और भुजकी में समय रखते हैं कहता है कि कहाँ है जाता? निर्माणी के अंदर अगर कुछ नुकसान हुआ तो वह नौकर की तनस्वाद से काट लेता है। हमारी दुकान ने नैसर्गिक स्तर बॉटनूही कोरों के सियाते हैं लेकिन बहुत बहुत है कि हमारे बुनवे बॉट नहीं है, भुजकी ही हमारे बुने हो समझकर बॉट राख देते हैं, और केही है हमारे जागीरीयों के बीटे के नौकर पहल में भाग है, लेकिन अनेको केहरा बाज़ी तीन छोटे होने, जिरारती मज़दूरों के सियाते रुक दूकान में कोंकी कानून नहीं है। भुजका काम करने के सियाते आपने अभी नं बुजी भी नहीं लिया। फिर वह सात समय हो जाने के बाद बाह्य बुकी पास बॉट मांगने के सियाते आपने वही के बुजी का पूरा रखता है। जाने नैसर्गिक को गलत तरीके से समझा कर भुजका बॉट हासिल किये हैं, लेकिन अब वह अंडरकेंड हो रहे हैं वहाँ के नतीजे बाज़ी हो रहे हैं, बाह्य बाहरात में देख रखता है। जो जिरारत पेशा मज़दूर है वे बाज़ी सारा जग चोटी से केहरा बढ़ाते उनका काम करता है और भुजकी की महंता से हम बाज़ी सब नियत है। उन्होंने विस्तार में काम करता है लेकिन खाते को रोटी नहीं चाहते है। अगर मज़दूर मालिक के पास जाता कहा कि मुखे खाते के लिए रोटी नहीं है, तो मालिक कहता है कि मर जाओ, हमारी काम करता है। बुकी के तर को तुम्हें कसकर नागर के बीटे नौकर बुकी-बुकी चलता है क्योंकि पटे में रोटी नहीं है। मालिक बूढ़े पर हादा रखता है और कहता है कि तो चलो। अगर वह भक्त था तो भ्यातर से भुजका ठहरता है। भुजकी जिरारतीया बीत जाती है। जब तक हम जिरारती मज़दूर के सियाते कानून न बनाया तब तक हमें यहाँ बाज़ी बुजी भी नहीं है, तो वह पेट पालने के लिए खोज के हैं। बाह्य बाहरात हो गया। घरी भी कौटा। करके बुकी के सियाते कानून बना चीज़ता है।
Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Minister for PWD like to Commerce his speech before the interval or after?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I think it was announced earlier that I should speak at half past four.

Mr. Chairman: But there appear to be many speakers. Already one of them is on his legs now.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: It is left to the Chair to decide. Originally I was asked to speak at 4-30.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister can begin at quarter to five.
کررہے تھے لیکن آج وہاں (1901) مزدور ہو باتی ہیں - آلودہان میں ہورس کی حکومت کا
ہائے طور پر اپنا کارپور فیلڈنگ ہوگا لکھ کہ جس کو اِسی جیسے اندھرہا توجہ کتابی کا
ہوئے جو اور اپنے پیشہ والوں کی آگے ہوگا یہ جس کا تیزی بھی لکھ کہ کارخانے پر
ہوئے جا چیئر کی جاریہ ہے۔ وہاں پر ہورس کا مزدور کا کررہے تھے یہ یہاں چیئر
ہوس (1907) مزدور ہو باتی ہیں - سیکرگری برلیز میں جو عمومی بر لکھ
مزدور کا کررہے تھے وہاں (1914) تے مزدور کا کررہے تھے - ہسٹ گلٹن مانیس میں (1920) مزدور کا
چیئر ہوس (1920) - اس طرح ہاں کہ کارخانے کے مسلسل مزدوروں کی چیئر ہوئی ہے۔
لیکن دلچسپ بات یہ ہے کہ حکومت کی جانب سے طور پر اعلان ہوتا ہے کہ ماری صنعتی
پیادہ ہے۔ وہاں اس کو ماناہ ہوگا کہ صنعتی پیادہ ہے اب کارخانے میں
اذانہ ہوئے یہ - لیکن یہ اضافہ کیسے ہو یہ ہے اس کے اسپ ایک شکریہ تو
معلوم ہوگا کہ کام کا زناہ بھی مزدوروں پر داکر کررہے تھے اضافہ کیا گیا-
اپک طرف تھے چیئری ہورس ہے اور دوسرا طرف پیادہ ہے این اضافہ ہوئے یہ
اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ مزدوروں پر بڑھا دو ہیں کررہے تھے اضافہ کیا ہیں چیئر
اس کا سائیٹ سانسی حیدرآباد میں اشہ محو بہاری آبادی سے اس میں آئی روزگاری کی تعداد
ہیٹ ایک چیئری ہوس ہے - حاکی اسلاہم ہے اسپ اسپ کے اسپ گھی ہے -
ان اسلاہم ہے اسپ اسپ کے بھی ایک ہے اس کا ہاس ہے بھی اسپ اسپ کے
وہاں کام کا ہے - وہ غیر اطہار کا ہے۔ اسلاہم ہے اسپ اسپ کے بھی اسپ
ہے۔ وہاں ایک آپ باری کی اولارزی کی کہ کہ کہ
بھی۔- لیکن یہ صرف نام کا ال پر
ہے۔- نہ اس میں تمام لوگوں کا ہمینی ہے - اس کا اسپ کھدکی ہوئی ہے - میں آنی
مشہور ہے وہ وہوہاں ہا ہوک اائل جدیدیات نئی کئی کئی اسپ نئی کئی کئی ہے اور بھی ہے
انکار کے چہرے۔ کیا ہے۔ ہا ہوک اسپ کئی کئی ہے۔ اس کے ہے ہے اسپ کے
ہا ہوک اسپ کئی کئی ہے۔ اس کے ہے اسپ کے
ہے۔
ام کے ساتھ ساتھ آج جو یہور کی اسپ ہے - جو دلتی ہے اور جو یہور ایک
مزدور کا طرف سے این کئی۔ اس کے لیے تعلق ہے۔ اس کے لیے اسپ کے اسپ لیکن کئی
کئی اسپ کے اسپ لیکن کئی۔ اس کے لیے اسپ لیکن کئی۔ اس کے لیے
یہ اس کے لیے اسپ کے اسپ لیکن کئی۔ اس کے لیے
زکررہے ہیں۔ کیا ہے۔ کیا ہے۔ کیا ہے۔ اس کے لیے ہے۔ اس کے لیے
ہے۔

General Budget — Demands for Grants
27th March, 1954

I am happy to present the following Demand for Grants for the current financial year. The measures included in this demand are based on the following considerations:

1. Economic Development: The government is committed to fostering economic growth and development. This includes investments in infrastructure, education, and healthcare.

2. Social Welfare: Measures are proposed to improve the quality of life for the underprivileged sections of the society. This includes increased spending on social welfare programs.

3. Environmental Protection: The government is committed to protecting the environment. This includes initiatives to combat climate change and promote sustainable practices.

4. International Relations: The government is committed to enhancing its international relations. This includes increased spending on diplomatic initiatives and support for international organizations.

The demand includes proposals for increased spending in these areas. The government is committed to ensuring that these proposals are implemented in a transparent and accountable manner. The government is also committed to ensuring that the demands for grants are aligned with the overall financial strategy of the country.
اعتداد بین الاقوامی کمیته کے تحت کہ ان کے مسائل حل نہیں۔ عوام اس وقت حکومت
برہا جمہوریت بر اعتاد کرکپت کے جذبہ کہ ان کو برا راست اسارکی فائدة پہچنے
لینک کریں حال ہی میں کہ پہلے قانون نے پہچانے کے مسائل اور بچہہاں میدینہ ہیں اپنے
طرف یہ کہ چھٹی ہے رہی ہے ایک طرف یہ ہے کہ بھی جاننا کہ ان محتارت اور ترکیبی
قابل مہمنگی طرف یہ کہ کارگیل پہلے میدینہ ہیں کہ کارگیل بند ہوئے ہیں
اور بند ہوئے ہیں جنہوں نے ترکیبی ہیں اس طرح یہ یہ کہ بھی جاننا کہ ہمارا حاضر
یہ ہیں رہے یہ لینک کریں کہ وہ ہیں کہ یہ میدینہ ہیں
کا عماریہ میں کبھی ہیں کہ ہمارا جاننہ ہے کہ ہمارا یہ یہ یہ
زوں گی رہے یہ لینک کریں کہ وہ ہیں

عائد و شاربیہ اور بین اپنے اپنے کے سامنے پہش کرون گا سنه 1954 اور پی
ستر کا کسی نے آئے تینوں انکانکس میں یہ ہے اس کے بعد یہ میں
کا فیصلہ ہے کہ ہے یہ اس عائد و شاربیہ اور بین اپنے کے
حو میں قانون کا آج یہ متعلقہ ہے کہ اگر ہے یہ
مزدور کا اہم عائد و شاربیہ اور بین اپنے کے
پہتہ دیا ہے وہ یہ یہ اس اور اس کے اضافہ کی جا گا یہ
مزدور کا اہم عائد و شاربیہ اور بین اپنے کے
اور جائز متعلقہ ہے یہ اس اور این کے اجتماع
کے بیشک ہے کہ یہ اسی قانون کا اہم
یہ یہ اسی قانون کا اہم
سمجھنے سے ان کی یہ یہ اسی اور اس کے
کی یہ فوری حلال کرنا کیے پالیسی میں

میں آخر میں متعلقہ مسائل کا صاحب ہے یہ عرض کرنا کا یہ آئے ہوائے جو
الگ ہے کہ یہ مسائل کا مسائل ہے ان دین سب ہے پہلا اور پہلے متعلقہ پیروزی گا ہے
جب گا ہے کہ حکومت اور میں کسی حکومت دوئی نے نہیں کہ یہ اس اور
مثلہ کو اہمیت دیکھتے حکومت کو موقع وہاں چاہئے اور اس کے اہم
ریلیف (Immediate Relief)
کے سامنے رکنی چاہئے۔ اس کے چاریہ کے تعقیب یہ ایک طرف مجبور ہے عرض کرنا
جو کرنا ہے پہلا ہے اور وہان خریجی ہو یہ اونسی کی جانبہ ہے جو مختلف مسائل
ہو گا ہے چاریہ یہ ان کو پہلا کمیسیون اور ثالث مسلسل کی مظفریہ حمایت کی
دوری طرف چون ہے اور چون ہے چون ہے اور چون ہے اور
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ایسی کیسی میں اسی میں اسی کیسی میں اسی کیسی
General Budget—Demands for Grants 27th March, 1954

As a member of the Committee, I have the honour to present the Budget for the year ending 31st March, 1954, and to submit the following proposals for the consideration of the House.

[Detailed text follows regarding various demands for grants,“But the House will be pleased to observe that the rate of progress towards the achievement of the objectives laid down in the Second Plan is being maintained. The total outlay for the year ending 31st March, 1954, is estimated at Rs. 1,000 crores, inclusive of Rs. 250 crores for capital expenditure on development works.

The following are the principal items of expenditure:

1. Defence

2. Education

3. Health and Public Welfare

4. Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Management

5. Development and Reconstruction of the Economic Base

6. Development of National Industries

The proposed outlay for these items is as follows:

1. Defence: Rs. 350 crores

2. Education: Rs. 250 crores

3. Health and Public Welfare: Rs. 150 crores

4. Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water Management: Rs. 150 crores

5. Development and Reconstruction of the Economic Base: Rs. 200 crores

6. Development of National Industries: Rs. 50 crores

The House will be pleased to note that the proposed outlay for the year ending 31st March, 1954, is in line with the financial targets established in the Second Plan.

[Further details on the budgetary parameters and expectations follow]
Dr. (?. A, Madam Chairman, on the day when I first took charge of the Department of Public Works, a funny incident occurred. It was probably the next day that some of the gentlemen who came to congratulate me said: 'It is a very good job you have taken. You are the first Communist Minister'. I asked him to explain clearly and he said: 'This is a department which pertains to all'. I am sure he meant 'It is a community work'.

It was hence when I notice the number of cut-motions given notice of—they numbered about 98, of which about half-a-dozen pertained to the Labour Department—I felt that every member of this House—whether from the Opposition Benches or this side—was interested in saying something, not because the amount allotted to P.W.D. goes up to the tune of 18 crores of rupees, but because it pertains to the Community and everybody feels he has to say something in the matter. But to my surprise, nearly 18 cut motions were not moved and even in respect of those that were moved many hon. Members did not participate in the discussion. In spite of it, I take it from the cut motions .......

Shri V. D. Deshpunde: Rather they could not. 

Dr. G. S. Melkote: In any case I take it that the members wanted to discuss on those cut motions and whatever subjects they have mentioned in the cut motions they are their thoughts which they wanted to express. I am alive to the fact
that these cut motions—whether moved or not—are meant for me to take serious note of, and I shall certainly do that.

During the course of the discussion, many of the members offered suggestions criticising the working of the P.W.D. and placed before me the various works that ought to be undertaken. I should at the very onset point out one particular factor. P.W.D. is, in essence, the hand-maid of all the departments i.e., it is the main department to carry out the works for every one of the other departments. That is why the amount allotted is so great. But it is essentially a technical department. It is just perfectly all right for any member of the lay public—I do not consider members of this House to be members belonging to the lay public—even then, the amount of technical knowledge that is necessary to criticise the particular point of view is certainly not there. If a person who is not technically conversant with the diseased condition of a body advises a particular course of treatment to a doctor who knows the affair, it only shows to what extent that advice should be taken. I am not speaking about this as if I am not trying to take the advice. Even I consider myself as one of the Members of this House and whenever I have tried to place before the technicians and the engineers the point of view as represented by this House I felt they sometimes laughed in through sleeves. That is because that knowledge has to be attained through a course of years, through a particular course of experience that they have got to go through and hence it is that when people talk they sometimes begin to laugh. That is because what is actually represented is not a fact not only a fact, but it might also be a mis-judgment. Often times, if the advice tendered is accepted, it is not merely they that would be blamed but the nation as a whole would be taken elsewhere—away from the target which we have placed before us.

Instead of trying to say anything more on this as I have got to summarise my speech for want of time, I would like to group up the various criticisms that have been made into five different categories; the first pertains to major projects; the second, to the medium-sized projects and tanks; the third, to roads and buildings; the fourth, to electricity; and the fifth, to drainage, water-works, licencing system with regard to electricity.

With regard to the major irrigation projects, I would like to place before the House that though the Tungabhadra Project work was actually started in 1945, it began actually func-
tioning in 1948 and even then not satisfactorily. It was from 1950 onwards that it progressed sufficiently well. At one time, it was feared whether we would lag much behind. It was feared that Madras had gone ahead, and that we would not be able to give water for at least three years after Madras had completed its work.

I must say here that the Engineers of Hyderabad put in all their energy and in 1953 June when Madras let out waters on its side the Hyderabad Government also was enabled by the engineers to let out water through sluices on its side. That was the amount of progress our engineers made. If, inspite of this, people criticise them, I would beg to submit that that criticism is not merely most unsuited but it would be doing injustice to our own engineers. Our engineers have won glory outside: One of the retired Chief Engineers of our state has been taken up on the Water Works Commission of the Central Government; and another Engineer of our Government has been taken up by the UNESCO Planning Commission for Engineering Works. The Engineers of our State are in demand elsewhere in India. This is the type of engineers we have here. Elsewhere, they try to bring up the names of the engineers to the forefront; they are pushed up; but we here begin to criticise them. What scope our Engineers will have, it is for the hon. Members to imagine.

That is why I have to say that we were able to keep pace with Madras and let out water from our side. Not merely that. One of the hon. Members had the temerity to say that the revised estimate has gone behind what the Madras has done. These references are not quite good. And here again, I must submit that the revised estimates usually go up. That is because things have got to be done in the bowels of the earth. Things are not visible to the naked eye. Here boring tests are taken and it is on the basis of that estimates are made. It is actually when things are taken out that one would be able to find that the stone which is envisaged is not there and things like that. This state of things does not pertain merely to Hyderabad. It does not pertain merely to India. This is the usual facts that occurs all over the World.

Whenever such questions came up, I tried to consult some of the American Engineers when they happened to go over. I made similar references to Russian Scientists when I went there; I sought the advice of some of the Chinese
experts also. But I was given to understand that this is a thing which cannot be helped. Inspite of all these handicaps, I should give credit to our engineers. We have certainly exceeded than what Madras has done. We have cut down our expenses by more than 2 crores of rupees compared to that of Madras. Is this not a credit for which we should be proud of? Is this a matter for which we should criticise our engineers? These a bare facts I am placing before the hon. Members.

That is why I said that though project work was started in 1945 by Madras, we in the year 1954 constructed the dam and let out water on this side along with Madras. They have to dig a canal of 127 miles; here on our side upto 65th mile work is going on and upto 29th mile this side we would be able to let water by this June. First of all, there are the financial difficulties. Due to integration, the circumstances prevailed Police Action, and with our Government officers trying to get in contact and knowing the minds of the Central Government Officers, with the promise of grant of more money from the Central—all these factors naturally delayed the work. Inspite of it, in order that the water that is stored there may be of some use to some part of the country—if not Hyderabad, Mysore side,—if not on the Mysore side, at least on the Andhra side—we let out every drop of water to the Krishna area, so that at least some part of our country, India, would be benefitted and that the water is not wasted in any manner. With regard to the question of taxes, we said that whatever extra taxes are collected, in proportion thereto a portion of it should be made over to us; and it is quite possible that we may get about 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees thus. That is one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect is how soon could we complete this? Expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project to the end of 1951 is 621 lakhs; the expenditure between 1952 and 54 was 866 lakhs and the grant for 1954-55 is 300 lakhs. There is still a balance of 766 lakhs to be spent. At the rate we are getting money from the Central Government, it would naturally take two more years. We asked for 6 crores this year. If money was made available, we would have gone ahead; but that was not so and we were given only 8 crores towards this. Apart from this financial difficulty, the labour problem is there. As I have been mentioning quite often we are not able to get that much of labour we require to expedite the work. We have reached the saturation point with respect to labour problem.
With regard to Razolibanda project, though it was started in 1947 it could make headway only during 1950. The expenditure up to 1951 was 116 lakhs and between 1951 and 54 it was 123 lakhs. Now when this work is completed, it would submerge lands on the Andhra side. The question of payment of compensation for the lands and houses is hanging in the fire. We have constructed some part of the dam on our side and if we rise even by one foot, it would submerge all the lands. We have therefore moved the Andhra Government and they have been kind enough to let us know that compensation that has to be paid and if we pay the amount before this November they would let us carry on with the work. Till then it has got to remain idle. This year we have earmarked about 80 lakhs of rupees. If more money was made available, we would have been in a position to let out water up to the 45th mile. I believe it would be completed in 1955.

With regard to the Kadam project, it was started actually in 1949, i.e., the first phase of the Godavari Project. The expenditure on this project up to 1951 was Rs. 83 lacs; the expenditure from 1951 to 1954 was Rs. 166 lacs. This year we have earmarked about Rs. 80 lacs for this project. I had been there recently. Half of the dam up to 20 feet height and also the basement have been completed. The other half will be completed soon and by June next it is expected that water up to the 45th mile will be let out. Here also the canal up to the 30th mile is complete. It is expected that by the end of 1955 about 30,000 acres will be brought under irrigation under this project.

The balance of work on Tungabhadra is estimated to cost Rs. 670 lacs, in Rajulabanda Rs. 111 lacs and on the Kadam Project Rs. 125 lacs. There are besides the amount that are earmarked for this year. The slight lag in the work is purely due to financial reasons and not due to technical or other difficulties. This is how the situation regarding the three projects stands.

Some Members pointed out that there was some defect in the construction of the Tungabhadra Dam. I may state here that there is no such defect. When such huge volume of water comes down with a great velocity, even stones seem to break and melt away; this great force chops off some of the stones. This matter was examined by the Central Water Commission, which suggested that instead of keeping the stones an angular position, it might be made vertical. This is being done. There are some technical details which
I do not think it necessary to place before the House. This work is expected to be done this year and the whole work on the project will go ahead without any trouble. All the money that will be needed for these adjustments will be trivial perhaps a couple of thousand rupees.

With regard to electricity schemes, we understand that the Tungabhadra scheme has been sanctioned and that is why this year we have allotted certain amounts for the several electricity works. But we have got to get the machinery and plants from the Technical Aid programme and this will take some time. We hope to give power to almost the whole districts of Raichur, and Gulbarga, and parts of Mahboobnagar and Nrayanpet by about 1957.

Regarding the Nizamsagar Hydro-electric Project, I wish to inform the House that I had been there about a week back. The turbines and other machinery have all been fitted up and it is expected that power would be generated in this November. The towers had been erected and electric wires had been put up. The House may recall that during question hour one of the Members had asked whether any towers had been blown off and I replied that this was entirely false. In some parts of the project we needed a little more electricity than what the generators could manufacture and whenever big machinery had to be lifted by the cranes, electricity was being transmitted from the Hyderabad Station to Nizamsagar. If the towers had been blown off, as had been alleged by one of the Members, how could power be transmitted to Nizamsagar from Hyderabad? Power could not be transmitted without the wires being intact. We hope to give power to Hyderabad from Nizamsagar this November.

Regarding Ramagundam Thermal Power Scheme, we had three turbines there and it was thought that all these three turbines might not be quite useful. It was at one time thought that we should have only two and sell away the third in order to make some money. Our financial difficulty was so great. We, however, resisted the temptation and decided to put in all the three turbines. The machinery and the turbines have been erected. It is expected that one turbine could start work almost immediately, the second probably in a couple of months and the third by next year. The towers had been erected. Some quantity of copper wire had already been received but this is not sufficient. We had to order
some high tension aluminium wires from Australia and until they are received, we will not be in a position to give power. This is what is called thermal power and to produce this lot of water has to be pumped up for which purpose electric generators and machinery to pump up water is necessary. We had to call for tenders for this purpose and all this would take at least another year and after that we should have to erect it. What I mean by this is that we have to wait until the end of 1956. But I may assure the House that things are going on in order and everything is perfectly all right.

Regarding district power schemes, I scrutinized the whole thing. Much of this machinery is as old as 20 years. There are three means by which we can generate electricity, one of which is through diesel oil. Power for the district scheme is generated through diesel oil sets. We have to purchase lakhs and lakhs rupees worth of diesel oil every year. In any case replacement of this machinery in the Districts would mean a lot of capital investment and purchasing the diesel oil for a considerable length of time. In spite of these difficulties, there are two or three big engines lying at Tungabhadra which we wish to commission. We have already placed orders for a few more and we may order a couple more to replace this machinery as a temporary expedient but within the next few years as and when power is generated at Nizamasagar Ramagundam and Tungabhadra we will supply it to the Districts. As all the Members know, a lot of coal will have to be used for producing thermal power and it is expected that at the rate at which the consuming of coal is taking place, the present coal fields may not last for more than 500 years. Hydro-electric power, however, can be generated through the water falls and we can generate plenty of this power in India. The same water, which comes in inexhaustible quantities, can, after generation of power, be taken up for irrigation purposes. That is why India, being a land of rivers, we are concentrating more on producing electricity through Hydel schemes along with the construction of irrigation projects. In our State, we can produce plenty of power through water and within the next 10 to 15 years we should be in a position to supply power to every nook and corner of the State.

Regarding the licensing system, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that I have issued circulars to all the Houses that 15 days before the expiry of the licences, their licences checked up in their respective
districts. They need not take the trouble of coming to Hyderabad for the re-issue of the licenses. They could send it on to us after being checked and the necessary license would be issued from Hyderabad. It is not we that certify their applications, etc., but the Collector. Giving 'rushwat' in Hyderabad and getting these licenses, etc., levelled by some of the Members is a thing which I cannot understand. If there is any particular case which the Members can place before me, I shall certainly enquire into it. This is a bad reflection on the P.W.D. and such practices must be stopped.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister investigate into the matter of issuing licences to the Liberty Talkies, and also the Embassy in Hyderabad?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: With pleasure. If the Members would convey the information which I had just now given to the Cinema proprietors—of course, I would also do it—it would help me and them to eradicate what little corruption that is prevailing now. This charge of corruption on a Department wherein there are technical and highly educated people, I really take to heart. I entirely agree that corruption should be rooted out. How to root it out is the question. Some of the Members may cite the Chinese or Russian method. Methods differ from place to place. We have got to speak about these things in a cultured manner. Much of this corruption is due to poverty. Whether it is in the lower rungs or in the higher rungs, where it may be few and far between it should not be there. This brings down the name of our own nation. It is said that the Revenue Department is corrupt, the Police Department is corrupt and the P.W.D. is corrupt, which means that the three major Departments of Government are all corrupt. The moment we get into Government service, our names are 'badnamed'. In the conference of the P.W.D. Officers, many complained to me saying: "wherever we go, peoplesay we are corrupt, etc." There are people who are earnest in the Department but on account of a few people who practice these things, all get 'badnamed'. Such of these good people should see that these practices are stopped and see that the bad people are punished. I have already appealed to the Officers in the matter. I am sure corruption would not be there in the coming years.

With regard to minor irrigation works we have spent Rs. 50 lacs in the year.
Shri R. P. Deshmukh: What about the Poorna project?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I shall deal with it in the end.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may continue his speech about minor irrigation projects and other things after recess.

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

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

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Dr. G. S. Melkote: May I know till what time I would be allowed to speak?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Yesterday, I was allowed one hour and fifteen minutes, Sir. He has already taken 80 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: So, he has got another 45 minutes.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am speaking, before recess, on the minor irrigation projects in the State. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that out of the medium-sized projects we have undertaken, Koil-Sagar Project has progressed considerably and in June 1954 we would be letting out water to 10 thousand acres of land. The Sarla Project would be completed by 1955 and Bendsura is completed and part of the canal work has got to be done and also some other projects have been completed. Apart from these, new projects have been taken up. I am not going into details as that would take more time. The important point I wish to place before the House in this connection is that in our State we have got somewhere about 34 thousand tanks, small and big. Many of these tanks were dug by our ancestors. There are about 12 thousand tanks with an ayacut of 10 acres and less; another 12 thousand tanks with an ayacut of below 50 acres; another 7,000 or 8,000 tanks with an ayacut of less than 200 acres and about 800 tanks with an ayacut of over 200 acres. That is the situation. In a sense they may not doubt can be called tanks, but they cannot be called tanks in the modern sense. Many
of them have no outlets. That is why when there are heavy rains breaches occur and year after year the number of breaches are increasing. Breaches that have occurred since 1945 have remained unrepaired, because the amount of money that would be needed is very great. I consulted engineers and tried to assess the potentiality of Hyderabad. Apart from the major projects—I have already mentioned three projects—there is the second phase of Godavary and the third phase of Godavary and Tungabhadra where Hydro-Electric power could also be generated. Then there is Poorna; there is upper Krishna, and others. But apart from these major projects, it is said that at the rate we have been going on and at the rate we have been spending money now, we would take another 250 years and still we would be going on developing Hyderabad. That is the potentiality of Hyderabad. We have got to find out how these things are going to be undertaken. People's sentiments are there. People want every tank to be taken up. I can understand that. They are distributed all over the State. But we have got to spend money on other developmental schemes also. As it is, Hyderabad is almost getting self-sufficiency with regard to rice, jowar and even wheat. It is producing to the tune of nearly 2½ lakhs. If we have got to supply to other parts of India, certainly some of these things have got to be taken up. But people come and complain of repairs to tanks. So far as Engineers are concerned, they have no parochial sentiments. They say: 'We have the money that you have allotted. We have to give the maximum advantage. Once, we give the technical advice, it is for you to decide which of the tanks you have to take up. Politics and other things may come in your way. You say the sentiments of Marathwada people, the scarcity areas of Marathwada, you say nothing has been done in Karnataka. But these sentiments do not weigh with us. When we give our opinion we try to see to what extent the maximum benefit to the maximum number of people with the least possible amount could be obtained. That is our criterion'. This is the criterion they place before us and so it is for us to select. As it is necessary that India should be self-sufficient at the earliest possible time, those tanks that would give us the maximum yield with the minimum amount of expenditure would be taken up. India has got to develop and develop uniformly and the policies of the Central Government and the State Government are directed to that end. So whether a particular project is a paying one or not, in order to develop the rest of the country, projects are taken up. That is why another Nine
projects have been taken up recently in the scarcity areas. It is in that list the Purna Project comes in. People have talked rather vehemently. It is natural. I should also tell them that the Government is equally serious. Government has written to the Centre conveying the feelings of the people and our own feelings in the matter and stating that it should be included in the Five Year Plan. Not only that, we have also requested that the work should be started this year. The State Government has already earmarked about 5 lakhs of rupees to start with even prior to the Government of India's sanction. That is how the Government has dealt with the issue. I had even asked the Chief Engineer to call for tenders and tenders might have been called for. We are waiting to find out the reaction of the Centre. I am sure that the Centre will consider favourably and in the near future the Purna Project will be taken up and implemented. That is the situation.

With regard to the Nandikonda Project also Members said many things. I have already clearly explained the position during the question-hour. The Hyderabad Government, has no other project in view. On the Krishna River, it will have no project in future also. It has formulated its opinion; but in a matter like this, it is not Hyderabad alone that is concerned; it is not Andhra alone that is concerned; it is the opinion of both the Governments that is required. Hence, technical and other allied matters are being examined. The final opinion would be conveyed to us by the Central Government. It is expected that it would be favourable. That is what I can say now. In this connection again, people from Marathwada and also from Karnataka said: 'Why do you speak of Godavary and Nandikonda projects and not of Purna?'. Purna is a State project. We have to implement it. It concerns only one Government. But in the matter of Nandikonda, whether Hyderabad Government wants it or not, Andhra Government has got to take up. So in that connection we come in. We are equally anxious that the Nandikonda project should be taken up. Where two or more Governments are concerned, we have got to put off repairs of the tanks. That is why Nandikonda project is drawing so much attention. I am sure the feelings of the members of this House whether they are from Karnataka or Marathwada or Andhra...

Mr. K. Shroff: What about the Upper Krishna project?
Dr. G. S. Melkote: The Bombay Government has not considered it profitable. It is essentially our State concern.

Shri L. K. Shroff: It is a famine-stricken area.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: We feel it is not a profitable concern; hence, we have not paid any attention.

With regard to minor irrigation projects, we have allotted about 38 lakhs of rupees for breached tanks. We were given about 108 lakhs by the Government of India towards repairs of tanks; and out of this, about 1,183 tanks were repaired with a total ayacut of 92,036 acres at a cost of 83.55 lakhs. We could have done better, but the Central Government did not sanction the amount early enough. This year we got it in the month of February and anticipating the allotment of such amount Hyderabad Government had already advanced some amount of money. That is why we were able to progress at least to that extent. Had we received the money earlier enough, we would have progressed a little more. Even then up to March 1954 we would be completing 171; this year by June 1954 because we have speeded up we may be able to complete another 660. That is the speed with which we are working.

With regard to roads, I think we have got about 6,700 miles of road. In 1921 we had 2,025 miles. From 1945 onwards, we are putting 175 miles length of road on an average. Already there are certain roads under construction, about 600 miles of it before the planning period. In the plan itself another 600 miles of road was included. We have completed 285 miles out of that. ‘Roads’, is a matter over which I could speak a lot. If we want to go up to the extent of what Madras has done we need at least 85 crores of rupees.

That is the situation, which would mean that at least 19 thousand miles should be put up. Roads and bridges taken in the first five-year plan—the length of roads is 52 miles and bridges 10 miles and the total cost 248 lakhs. The expenditure from 1951-54 is only 80 lakhs. The balance required is 168 lakhs, out of which this year’s grant is about 72 lakhs and still there is a balance of 90 lakhs.

Then there is another item, maintenance of roads. Many people complained that the roads are not being maintained properly. I quite agree with them. At one time
we used to give for the establishment and salary & allowances to gangmen some 22 lakhs. Now the salaries have gone up to 44 lakhs of rupees, whereas the grant has remained the same. At one time, the pay and allowances used to be one-thirds for the amount and two-thirds amount used to be spent on roads. Now two-thirds is being spent on the allowances and pay and one-thirds is left over. Once in five or six years we used to repair the roads; now once in 10 years Members spoke about Madras and other places. There is the process which is called 'blinding.' The gangmen throw mud and then it is thrown off in a few weeks. The gangmen who are there would repeat it over and over again. But the situation is that the amount of money that we are spending on roads is insufficient. That is the whole situation. This can only be met if there is money forthcoming. With the amount of money that is given to me, it is not possible to do anything further.

_Shrig V. D. Deshpande_: Has the hon. Minister moved for more funds?

_Dr. G. S. Melkote_: I have. I said that another 55 crores would be required if we want at least one mile of road for every village. For 22 thousand villages we need another 100 crores. At the rate I have been spending it would take a period of forty-five years. I need more money.

I am cutting short my speech. Otherwise I could have given more figures.

With regard to not the Research Institute and other things, I will rather not touch them. Some of these things like research work that is being done are being implemented in Koilsagar and Sarlasagar and other places, which has saved lakhs and lakhs worth of rupees. That Research Institute is a very useful adjunct to the engineering work. I wish I could find more money for this type of work. Again the difficulty is paucity of funds. Many of the Members wanted me to put up more bridges and roads. I fully agree with them. I wish I could do it. I would rather not go into details, since the time at my disposal is very little. I would like to go to labour. To every point that has been raised, I can give details and answer them. I have got all the material, but I am sorry the time at my disposal is very

...
Hon. Members spoke at great length with respect to labour problems in the State. One thing that is worrying the Members of the Opposition as well as Members of this side is the unemployment problem. But unemployment cannot be tackled by mere talk. I quite agree with the Leader of the Opposition that we should implement more than talk. I do not like tall talk, but even then the facts I have before me is worth-placing before the Assembly.

Hon. Members at one time gave me to understand that industrialisation of the country is the remedy. Yes, is it a remedy up to a point. What we need first and foremost is food. I may give employment, I may give good housing, I may give good clothing to the people, but if they go empty-stomach, they would rebel. The second point is that in a country like ours, where the population is very great, and in the period after freedom, through which we have been passing now, industrialisation at once not possible is because the cost of machinery is very great and it is difficult to obtain it. We have to look to agriculture as a remedy to give employment. What has happened in our own State? Look at those two projects, the Tungabhadra and the Nizamsagar. At one time, in 1924 or 1925, to whichever house we visited in Hyderabad City, we could see a servant, a 'boyee,' coming from Bodhan, Bensura, Armoor and Nizamabad. Today Nizamabad is humming with activity and in Hyderabad city we cannot find a single labourer coming from Nizamabad. This situation has arisen due to two factors. One: The Nizam Sagar Project under which so many acres of land were irrigated and second; the Bodhan Sugar Factory. The third which is equally important, the Hydro-electric project which gives so much of work to the cottage industries, is yet to come. But even as it is, in that place, the sugar factory itself employs about 15 thousand people and we do not find a single labourer idle there. It is difficult to get a labourer even in Nizamabad itself. The workers in the sugar factory are said to have been getting six months' bonus in addition to their Salaries. How has all this wealth been created? That has been created due to this Nizamsagar dam, as well as the sugar factory. Not merely that. The sugar factory, apart from giving employment to so many people and enriching the farmers gives a lot of revenue to the State. One factory, over which we have invested 1 crore and 20 lakhs of rupees, gives indirectly to the State returns in the shape of transport charges, excise duties on alcohol & sugar & in other matters...
to the tune of 60 lakhs per year, whether it goes to the Central Government or to the State Government, it is immaterial. The Income Tax has also to be included. Therefore, one factory over which we have invested 1 crore and 20 lakhs yields about 60 lakhs to the State itself and then the other psychological factors are there. A college is coming up there, there is a school in every village. People can be seen with gleam in their faces. That is the situation at a place where we have constructed only one dam. Similarly the Tungabhadra Project used to absorb and will still be giving work to 35 thousand workers. All of them have been drawn from Mahbubnagar. That is why I said that in Talwar and Kambal I can give employment, but the labour is not available. It is not merely this. 3 thousand and odd tanks have been repaired within three years in the telengana districts; as such it is difficult to get any type of labour where the tanks have been restored or where water is let out for agricultural purposes. Agriculture is a paying concern to those who settle down on land and cultivate themselves. This is the amount of labour that has been absorbed by the construction of two dams. When water is let out in Tungabhadra—that is supposed to be a place where there was less population—the area would get populated and electricity would come in there, some industries would spring up, probably another sugar factory of some other such thing. These projects would absorb labour to the extent of 70 or 80 thousands. Districts after districts get populated, get work and get enriched and people will not migrate to cities to work in factories. I went to Nizamabad and asked some of the farmers whether they were prepared to go to Hyderabad and work. I asked them how much they are earning i.e., 60 or 70 rupees. I asked them if supposing I give 100 rupees, would they come to Hyderabad. They said 'No' They want their independence and they will stick up to their places. That situation would prevail in Hyderabad within the next two or three years. The difficulty with regard to unemployment is this: Unemployment is there with the educated classes and with the industrial labour and both these classes essentially live in cities. There is no unemployment anywhere, in the State particularly in the Telengana areas, i.e., in the rural side. I could absorb, as I said in one of my public speeches, about 30 or 35 thousand people more in the projects. But they are not forthcoming. That is because they are fully employed there. The land
of the next couple of years, Hyderabad, as mentioned in the House, envisages a project of building railways and roads. We have asked the Central Government to give us 4 to 8 crores. It is expected that a major amount of this may be granted to us in a couple of months. But as I said work for the ordinary type of labourer is available in large numbers. I will be prepared to absorb almost everyone of them. Therefore, the only question is regarding industrial labour, as well as the educated class. There is not a single medical man and engineer that is unemployed today. Last year eighty engineers who had passed out from the Engineering College found an outlet in the Local Self-Government Department.

So, there is not a single engineer or medical man unemployed today; not a single Ph.D., not an M.A. or M.Sc. The unemployed is the Matriculate, the Intermediate or the ordinary graduate. Many Matriculates, have found employment in the Home Department. So, some of the industrial workers and few of the want educated; have got to be employed. Their difficulty is they employment in Hyderabad, city because many of them would like to pursue their studies in the evening Colleges or they have someone to take care of them or they want to supplement their income in the city. They want a job of the type they like. This type of thing, no Government would be able to do. Employment it can give. This is a problem of giving employment of a particular variety to which they are accustomed. But there would always be an interim period, where adjustments have got to be made.

I would tell everyone that employment could be found even with regard to those who want particular types of jobs. We have moved the Central Government for some more grant, to sponsor some more schemes. This is also expected to be sanctioned—to what extent it is difficult for me to say now. But we are seriously trying in that direction to give employment to everyone. That is why in the Conference of Labour Officers I said that today we have to find full employment and give adequate wages and see that the workers are placed in comfortable position and given all amenities. That is the ideal. We are moving towards that ideal. But in the interim period, it is expected Government would expect and I appeal to all members both here and outside, to give the Government all help in this direction. Merely criticising the Government would not do. It may be that in some matters there will be a little delay here and there. We are not the only parties that are concerned. There is the labour
and the management and in democratic conditions, adjustments between the sectors have got necessarily to take place. It takes time. Democracy means a little delay. But given that co-operation I am sure all these labour problems could be solved earlier than expected.

Then, with regard to the several other points, that members brought to my notice. With regard to retrenchment, I would like to state that the figures quoted are entirely wrong.

*Shri Akhtar Hussan:* What about the old mills?

The hon. Minister knows; some of the workers are of the opinion...

*Mr. Speaker:* So long as the hon. Minister does not resume his seat another hon. Member should not begin to speak.

*Dr. G.S. Melkote:* The figures to my mind are entirely wrong. I have examined the whole situation. In order to bring the volume of retrenchment forcefully before the public; exaggerated figures should not be given for the simple reason that the public would get agitated over it. We are in a constructive mood. We want people to go ahead normally and peacefully with their work. Giving exaggerated figures will not help the country in any manner. There is a certain amount of retrenchment. I quite agree. But figures are over-exaggerated; I should say.

The question of Hutti Gold Mines and the Singareni Collieries was raked up here. I have nothing to do with both of them as a Labour Minister. They fall under the central sphere, but even so I am interested in the labour of Hyderabad. When this matter was mooted here, I wanted to draw the attention of the Speaker to the fact that this was not the place where one should talk about these. But even that I allowed, so that Members may not carry a wrong impression. The Labour Union of the Collieries and the Management came to an understanding and the matter was referred to the Regional Labour Commissioner for his opinion. But in the terms of the agreement itself it was provided that if either party was aggrieved it could appeal further to the Chief Labour Commissioner. When a decision was given by the Regional Labour Commissioner, the party aggrieved could appeal further to the Chief Labour Commissioner who...
reversed the verdict of his subordinate. This is an agreement which both parties had arrived at. It is not that we want to get these things done. That is how the matter stands. I think that labour should accept this willingly because this is one of the terms of the agreement they have entered into.

With regard to Provident Fund, I may state that Provident Fund cannot be disbursed whenever people want it. It is meant for a specific purpose. Provident Fund is collected for the benefit of the workers who retire at old age. As and when a difficulty arises, if Provident Fund is asked to be disbursed, the very idea with which the Fund is collected is negatived. But in a matter of this type where human suffering is entailed it is up to the Government to consider how best the suffering could be relieved. There are non-scheduled factories where provident fund would be given after one year and with regard to Scheduled factories within about three months. We moved the Central Government immediately and we are awaiting their decision. I would like to assure the House that we are anxious that these workers who are out of jobs should get some benefit or the other from the provident fund. We will consider it most sympathetically and if the Central Government agrees with our opinion, it is possible that the Government may also consider how quickly this may be disbursed, possibly in the course of two or three months. This is how the matter is looked at by the Government.

With regard to wage boards, I should disabuse the arguments of the Opposition Members. The A.H.T.U.C. never participated in the proceedings for the formation of the wage boards when they were sponsored. Inspite of it, Government went out of its way and nominated some people belonging to that party too. If today there has been some delay in the matter of wages, it is not due to slackness on the part of Government, but it is because the labour leaders themselves have not been actively co-operating with these wage boards. These leaders have not even sent a reply in many cases.

With regard to victimisation, this is a very difficult matter. The labour says that the Labour Department is pro-management and the managements say that the Department is almost pro-communist. Here is abuse from both sides. The Labour Department is supposed to hold the scales even. But I think that a bias towards labour is more agreeable. Labour Department is meant to help labour, and they have been doing it all along.
Regarding the question of closure of Mills, I would like to say that in 1951-52 the number of closure of factories was 12, in 1952-53 it was 19; and in 1953-54 it was only 3, excluding the old Mills, which would make it 4.

With regard to accidents also, the figures quoted by the Members of the Opposition are not correct. In 1951, there were 16 fatal accidents and non-fatal 1858; in 1952 the figure was only 8 fatal accidents and non-fatal 2248. This increase in non-fatal accidents, however, was not due to increased accidents, but the detection of these accidents due to the increased vigilance of the Department, who reported these accidents. In 1953, fatal accidents were only two.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I have quoted the figures from the Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs, page 317, and I find that the figures read out by the hon. Minister do not tally with them. Probably, the figures of the two Departments do not tally. These are statistics issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Hyderabad.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am open to correction, but these are the figures that I got from my Department.

With regard to the Compensation Act, one of the hon. Members said that the payment of compensation is delayed and it should be handed back to the Collectors. When the Labour Department took over this subject from the Collectors, in 1951 there were about 767 cases, out of which we have settled 758 cases and compensation had been paid in these cases. There are only 14 cases in which compensation has not been given. That is because the cases have not been decided yet. I do not know why the Members feel that this subject should be handed back to the Collectors.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Are the people given to and fro charges when they come here to represent cases under the Compensation Act?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I shall enquire into it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken sufficient time of the House and I feel that I have placed before it all facts.
Shri Ratnabai Kotecha (Patoda): What about the new works in Marathwada? Will they be taken up in the first five-year plan?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: This will be done to the extent the Government at the Centre provides money and we would certainly take them up, because these schemes give employment in the rural sector.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the Minister show which figures regarding retrenchment are wrong. I quoted the figures from the Industries Department information and with regard to other figures I am prepared to discuss them with the Minister and show that they are correct.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Most of the figures seem to be incorrect. I am prepared to sit with the hon. Member and discuss these matters. I am open to correction, but the definite policy of the Government is that there should be no retrenchment and, if there is any, such workers should be employed as early as possible.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: What about the application of Shops & Establishments Act to market places?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I am extremely glad that the Members of the Opposition peaded my case that more people should be employed. We have employed recently 11 people for the enforcement of the Shops & Establishments Act in some Districts and I hope the work will be speeded up. If necessary, we shall appoint more.

Shri Syed Hassan: Will the hon. Minister say something about the rehabilitation of ex-service personnel?

Dr. G. S. Melkote: That would mean taking some more time of the House. I have got the figures with me...
Dr. G. S. Melkote: I can give details with regard to the monies spent. About 18 or 19 lacs of rupees have been spent for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. I myself went and saw the rehabilitation of these people at Fatehnagar, but I admit much more has to be done. This is not confined only to ex-servicemen; everyone in India, and particularly in Hyderabad, should be employed, and employed fully. I entirely sympathise with these people and everything that ought to be done would be done. I am moving in that direction and shall try to do my best.

Demand No. 11--Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector—
Rs. 1,19,800.

Working of the Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector with special reference to permits to Cinema Houses.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,800 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 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 12--Irrigation etc, Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Working expenses—Rs. 11,01,678.

Failure of the Government to bring Waste and Fallow Lands under irrigation.

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

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Working of Maner and Bendsura Projects

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

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

Necessity of undertaking more Minor Irrigation Works

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Repairs of breached tanks in Medak District

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Working of Palair Project

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Policy regarding minor irrigation

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

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,01,678 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 day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 13—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues—Rs. 96,10,300

Increase in the number of breached tanks and the negligence towards their repairs

Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn

Handling by the chief engineer of minor irrigations and the repair work of Pochamma Cherwou in Renikunta village, Karimnagar taluk.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Inordinate delay in the execution of Minor Irrigation Projects

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

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

Policy of the Government regarding Minor Irrigation.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.
Repairs of tanks in Khammam District

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Repairs of tanks in Warangal District.


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

Repairs of tanks in Adilabad District.

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

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

Repair of tanks in Marathwada.

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

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

Repair of breached tanks in Nalgonda District.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Repair of tanks in Karimnagar District.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
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Working of the Irrigation Works

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 18 be reduced by Re 1."

The motion was negatived.

Working of the Irrigation Department.

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore (Luxepet-General): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Delay in giving mark out of the Irrigation Works

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Corruption in the Department.

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Working of the Irrigation Department.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,10,800 under Demand No. 18 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."
Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 28 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 28 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,77,070 under Demand No. 28 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.
Demand No. 29—Hyderabad Water Works—Rs. 11,86,080.

Working of the Water Works Department

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Working condition of the workers in the Hyderabad Water Works Department

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,080 under Demand No. 29 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 38—Inspector of Factories and Boilers—Rs. 1,55,700.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,700 under Demand No. 38 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.
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Demand No. 39 Labour Commissioner's Office and Industrial Court of Labour Disputes—Rs. 6,00,600.

Leave, Holidays granted to factory employees

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

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

Working of Labour Department

Mr. Speaker : The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Labour problems in the State

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

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

Government’s failure to protect Trade Union Rights

Mr. Speaker : The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Implementation of Shops and Establishments Act.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.
Conditions of tannery and textile workers

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

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

Retrenchment of industrial workers and closure of factories

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Housing conditions of labour in the districts

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

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

Formation of Wage Boards

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

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

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 under Demand No. 39 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 43—Iron and Steel Controller—Rs. 25,200.

Working and mal-practices in the Iron and Steel Control branch of the P.W.D.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,200 under Demand No. 43 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 46—Directorate of Resettlement and Employment and further Education—Rs. 2,61,828.

The general unemployment situation in the State and failure of the Government to provide employment

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

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

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,828 under Demand No. 46 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 52—Civil Works including Road Fund but excluding City Improvement Board and Gardens but including Bolarum Gardens—Rs. 2,04,07,820.

Method of undertaking civil works

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.
Working of the Engineering Research Department

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Major Projects in the State

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Working of 'Civil Works'

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Government gardens

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Corruption in the Department

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Delay in survey of tanks in the districts

Shri Viswanath Rao Soore: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
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Corruption prevailing in the Department of Superintending Engineer

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

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

Heavy expenses on Government Gardens.

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

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

Unsatisfactory progress made in the Civil Works undertaken by the Department

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 52 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,07,820 under Demand No. 52 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 59—Other Revenue Expenditure Connected with Electricity—Rs. 58,414

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,414 under Demand No. 59 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.
the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 60—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses Rs. 90,72,000.

Electricity Scheme for Bhongir Town

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“ That the grant under Demand No. 60 be reduced by Rs. 100 ”.

The motion was negatived.

Electricity Schemes in the States

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“ That the grant under Demand No. 60 be reduced by Rs. 100 ”.

The motion was negatived.

Electricity Scheme for Nalgonda Town

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“ That the grant under Demand No. 60 be reduced by Rs. 100 ”.

The motion was negatived.

Progress of Electricity Schemes in the Districts

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

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

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,72,000 under Demand No. 60 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the
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several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 67—Rents, Rates, and Taxes—Rs. 2,87,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,000 under Demand No. 67 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 79—Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen—Rs. 3,92,000.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

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

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

Schemes in respect of Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 79 be reduced by Re. 1”.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,000 under Demand No. 79 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.
Demand No. 84—Construction of Irrigation Projects, etc., Works and Establishment Rs. 5,86,98,000.

Major projects in Marathwada

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 84 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Major Projects in Telangana

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 84 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Non-inclusion of Nandikonda Project Scheme in the Second Five-year Plan

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Policy of Government. re: Capital outlay on irrigation

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the grant under Demand No. 84 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,98,000 under Demand No. 84 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, 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

**Demand No. 86—Hyderabad Drainage—Rs. 3,10,000.**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,000 under Demand No. 86 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 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

**Demand No. 87—Hyderabad Water Works—Rs. 6,95,000.**

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,95,000 under Demand No. 87 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 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

**Demand No. 88—Capital outlay on Multi-Purpose River Schemes Works and Estt. Rs. 1,58,49,000.**

Multi-purpose river schemes in Telangana.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 88 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,49,000 under Demand No. 88 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 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand No.89—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts—Rs. 48,72,000.

Inadequate Road Communications in the Districts

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was negatived

Wages of Road Workers.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Unplanned way of selecting construction works of Roads and Buildings

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Working conditions of the Road Workers specially in Nalgonda District

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.
General Budget—Demands for Grants

Construction of Roads and Buildings in Koppal Taluk

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

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

The motion was negatived.

Pay scales and other conditions of road gang workers, staff of S.R.R. and Maistries of the P.W.D.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

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

The motion was negatived.

Construction of New Roads in the Districts.

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

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

Construction and repair of the Roads in the State with special reference to Kushtagi taluq, Raichur District

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

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

Condition and the Construction of Roads.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,72,000 under Demand No. 89 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several
charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 91—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes
Rs. 59,15,000

Nizamsagar Hydro-electric Scheme

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 91 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Ramagundam Hydro-electricity Project

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

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

Distribution of Hydro-electricity under Tungabhadra Project

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

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

Tungabhadra Hydro and Power Electricity Schemes

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the grant under Demand No. 91 be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,15,000 under Demand No. 91 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several
chargets that would come for payment during the course of
the year ending 31st day of March 1955. The Demand
has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 92—Capital Account of other State Works outside
the Revenue Account Rs.—60,00,000

Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“ That the grant under Demand No. 92 be reduced by
Rs. 100 ”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 under Demand
No. 92 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 1955. The Demand
has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 32—Agriculture F—32—Rs. 5,00,000.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the next item on the
Agenda. The Minister for Agriculture, Supply, Development
and Planning may move his Demand now.

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

“ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 under Demand
No. 32 (shown under Major Head 40 Agriculture F-32) 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 1955. The Demand has the
recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Stationery and Printing required for the Grow More Food Scheme

Shri K. L. Narasimha Rao : I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Supplementary Maize Scheme.

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

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Development Schemes

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

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Distribution of improved varieties of pulses like Tuar Gram etc.

Shri Ch. Venkat Rama Rao : I beg to move:

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Working of the Agricultural Department with special reference to Experimental and Research Schemes.

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

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Shri R. P. Deshmukh: I beg to move.

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

Out of a total of 856.82 millions, 295.00 millions constitute the rural population of India out of whom 249.12 millions depend directly on land.
Prosperity through agriculture in Hyderabad.

Gaorani-6 has covered the entire area suitable for it which is estimated at about 7 lakh acres. Parbhani, American has also covered the entire area suitable for it which is roughly one lakh acres. Gaorani-12 has covered about 45% of the area suitable for it.

Schemes for multiplication and distribution of 2204 cotton seed in Parbhani District.

Reclamation of fallow lands, improvement of irrigation facilities, distribution of improved seeds.
General Budget—Demands for Grants

27th March, 1954

1535

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Dr. Chenna Reddy: This amount relates to the Demand pertaining to administration, printing and stationery while the hon. Member is speaking on different matters.

Shri and Shri, 

This amount relates to the Demand pertaining to administration, printing and stationery while the hon. Member is speaking on different matters.
General Budget—Demands for Grants

27th March, 1954

श्री. कृषि. डी. वेसपाड़े (विपारीत):—यह जो पांच लाख की रकम हाबुस के सामने बाँटी है सुसंग 2 लाख 7 जुलाई 635 वर्ष मौसम के तहत बायां गये हैं, और बाकी रस्सी खेत के क्षेत्र 48 हाबुल के पांच खेत के दो खेत मौसम के क्रम से पांच लाख से दो खेत पांच वर्ष मौसम के समान होते हैं। इसमें सिर्फ तीन सूक्ष्र-माल के बारे में कुछ मालमात में हासिल करना बाहर है, और अपने कुछ स्वामीत का ही बिन्दुक करता बाहर है। पहले बौद्धिक मानदों के सिलसिले में अंदर आया हैं। इससे लिये नौनरक्त (Non-recurring) 7 जुलाई 742 नि बायां गये हैं। मालमात नियम के बौद्धिक मानदों का कहना ही समस्तका मानते हैं। सराहाएँ में जिस बौद्धिक को पौधा बनाया कहा जाता है, और जिसके कहने का बायां पैदा हो रहा है, वहाँ उन्हें मानदों का अयोग होगा या नहीं?

जिन आदाद की बेचने से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये बौद्धिक मानदों फिंकिंग वाटर (Dinking water) के लिए हैं या पामिंग के लिए हैं। इससे बिल्कुल जबर बनाया अंदर पैदा हो रहा जिस बौद्धिक को पौधा बनाया कहा जाता है, और जिसके कहने का बायां पैदा हो रहा है, वहाँ उन्हें मानदों का अयोग होगा या नहीं?

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जिन आदाद की बेचने से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये बौद्धिक मानदों फिंकिंग वाटर (Dinking water) के लिए हैं या पामिंग के लिए हैं। इससे बिल्कुल जबर बनाया अंदर पैदा हो रहा जिस बौद्धिक को पौधा बनाया कहा जाता है, और जिसके कहने का बायां पैदा हो रहा है, वहाँ उन्हें मानदों का अयोग होगा या नहीं?
मस्तर फार हेरम (शेरी डाइवर राज बनाओ)- वोरोस्ता तुलना कइ?

श्री. श्री. श्री. देशपांडे:—तालाका शोभागावाद। कल वहाँ का एक बेदखाल भी यहाँ आपनाला है। मैं भी अनुम हूँ।

श्री. श्री. श्री. देशपांडे:—सातवाराण बीड जिले के अंदर बड़ा सूक्ष्म पार आया रहे हैं। वोरोस्ता महानता का जिलेमाल क्षेत्रियों का काम हो काम न काम?

श्री. श्री. श्री. देशपांडे:—जैसे सातवाराण बीड जिले के अंदर बड़ा सूक्ष्म पार आया रहे हैं। वोरोस्ता महानता का जिलेमाल क्षेत्रियों का काम हो काम न काम?

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मस्तर फार हेरम (शेरी डाइवर राज बनाओ)- वोरोस्ता तुलना कइ?
General Budget—Demands
27th March, 1954.

1389

(introduction of bullocks on Government farms)

...
नानरकिरिा (Non-recurring) है', लेकिन जिसमें रिकिरिंग अस्पष्ट होता है। जैसे 32 हजार १७५० स. बताया गया है। जिसका पता नहीं चलाने कि वे नये बुलंद कितना लगी जानेवाले है, तुरकी की तत्कालीन क्षा है, और फिर के यहां फिर कितने बुलंद है और बुलंद में कितना विशेषता होता है। यह लगभग जो हजार के समय आगा चाहिए। यह रकम वही रिकिरिंग के तौर पर काफी लगी गई है। नानरकिरिा के तौर पर लाभी जाती है। कोसी बैठने वाले, कोसी बूंद ही गये हों, जूनको रिलेज (Replace) करता है या जुनका रीवार्नायजेशन (Reorganisation) किया जाता है, असा कुछ होता तो अंतर्जा का बात नहीं थी लेकिन रिकिरिंग के तौर पर जब रकम मांगी जा रही है तो अपने दो देशों के बीते तत्कालीन जाने चाहिए।

रिसर्च के बारे में पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. मिनिस्टर साहब कहते है कि यह अंक तेक्निकल चीज है।

जिसके बारे में हमारी क्रिया क्या है?

हम चाहते है कि रिसर्च से बाहरी कारणों का फायदा मिलना चाहिए। हम नाना कि वह अंक तेक्निकल चीज है, लेकिन हम यह निष्कर्ष देने में जो कुछ कहते हैं, वह बुलंद के लायक देखकर कहते हैं। रिसर्च अवसर निकलता है तो रिसर्च बन जाता है। हम नाना कि देखते हैं।

भारतीय विज्ञान में कॉटन सीडस कारकारों को देखते हैं। जूनका नतीजा क्या हुआ?

हम नाना कि हम बताने हैं कि जूनसे हमारा नुकसान हुआ जो फासल आपी चाहिए थे बहु भी नहीं आभी। लेकिन गवांमेंट ने जो तकाली के तौर पर बिजी दिया था वह वापस देने का माफ़ आये सामने खड़ा हुआ। फासल भूलने का तारीख बहुत बहुत लघु नहीं देखते है। हम भी नहीं देखते है।

बाबा नीति आपी है कि जूनी मराठी में कहते हैं कि मान के रकम के कम होता है कि मान के हृदय पीछे छोड़ा है जूनको पीछे छोड़ा।

परम्परी विश्वास प्रणाली के कुछ हिस्सों में कॉटन सीडस तकाली के तौर पर दिये गये थे। वह के विश्वास नहीं कहता है कि हमारे फाइल्फाइल (Fail) हो गये हैं, अंक चीज़की फायदा भी नहीं आभी। यह अंक रिसर्च मिनिस्टर साहब से बिंदु पत्रों की जी की नीच से कोने को तत्कालीन भी माफ़ कर चाहता है। बिस बिसे नीचे कहता है कि जापान रिसर्च ने जापान कार्यकारी में रिसर्च (Response) बैठा नहीं किया। जापान जापान के बारे में जीवन कर निःशुल्क और जापान में कार्यकारी का बीच दीजाने। अंक रिसर्च मिनिस्टर हम से कहता है कि जब जापान कोने हमारे सामने लाए हो तो पहले हमें खुद खुद खुद नहीं हो जाबी।

बहुत तरल है मूल रूप से इंग्लिश से होता है जिस पर बहुत खुशी से बुलंद होते है। जब बहुत है मूल रूप से इंग्लिश से होता है जिस पर बहुत खुशी होते है। जब बहुत है मूल रूप से इंग्लिश से होता है जिस पर बहुत खुशी होते है।

जापान जापान में जुनाका भाग्य कर के देखिये। लेकिन बहुत पर बहुत खुशी सामने और जापान प्राकार के खराब करार होने को बहुत है। बहुत जापान में जुनाका भाग्य कर के देखिये। जब बहुत है मूल रूप से इंग्लिश से होता है जिस पर बहुत खुशी होते है।
श्री. वाणिज्य राज्यपाल श्री (मोहनदास जनरल) :—अर्थव्यवस्था, भी. श्री. क. प. देशमुख यांची माहित्याचा पूर्वस्थान, कथित सूचनेने पाहता देशमुखांनी बुधते आहे...गेल्या द्वीपच्छ वर्षापूर्णे मराठवाच्यांना मिळवावा देने. मला बालाचे शेकरी यांची कॉलेजसम्मीली दुरोद्धार निर्माण करावी. त्यांनी देखावी म्हणून लक्षण कोणत्या तर लागल्यासाठी आपण देशमुख यांनी मराठवाच्यांमध्ये शर्तांना ं २१ देशाच्या प्रमाण नावाचे बालांना दिल्यास असलास आत्महत्या करावे. अंग्रेजी क्षेत्रात भी वेळी वेळी विद्यार्थी हातातील आपणांची संख्या वाढविली आहे. अंग्रेजी व्यवस्था घेतली ज्या वर्षापूर्ण पाहून मार्गदार आहे. त्याने वेळेच्या असा अंग्रेजी व्यवस्था घेतली ज्या वर्षापूर्ण पाहून मार्गदार आहे.

या वर्षार्थी बातची वाचविलेल्यासाठी अनुभव आहे. त्या वेळी वेळी व्यवस्था घेतली ज्या वर्षापूर्ण पाहून मार्गदार आहे.

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27th March, 1954.

General Budget—Demands for Grants.

...
Shri V.D. Deshpande: The other demands we can take along with the Supplementary Demands scheduled for the 30th.

Mr. Speaker: Let us finish today and not put off till tomorrow things which can as well be done now. (Laughter).
General Budget—Demands for Grants.

1544 27th March, 1954.

Eliminate

Better and improved varieties

Preach

Distribution

Prices

Priority

Constractive suggestions

In the Eliminate of the Slumells from the town of the yeildin.

Better and improved varieties

Preach

Distribution

Prices

Priority

Constractive suggestions
General Budget—Demands for Grants.

1546 27% 1934. &?wr%? BM^%—D6?MMM%s

Non-political parties (Farmer societies)

Farmers societies
General Budget—Demands for Grants. 27th March, 1954. 1547

गहराने-माट का पेसा विस्तार के लिये विस्तृत नहीं किया। जा सकता। विस्तार तरह सरकारी पेसा ओंक पूर्वनिर्देश के लिये देवीता है हम पोलिटिकल जीवन का ही समझते हैं।

...अन्तः चना रेजी-में कया संपाक करता है-में अस के पहले के जोब का उत्तर दिता है-में अन्तः बिशेष लेफ्टी दियाहोक है अं और लक्ष्य आयोग थे के अन्तः के आर्जनिक में कितने अहम हैं अं वी और ग्रीनिक हैं।

मीन आशियानी के स्लेनडे में ये वर्ष यूरॉ का 'रास्यपूर्ण' "कै जी कार्यालय में िह आप के सच्चे रूप से शामिल करना आयुध में मूल्य तिथि है। लीकन जीम जार सोमनातनी की सही मूल्यांकन के अनुसार आर्जनिक की सही सीमा है। आर्जनिक आए और आप के ग्रीन इेबिजेंस की सही के लिए ।।। रोड़े नियर की है।

(Prosperity) की जो कार्यालय तहसील में जो रूप के संभावन के क्षण से लिखने का साधन जाना मूल्य का है। किंतु, जीम जार सोमनातनी के नियम अनुसार मूल्यांकन की है। सही सीमा है। आर्जनिक के आए से आप के सच्चे रूप से शामिल करना है। आर्जनिक आए के लिए इलाके का योग्यकरण है। आर्जनिक का आयुध है।

(Alert) इस अन्तः जीम में ऑर्डर है। इस अन्तः जीम में अस का आयुध है। इस अन्तः जीम में अस का आयुध है।

(Minimum requirements) इस अन्तः जीम में साधनों का आयुध है। इस अन्तः जीम में साधनों का आयुध है।

(Confirm) इस अन्तः जीम में साधनों का आयुध है।

(Progress) इस अन्तः जीम में साधनों का आयुध है।

(Alert) इस अन्तः जीम में साधनों का आयुध है।
1548
27th March, 1954.

General Budget—Demands for Grants

(Replace)bulls

Recurring expenses

Discuss

Option

Invaluable

Improved Seeds

Value

(Replace)
Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the cut-motions to vote.

Demand No. 32—Head of Account—Major Head—40
Agriculture—F. 32 Rs. 5,00,000.

Stationery & Printing required for the Grow More Food Scheme


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

Supplementary Maize Scheme

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

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

Development Schemes

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

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

Distribution of improved varieties of pulses like Tuar, Gram etc.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: I beg leave of the House, to withdraw my cut-motion. The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.
General Budget—Demands for Grants

Working of the Agricultural Dept. with special reference to Experimental and Research Schemes

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

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

Failure of the cotton researches and schemes for multiplication of cotton seed in Parbhani Dist.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the grant under Demand No. 32 be reduced by Re. 1”.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 under Demand No. 32 (shown under Major Head 40 Agriculture F—32) 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 1955. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands and cut-motions relating to the Minister for Public Health, Medical and Rural Reconstruction.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: I suggest that it is better to adjourn now. The rest of the cut-motions relating to Demands of the Minister for Public Health, Medical and Rural Reconstruction may be taken up on 80th inst., after the Supplementary Demands as they are only a few.

Shri S.L. Newasikar (Aurangabad): We may take them on the 80th inst.

Mr. Speaker: All right, we adjourn now.

The House then adjourned till Half past Nine of the Clock on Monday, the 29th March, 1954.