

Saturday<br>14th March, 1953

## HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

## Official Report

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## THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## Saturday,14th March, 1953.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.
[Mr. Speoker in the Chair.]

## Starred Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up Questions.
Consumption of Petrol.
*103 (92) Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao (Karimnagar) : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :
(a) The total number of gallons of petrol consumed in the State during the year 1950, 1951 and 1952 and their value ?
(b) The number of gallons of petrol consumed by the Home Department including the District Police Service during 1951 and the cost thereof?


766 14th March, 1953. Starred Questions \& Anscers







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. भी. भावंतराव गाढे (अंबड) :-क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिस ऑफफसरोंके पास से यह रिकायत अभांी दी कि अुन्हे अपने जेबसे पैसा खर्च करना पड्ता हैं, और हरबार पैसा पास नहीं रहता हैं अिसरिये फेट्रोए हेने मे द्वश्वारी हो रही है, बोर काम करने मे दुध्वारी हो रही है ?








Police Excesses
*104 (83) Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: Will the hon. Home Minister be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that the S. I. of Yellandu beat severely Mr. Mohammed Kasim, the local mutton seller in the month of January, 1953 ?
(b) Whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid S. I. demanded mutton on a lower price than the market price which was not accepted by the seller?
(c) If so, why?
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Registration of Motor Vehicles
*105 (84) Shri Ch. Venkatarama Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether the Motor Vehicles of the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad have been exempted from taxation and registration fee leviable under the Hyderabad, Motor Vehicles Act?
(b) If so, the reasons for the same?
(c). The number of Motor Cars owned by the Rajpramukh?
شرى دگمبر راؤ بندو- 'ـ، ها:ا - -




"To have their cars registered without payment of registration fee".
او؛ دوسرـ، يد ك:
"Exemption from payment of road taxes provided the same practice prevailed before 15th August, 1947 ".
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Mr. Speaker.
It is decided by the Government of India.

## High Court Library

[^0]Starred Questions \& Answers 14th March, 1953.
(b) Is there any proposal to increase the amount for purchasing more books ?
(c) How many books are there at present in the Library?
 ( Provision;

 - الو: (Law Books ) (Law Journals )

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श्री जगन्नाथराव चंदरकी (यादगीर जनरल) :-मातहत अदालतों मे लायब्ररीज भी नहीं हैं क्या यह मिनिस्टर साहुब को मालूम है ?.

भी. भगवंतराब गाढे :-हायकोर्ट को किताबे खरीदन के किये जो रक्कम दी जाती है क्या भुसमे मातहत की अदालतों को भी रक्कम दी जाती है ?
 - عنالنتول كا انتظامْ هوتا






भी. जगसाथराब चंदरकी :-क्या गव्हर्नमेंट को जिसका अिल्म है कि जो मातहत अदालेते है बुनको निगलेक्ट ( Neglect) किया गया है और वहां की लायत्ररीज ठीक तरह् से नहीं ही हैं?




श्रो. जगन्नाथशव चंदरकी :-क्या गव्हर्ममेंट के पास अैसी कोर्भी योजना हैं कि जिससे मातहत अदालतों को कोनसी जहूरी किताबे होनी चाहिये यह माल्लूम हो ?




श्रो. भगवंतराव गाढे :-क्या हुकूमत को यह मालूम है कि कर्भ जगहो पर म,Tनहत अदालतों में चंदा अिकठ्ठा करके किताबे ल्राओी गओी ?

شرى شسيد حسن - اس بر هائ.كمورط نوجه كمول نيu كرتى ؟


## Taluq Courts

*107 (151) Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Will the ho ${ }^{1}$. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Has every Taluq Court a library?
(b) How many books each library has?
(c) Does the Government propose to sanctio: more amount to purchase more books for these librarias?
(d) What is the annual amount sanctioned frr every District and Taluqa Court?


 ( I'igures)
 ( Law Books ) اور لا بك خريدي ( Law Journals )

 - ـ
 الدر لا جرنلس نیين هين كيا اسK آبكو علم هـ \&






 تاكه 'انصاف رسائى ميى سهولت هو -

## Office of the Advocate General

*108 (151) Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) What is the staff given to Advocate General's Office ?
(b) What amount is spent annually on this office?
(c) Has the Advocate General a separate library? If so, what is the amount spent on it? Is there any annual expenditure incurred on this library?









 : ب8ى كام كر (Junior Advocates )



- شرى دكّمبر داؤبنـو - دو هين
 q 2 (Permanent)





$؟$ (संबंध )






- هـ
 - (Terms of Appointment)

Spectal Prosecuting Officers
*109 (155) Shri Shrihari (Kinwat) : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) The number of Special Prosecuting Officers working all over the State?
(b) The number of S.P.Os. attending more than one court ?
(c) Whether any special salary is granted for them?
(d) Whether the Special Prosecuting Officers were given any grade during the last three years?

Starred Questions \& Answers 14th March, 1953.


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 $\Re \otimes$ (Permanent )




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भी. भगवंतराव गाडे :-डो. यस. पी. ओर कलेक्टर के मातेहत रहते है और वे पूरी तरहसे किसी अक को जिम्मेदार नही रहते हे जिसलिये मुष्किलात पेश आती है।.













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## Cases Against Communist Party Workers

*110 (189) Shri K. Venkatrama Ra (Chinakondur) : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) The number of cases instituted against the workers of the Communist Party in Telengana since Police Action?
(b) The amount spent on these cases?
(c) The number of cases yet pending?
(d) The number of cases and the persons, in which the accused were acquitted or convicted?


 ( Pending) تعגاد (ri^) ( - هو ( Convict)





 - متعلف





## Public Security Measures Act

*111 (190) Shri K. Venkatrama Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) the number of people interned and those externed under the Public Security Measures Act, before the present Government came into power ?
(b) the number of detention warrants issued under the Preventive Detention Act in this period and the names of the Detenus?
(c) Whether it is a fact that only the members of political parties were interned, externed or detained and that no black marketeer was dealt with under the above Acts?

 (Public Security Measures Act) )
 مي



- (Deteniton orders ) (
اثييو هوـغ -
( Anti-social activities (




 ¢ ( Detain )
شركد كمبر راؤ بندو- هرث ايكى كيس
(ينشّن ( Detention (


مين ني -





## Short Notice Question and Answer

Mr. Speaker: We have finished half-an-hour on questions. We shall now take up a short-notice question given notice of by Shri V. B. Raju.

Shri V.B. Raju (Secunderabad-General) : Will the hon. Minister for Labour, Commerce \& Industries be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that 136 workers of the Allwyn Metal Works are retrenched?
tw ". (b) Whether the above workers are observing sitting at Sptysgraha?

(c) If so, what is the action thet the Govemment has taken?

 है. 'बी' का जवाब यह हैं कि ये ४८ वर्कसं $\rho$ तारंख से कलतक आल्विन मेटल वक्संमे सिहिंग सत्याग्रह् करते रहे.
'सी' का जवावं यह है कि लेबर अफिसरं ने अिन नारे मे तहकोकात की वहां के मेनेजमेंट का कहना है कि ये सब के सब टें ररो वर्स्म है. फैक्टरींमे काम कम होने की वजह से अुन्होने यह्त तसफीया किया कि अिनकी मुद्दत्तेमुल्ञजिमत अेक साल से कम है अुनको रिट्रेंच किया जाय. अिस वजह्ह से ये रिट्रेंचमेंट किया गया.

Shri V.B. Raju: Have not some workers been retrenched before this?

भ्री. विनायकराब विद्यालंकार :-अिसका मुझे अल्म नही. लेकिन हलल मे जो रिट्रेंचमेंट हुवा वह अिन्ही $४<$ आर्दमियों का था.

Shri V.B. Raju: Who is the present manager of the Factory?

श्रो. विनायकराव विद्यालंकार :-फैँ्टरी के मेनेजर गोरे हैं। भूपर की कार्रवाओी को देखने के लिये ओरारानी को बुलाया गया जो खिसके पहले थे. मेनोंजग डाओरेकटर तारापोरवाला है.

Shri V.B. Raju: Is Mr. Tarapoorewala, the Secretary of the Nizam, looking after the affairs of the factory?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar: I do not know whether he is the Nizam's Secretary.

Shri V.B. Raju: Has not the Government got some $51 \%$ of the shares in the factory?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar: Yes.
Shri V.B. Raju: Is not the Chairmon of the Board of Directors a Government nominee?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar : Yes.
Shri V.B. Raju: What is the Government doing then?
Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar: The Government has nothing to do with it, because it is a disputc between the management and the workers. It is not such a big dispute in which Government should interfere now.

Shri V.B. Raju: The Government has $51 \%$ of the shares in the factory ; the Serretary, Commoree \& Industries Dept. is the Chairman of the Board of Directors ; this factory was once closed and the Governnient got it opened; the Government is conversant with the working of the factory an? is in charge of it. In view of all these things, is it not the duty of the Government to look after the factory?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is giving inêormation.
Shri V. B. Raju: Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Min', was haid that the dispute is a matter between the mar gement and workers. I am trying to answer the Minister ond impress upon him that the Government has interesis in it and so I want to know whether it is not the duty of tac Government to look after them.

भ्री. विनायकराव चिद्यालंकार :-मेरा स्याए हैं कि सवाल करनेवाले ने कह, है कि मै मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब दे रहा हूं तो मैने कोओी सवल नहीं किया था जिसका जवाब डंना पडे.

शी. विनायकराव विद्यालंकर :-दो महीने से है.

धी. विनायकराष विद्यालंकार :-जिसके पहले अल्लाधुद्दोन के हाथ मे था.

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Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the question.

Shri V.B. Raju: Has not the Nizam in"sted about Rs. 25 lakhs in the factory?

Mr. Speaker: How do all these things arise in connection with the question?

หी. विनायकराव विद्यालंकार :-जब से मंने चार्ज लिया है बुस वक्त से अलबत्ता मै जिस फिकर मे हूं कि किस तरह् अनअेम्प्लायमेंट को रोका जाय. जहां तक बिन ४८ आदमीयों का ताल्लूक है यह स्रवाल अंडर कन्सीडरेशान (Under Consideration) है. कन्सीलिओंशान आफिसर अिसके बारें में तह्कीकात कर रहे हैं. उुनको बिसको आर्डर दिया गया है कि झुन लोगों को रीभिन्द्टेट (Reinstate) किया जाय कन्सीलिझेशन शुरु होने के बाद अिसका नतीजा मालूम होगा.

श्री. विनायकराव विद्यालंकार :-जिसके मुताल्लूक अगर अलाहिदा सवाल किया जाय तो जवाब दूगा.




भी. विनायकराव विद्यालंकार :-मँने यह नही कहा कि गव्हर्नमेंट अंटरफिअर करना नहीं चाहती. गव्हर्नमेंट तो अंटरफिभर कर चुकी है.



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متحلف سونجֶنا هِّا هئُ -

भी. विनायकराव विद्यालंकार :-अिसके क्रिये हुकूमत ने पहले भी सोंचा और अब भी सोच रही है. अिसके लिये कोओी केपोटल लगानेवाला आदमी हम ढूढते रहे. तारापूरवाला ने अिसको ले लिया और भिसमे दस लाख रुपये ल्रगाया. अिस वक्त वह कंपनी नुकसान मे नही चल रही है पह्ले भिस कंपनी की हालत बहुत बुरी और तरावीशानाक थी।

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## Complatnts Corruption

*112 (231) Shri Bhagwan Rao Boralkar (Basmath-General) : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether any complaints regarding corruption and malpractices against the Police Sub-Inspectors and other lower officers were received by the D.S.P. of Parbhani district aud other higher officers during 1952?
(b) "If so, what is the number of such cases?
(c) Whether all the complaints have been investigated?
(d) How many of them have been found to be genuine?
(e) What action has been taken in such cases?
(f) Whether the complainants have been informed of the action taken on their applications?

- Shri Digamber Rao Bind̆u: Yes (b) 78 (c) 21 are still under investigation (d) only 8 complaints were partly proved. (e) Department action, consistant with the nature and degree of default was taken against the delinquents. (f) No.


## Unclaimed Arms

*I13 (283) Shri Syed Hasan: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to statc:
(a) Whether any iimit has been imposed on the purchase of unclaimed arms from the various dumps, by any individual Senior Police Officer?
(b) What is the number of unclaimed weapons purchased by Mr. Krishna Menon, D.I.G. and at what price?

Shri Digamber Rao Bindu: No. In fact the only limitations are: (1) Number of weapons covered by the licence. (2) Availability of the type of weapons in the dump. (b) One 30 spring field rifle for the price of Rs. 20 assessed for it by the Valuation Committee appointed to fix prices of unclaimed weapons.

## Arms Licenses

*114 (284) Shri Syed Hasan : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) What is the policy of Government of issue of Arms licenses?
(b) Is there any communal percentage prescribed for this purpose?
(c) What is the community-wise ration of the licenses issuied from January, 1948 to January, 1950?

Shri Digamber Rao Bindu: The grant of arms licences Wh governed by the Indian Arms Act and Rules now extended This State Ordinarily licences are granted for sport, selfWhector, crop protection, etc. (b) No, (c) Does not arise,

## R. T. D. Employees

*I15 (202) Shri L. K. Shroff (Raichur): Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :
(a) What are the service conditions of the employees of the R.T.D. ?
(b) Whether they are given a weekly day of rest with pay?
(c) Whether there are sufficient number of drivers and conductors to man all the services along the different routes?
(d) Whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that due to shortage of drivers and conductors in Raichur, they have been working without any holidays?

Shri Digamber Rao Bindu: (i) The conditions of service or employees who were in service on 1-11-1951 viz., the date of separation of the Department from the Railway are the same as those obtaining for them previously on the ex-N.S. Railway. (ii) The conditions of service of persons entertained in service after 1-11-1951 are governed by the H.C.S.Rs. (b) All Staff in the Central Workshop's depots situated in Headquarters area, and administrative and accounts officers, and drivers and conductors at all depots are allowed weekly holidays. All other staff e.g. Mechanical staff of Depts. are at present allowed a day off once in every 21 days. (c) Yes (d) No. Please see the answer to (b) above.

## Passenger Traffic in Buses

*116 (208) Shri L. K. Shroff: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether there is heavy congestion in the passenger traffic on many of the routes of the R.T.D. buses ?
(b) How do the Government propose to ease the congestion?
(c) What is the policy of the Government with regard to allowing private bus services' also to operate along routes where the R.T.D. is unable to cope with the traffic?

Shri Digamber Rao Bindu: There is no congestion in the passenger traffic on mufussil routes; but there is heavy traffic during peak hours on the suburban routes. (b) Stesd
will be taken to increase the frequency of the services, as far as possible, on the suburban routes wherever and whenever it is necessary to do so. (c) Government do not consider it necessary to permit private buses over R.T.D. routes in view of the measure they have already taken and propose to take to relieve congestion vide (b) at above.

## Theft in Manthant Godown

*117 (139) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:

Whether it is a fact that theft was committed in the Manthani Godown one month back?

The Minister for Agriculture, Supply, Planning, Development and Legistative (Dr. Channa Reddy): No.

## Collection of Dues

*118 (139-A) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state :

How, much the Millowner at Manthani, Mr. Are Kantham owes to the Government Corporation and what steps the Government or the H.C.C.C. have taken so far to collect it?

Dr. Channa Reddy: The rice Millowner at Manthani is Mr. Laxmikantham and not Mr. Are Kantham. A sum of Rs. 1,21,405-11-8 is recoverable from him. Steps are being taken by the Collector to recover the dues.

## Collection of Levy

*119 (139-B) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:
(a) the total collection of levy this year in Manthani taluq?
(b) the present stock of foodgrains in Manthani Godowns including last year's balance, if any ?
(c) The quantity left in the Godown for the local needs and consumption?

Dr. Channa Reddy: (a) This year up to 19-2-1953, 8,881 Maunds of paddy have been collected under levy in Manthani taluq.
(b) The stocks at Manthani on 19-2-1953 were as follows:-

| Paddy | .. | $\mathbf{1 , 9 7 2}$ maunds. |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rice .. | .. | 32 | $"$ |
| Wheat .. | . | 10 | $"$ |
| White Jawar | .. | 1,124 | $"$ |

There are no stocks of last year. (c) The stocks mentioned above are meant for local needs and consumption.

## Prohibitton of Women

*120 (28) Shri M. Buchiah: Will the hon. Minister for Law and Endowments be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that women are prohibited from entering the precincts of the grave of the Saint in Darga Sharief in Gulberga.
(b) If so, the reason for such discrimination?
(Shri K. Venkat Ranga Reddy) Minister for Excise, Customs, Forest \& Revenue: (a) Yes, not only women in general but even the women belonging to the family of the Saint himself are not allowed to enter the Darga Sharif in Gulberga. (b) The theologians differ on the point whether women could be allowed to enter the tombs for Fatheha or not, by the general practice is that they pay their respect and offer Fatheha from a respectable distance. Mixing with men and laying wreaths themselves on the grave are not allowed because the practices and the discipline observed in the life time of the Saint should also be adhered to while visiting their tombs. It is for this reason that women are not allowed to enter not only the Darga Sharif of Gulberga but also the other Dargas.

## Governifent Grants

[^1](b) Whether Government have checked the accounts of the Gopal Krishna Math at Adilabad?
(c) What is the income and expenditure of the above Math during the last five years ?
(d) Whether there is any local Committee to manage its property?

Shri K. Venkat Ranga Reddy: (a) the total number of religious institutions getting Government Grant in Adilabad district is 44 , (b) The accounts for the Mahal-e-Shart amount of Shri Gopal Krishna Math in Adilabad have been checked by Tahsil Office and found correct., (c) details regarding the income and expenditure of the Math during the last five years are as follows :

| Srl. <br> No. | Year |  | Income | Expenditure |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | $1948-49$ | $\ldots$ | 6,299 | 5,871 |
| 2. | $1949-50$ | $\ldots$ | 6,074 | 5,742 |
| 8. | $1950-51$ | $\ldots$ | 6,078 | 5,742 |
| 4. | $1951-52$ | $\ldots$ | 6,382 | 5,445 |
| 5. | $1952-53$ | $\ldots$ | 3,189 | $\mathbf{3 , 1 8 9}$ |

(d) for the present there is no local committee appointed for the management of this Math. This matter, however, is under consideration of the concerned Tahsil.

## Eviction of Tenants

41 (27) Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that Shanker Rao, a local Congressman of Cherla Gouraram in Nalgonda taluqa evicted the tenants by name Chintala Maisayya, Komsali Lingayya and Mangali Ramalingayya and Harijan Tirpatayya in the month of December, 1952?
(b) Whether it is also a fact that all the aforesaid persons were forcibly taken to the Police Station by the Police on 5-12-1952 and forced to affix their signatures on paper relinquishing their rights?
(c) Whether they were beaten severely by the police to affix their signatures?
(d) Whether any representation was made in this matter?
(e) If so, what action has been taken in that regard?

Shri Digambar Rao Bindu: (a) A complaint was lodged by Shri Shankar Rao against Chintala Maisayya and other ryots for trespassing into his land Survey No. 104 and trying to cultivate it.
(b) They followed the Head Constable to appear before the Sub-Inspector and represented their claims. The SubInspector in the course of his enquiry recorded the statement of one Anmola Sambiah to the effect that they got into the land of the petitioner and started cultivating it with the permission of the Mali Patel. This statement was corraborated by the other ryots. In this statement, there was no mention of relinquishing possession of the land.
(c) No.
(d) The four ryots appeared before the D.S.P.on 18-12-52 and presented a petition along with a D.O. of the Special Social Service Officer stating that the police brought them to Nalgonda promising to get their grievances redressed, beat them, and obtained an undertaking from them not to get into the land.
(e) The petition was enquired into and the enquiry revealed that the allegations were false.

## R.T.D. Depots

42 (28) Skri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether the Government intend to shift the R.T.D. depot of Mahbubnagar and Yadgir?
(b) Whether the Government is going to shift any other R.T.D. depots in the districts?
(c) If so, why?

Shri Digambar Rao Budu: (a) No.
(b) No such proposal is under consideration.
(c) Does not arise

43 (29) Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao: Will the hon. Home Minister be pleased to state:
(a) Whether Mr. Md. Yousuf of Bapuji Hotel of Nalgonda district proper was arrested by the police on 28-12-1952?
(b) Whether it is a fact that he was man-henclled by the police in the Police station?
(c) Whether it is also a fact that he was forced to walk hand cuffed on the roads of Nalgonda town?
(d) If so, for what reasons?

Shri Digambar Rao Bindu: (a) Yes. He was arrested on a complaint made by one R. Mallayya who was beaten and injured by Mohd. Yousuf on 28th December, 1952?
(b) No.
(c) No.
(d) Does not arise.

## Language in Subordinate Courts

44 (143) Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :
(a) Has the Government decided the question of language to be used in the subordinate courts?
(b) What language is used at present in the Courts?

Shri Digambar Rao Bindu: (a) At present both Urdu and English languages are used in the subordinate courts.
(b) The Hyderabad (Language of Judgements and Orders) Act, 1950, authorise the Presiding officers of Civil and Criminal Courts to record any judgement and order in the English language. Option has been given to the Magistrates to take down the evidence in Urdu or in English. The District and Sessions Judges record evidence, proceedings and pass orders and judgements in English language.

## Government Advocates

45 (158) Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :
(a) How many Government Advocates are there in the High Court-Have they a separate office? What is the staff?

## Unstarred Questions \& Answers 14th March, 1953

What amount is spent annually on this office? Is the staff sufficient?

Shri Digambar Rao Bindu: There are 8 Government Pleaders in the High Court. They have a separate office known as the 'Combined office of the G.Ps. and P.Ps. in the High Court'. There is a staff of 14 clerks in this office, comprising of two 2nd grade clerks, two 2nd grade Stenos, and ten 3rd grade clerks besides 3 peons. A consolidated budget exists for the offices of the Advocate General and the Government Pleaders at the Headquarters and in the Districts and there is no separate budget allotment for this office. This staff has recently been appointed and it is hoped that it will be sufficient whether this is sufficient.

46 (154) Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :

Are the Government Advocates in the Districts and Taluqs working under the Advocate General ? Are there any rules framed for their working?

Shri Digambar Rao Bindu: The Government Pleaders in the Districts are working under the supervision of Advocate General subject to the administrative control of the Legal Department. The question of framing rules for the Law officers is under consideration in the Legal Department, awaiting a decision on the question of quantum of fees payable to the A.G. until the new rules are framed the rules which were issued by the High Court when these G.Ps. were under their control will continue to be applicable.

## Suppliy of oil engines

47 (67) Shri Basroan Gowda: (Lingsugur): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:
(a) The number of oil engines supplied to Raichur district in 1952?
(b) The number of engines allotted to Lingsugur taluq?

Dr. Channa Reddy : (a) 7.
(b) 1.

48 (68) Shri Baswan Gowda: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:

The number of wells constructed in Ligsugur taluq from the Taccavi loan in 1952?

Dr. Channa Reddy: Taccavi loans were not given in 1952 1953 for construction of wells. Out of the loan of O.S. Rs. 28 lacs obtained from the Government of India recently for construction of wells in the State a sum of Rs. 1 lac has been allotted to Raichur District. Talukwise allocation will be made by the District Supply Committee.

## Collection of Levy

49 (70) Shri Baswan Gowda: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state :

Whether it is a fact that Government issued orders to collect levy of Rabbi Jowar and Wheat from the Cultivators?

Dr. Channa Reddy: No.

## Budget-Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker : Let us proceed to the next item-Demands for Grants.

. . . . . .
Mr. Speaker : After moving the motions for Demands for Grants and the motions for reduction of grants we shall see how we can arrange the timings. We shall decide that before we proceed with the discussion. The hon. the Finance Minister will now move motion for demands for grants.

Demand No. 1-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

The Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr. G. S. Melkote) : I beg to move:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 under Demand No, 1 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several

## Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

## Demand No. 8-General Sales Tax

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,800 under Demand No. 8 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,800 under Demand No. 8 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. "The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 15-District Administration (Excluding other Establishments).

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I beg to move:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,000 under Demand No. 15 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,000 under Demand No. 15 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. "The demand has - the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Dr. G. S. Mellkote: I beg to move :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,100 under Demand No. 34 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,100 under Demand No. 34 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 37-State Employees Life Insurance Scheme and Family Pension Scheme

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

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 96,430 under Demand No. 37 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

> Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,430 under Demand No. 37 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954., The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 43-Air Risk Scheme

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 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 the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh,"

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 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 the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand. has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Demand No. 51-Pensions
Dr. G. S. Melkote : I beg to move :
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,29,400 under Demand No. 51 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17, 29,400 under Demand No. 51 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 53-Donations for Charitable Purposes

Dr. G. S. Melkote : I beg to move :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. $8,86,000$ under Demand No. 53 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,000 under Demand No. 53 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 64-Miscellaneous

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,000 under Demand No. 64 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several
charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That an sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,000 under Demand No. 64 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Demand No.68-Irrecoverable Advances Written off
Dr. G. S. Melkote : I beg to move:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Demand No. 68 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion Moved:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Demand No. 68 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Demand No. 78-Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions
Dr. G.S. Melkote: I beg to move:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,000 under Demand No. 78 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,000 under Demand No. 78 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 81st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recormmendation of the Rajpramukh."

Dr. G.S. Melkote : I beg to move:
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90,42,710 under Demand No. 80 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That ${ }^{\text {" }}$ a sum not exceeding Rs. $8,90,42,710$ under Demand No. 80 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment dusing the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

We shall now take up the motions for reduction of grants.
भी. गोपीडी गंगारेड्डी (निर्मल) :-स्पीकर सर, ये जो कटमोशन्स हम लाते हैं अुसमे हमको डबल मेहनत करनी पडती है। अेक तो तर्जुमे की दिक्कत है और दूसरी यह है कि मेहनत करके हमको कटमोशान्स यहां लाकर देने पडते हैं। भिसके बाद अपने विचार प्रगट करने का अगर हमे मोका दिया जाय तो अुससे मिनिस्टरों को फायदा हो सकता है लेकिन हमको यह मौका नही मिल रहा है अिसकिये आशा करता हूं कि जिन जिन लोगों ने कटमोशन्स दिये हैं अुन सब को बोलने का मोका मिलेगा।.

भिस्टर स्पीकर :-कोशीश की जायगी। श्री. अंकुराराव घारे।
Demand No. 1 (Head of Account 4)-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax-Rs. 67,000 .

Collection of Taxes on Agricultural Income
Shri Ankushrao Ghare (Partur): Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

General Policy of Sales Tax Administration
Shri G. Sreeramulu: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by RAs. 5,34,800.
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 5,34,800."

## Collection of Sales Tax

Shri Ankushrao Ghare: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100 ."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."
Levy of Sales Tax on Cotton

Shri Shyamrao Naik (Hingoli-General) : Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

## Multiple Point Sales Tax

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100 ."

Mr. Speaker : Cut motion moved:
That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100. .

Tax Structure and its Inctdence on the Consumer
Shri K.V. Narayan Reddy (Rajgopalpet): Sir, I beg to move:

Aind That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Sales Tax Department.
Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri V.D. Deshpande: Sir, if the subject of my cut motion is not covered in the cut motions already moved, I would like to move it.

Mr. Speaker: A motion for reduction of grant regarding the administration of Sales Tax has already been moved. Is this in any way different from it?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: My intention is to discuss the policy regarding the incidence of sales tax.

Shri Ratanlal Kotecha (Pathod) : Sir, can at this stage be a discussion on the policy of General Sales Tax? There can only be a discussion on the administration of sales tax.

Mr. Speaker: General policy can be discussed.
Policy Regarding General Sales Tax
Shri V. D. Deshpande: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No, 1 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri G. Sreeramulu: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 34 be reduced by Rs. 5,91,000."

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 34 be reduced by Rs. 5,91,000."

Failure of Statistics Dept. to maintain the exact Statistics Relating to Unemployed Persons in the State

Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur) : Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 34 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 34 be reduced by Rs. $100 . "$

Demand No. 37 [Head of Account 47. G(4)]-State Employees Life Insurance Scheme

Investment Policy of Insurance Premia
Shri K. V. Narayan Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 37 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 37 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demand No, 51(Head of Account 55)-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions Rs. 2,17,29,400.

## Delay in Sanctioning of Pensions

Shri Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No, 51 be reduced by Bs. 100,"

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
" That the grant under Demand No. 51 be reduced by Rs. 100."

## Commutation of Pensions

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 51 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
" That the grant under Demand No. 51 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Superannuation and Efolution of New Formula
Shri K.V. Narayan Reddy : Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 51 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 51 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demand No. 53 (Head of Account 57 A)-Donations for Charitable purposes-Rs. 3,86,000.

Economy in Donations for Charitable purposes
Shri V. D. Deshpande : Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 53 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 53 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demand No. 80 (Head of Account) Loans and AdvancesRs. 8,90,42,710.

Polucy of Granting Loans and Advances
Shri Makhdoom Mohiuddin : Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No, 80 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 80 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of Granting Loans and Advances
Shri. K. Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam) : Sir, I beg.....
Mr. Speaker: This is same as that of the previous one.
Shri Papi Reddy : But argument may be different, Sir.
Mr. Speaker : No. not allowed.
Ways and means of payment of Loans and Advances
Shri K. V. Narayan Reddy : Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 80 be reduced by Rs. 100. "

Mr. Speaker : This subject is covered in the previous cut motion- 'policy of granting loans and advances'. Only the words are different. This matter can very well be discussed under the previous heading.

## Business of the Houes

Mr. Speaker : Shri V. D. Deshpande.
Shri V. D. Deshpande : I wanted to say that Demands for Educatoin might be taken up in the afternoon. I suggest two sittings for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker : Can the member suggest timings for the afternoon sitting?

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I suggest that afternoon session mag commence from 3.00 p.m. and end at 5.00 p.m. Any way Siry the opinion of the House may be taken.




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Mr. Speaker: Do all Members agree to sit from 2 to 4 - $\mathbf{3 0}$ P. M. again?

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall sit till 12 noon and again from 2 to $4-30$ P. M. and finish off the work.

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Mr. Speaker: I think some time limit has to be fixed. As decided, every member will try to finish his speech in about 10 minutes' time.

Discussion on Motions fror Reduction of Grants

 ( Taxation ) ) ( بـي خيالات



 ( Inefficiency )


 - (Tax-incidence) -





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 ( Different Head )

Direction-Rs. 2,17,540
Statistics Inspector-16,710.
Temporary establishment of cotton scheme-Rs. 7,290
Temporary scheme of Gazetteers-Rs. 6040
Scheme for collection of data of wages of labourers, City -Rs. 30,000

Scheme for collection of data of wages of labourers, Dis-tricts-Rs.14,650

Financial Statistics Scheme-Rs. 10,800
Livestock Scheme-Rs. 9,240
Agricultural Statistics Dept.-Rs. 2,19,830
Central Records Office-Rs. 2,18,300
Co-ordinated crop cutting-Rs. 40,700






 ( Source of Information ) هيا هي .
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Shri Shamrao Naik (Hingoli-General) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, During the last Session when the Amending Bill on General Sales-Tax was introduced by the hon. Finance Minister, I had moved an amendment requesting him to withdraw the levy of sales-tax on cotton. The levy of sales-tax on cotton is not, in my opinion, warranted by principles of finance. Moreover, under the Act passed by the Parliament also, it has not got any moral support. Even though I had pressed this argument before the hon. Finance Minister during the last session, I regret to find that no due care and attention was paid to my suggestion uptil now. As I said, the Parliament has passed an Act declaring certain commodities as essential to the life of the community. Though our Act regarding levy of sales-tax on cotton was passed only eight days before the Parliament Act, yet I feel that it is our duty to withdraw the levy of sales-tax on cotton.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that our experience during the last year has proved beyond doubt that the collection of sales tax is far from expectations. During the discussion on the Budget last year, it was anticipated that this multiple-point sales tax would fetch sufficient amount and add to the coffers of Government to a considerable extent. But it has not even yielded Rs. 2 crores during the last year in spite of the fact that the rate of tax was increased and it was made multiple-point. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that though the tax that is collected is at the rate of 2 per cent.in actual practice, the purchaser gets the article from the seller at a rate much less than actually declared by the Government. Thus, though the burden of tax falls at Rs. 2, the purchaser gets the article at a far less rate-he gets it at Rs. 5 less than the actual price declared by Government. Taking these things into consideration, I feel that the levy of sales tax on cotton is neither warranted by moral principles nor by the enactment passed by the Central Praliament.

Under these circumstances, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider my suggestion and include cotton in the list of exempted goods by way of an amendment to General Sales Tax.

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(Statistics Department) ( (Expenditure) ( عول ميا


Revenue ) ارن كا (Department



1. Direction-Rs. 2,17,540
2. Statistics Inspector-Rs. 16,710
3. Temporary establishment of cotton scheme-Rs. 7,290
4. Temporary scheme of Gazetteer--Rs. 6,040
5. Scheme for collection of data of wages of labourers, City-Rs. 30,000
6. Scheme for collection of data of wages of labourers, District-Rs. 14,650
7. Financial Statistics Scheme-Rs. 10,800
8. Livestock Scheme-Rs. 9,240
9. Aaricultural Statistics Dept.--Rs. 2,19,830
10. Central Records Office-Rs. $2,18,300$
11. Coordinated Crop cutting-Rs. 40,700


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The House then adjourned for recess till Eleven of the Clock The House reassembled after recess at Eleven of the Clock

## (Mr. Speaker in the Chair)


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 (Tripartite conferences )

















 ( Independently)







भरी. नाणिकचंद पहाडे (फुलमरी) :-सभापति महोदय, अभी जो रिडक्शान मोशन्स (Reduction Motions) आये हैं अुनके बाबत मुझे चंद बातें अर्ज करनी हैं। पहले तो मै सेल्स टॅक्स बारे मे कहुंगा। मल्टिपल सेल्स टैक्स (Multiple Sales Tax) नहीं होना वाहिये पह जो छेतराज किया जा रहा हैं वह्ट सही नहीं है। मल्टिपल टैक्स यहां पर तीन साल पहहे से नाफिल है लेकिन कानून के बाद हमारे यहां अिसके बाबत् मे मुव्हमेंट (Movement) और सत्याप्रह वर्ग रह करने की कोरिश की गझी थी। असुसे पहले कभी भी किसी भी व्यापाऱी ने बित सल्टिपल पाँअट के बाबत अंतराज नहीं किया और न किसी पार्टी ने fिसे सिगल पौस्यट (Single poinnt) करने के लिये कहा। लेकिन अब दो पैसे के चारपैसे करने के बाद यह अेतराज किया जा रहा है। अिसीलिये डुसूल से यह् अंतराज सही नही है, बल्कि महज टैक्स बढाया गया है यह अेतरोज्ञ किया जा सकता है । लेकिन यह् कहना कि मल्टिप्रल पारित के बजाये सिंगल पार्भटट होनाजाएिये, सह्रीं
 बाबत कोओी झेतर्राज नहीं किया गया। बंबजी मे रेट (Rate) बढ़ जाने से वहां पर सत्याग्रह शुरू हुआт और अुसी तरह से सौराष्ट्र में भी सड्याप्र्रह हुआ। हिकिन दरअसल मल्टिपल पाँअंट टैक्स गण्नर्न मेंट के लिये भुफीद हो सकता है, औरीर जो लोग अिस टैक्स, को टालने की कोशिइए करते है के

कभी न कभी मल्टिपपल पॉअंट मे गिरफ्तार किये जा सकते है और अुनसे यह्ट टैक्स वसूल किये जा सकता है।

श्री. ठही डी. देश्रांडे :-बंबभी मे पहले सिंगल पॉॉंभट था अब महिट्टिल्ड हुआ है।
श्री. माणिकचंद पहाडे :-लेकिन मद्रास मे कओी साल से मल्टिपल पॉंजिंट था। यहां कआी साल से मल्टिपल था, लेकिन अुस वक्त आपकी तरफ से कोओं अेतराज नहीं किया गया था।

अिसके बाद सेल्स टॅक्स वसूल करने मे जो जरूरी चीज होनी चाहिये वह यह है कि सेल्स टैक्स के जो काम करतेवाले लोग है अुनको जिन जबानो मे बहोखाता रखा जाता हैं वो जबानें जाननें जरूरी हैं। लेकिन अिस वक्त जो रिक्रूटमेंट (Recruitment) किया जाता है वह औैसे लोगों का होता है जो अुन जबानों को नहीं जानते । अिस वजह से अिस सेल्स टैदस को चु राने की बहुत कुष्ठ गु जाधिश व्याप़ारियों को मिल जाती है । अिसकिये मै अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां जिन जबानों मे बहीखाता रखा जाता है, वहां अँसे ही लोगों को रिक्रूट किया जाय जो अुन जबानों को जानते हैं, ताकि वे जान सके कि सही हिसाबात रखे गये हैं या नहीं, अुन्होनें कही गलती की है या नहीं, या किस तरहे से टैक्स चुराने की कोशिरा की गओी हैं, अिसका पता चल सके।

अिसके साथ साथ मै दूसरी अेक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। सेल्स टॅक्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से हिसाब किस तरह से रसना चाहिये जिसकी कुछ हिदायतें व्यापारियों को दी जाय ताकि व्यापारी अुसी ढंग से हिसाब रख सकें, और गव्हर्नमेंट को भी सहूल्यियत हो सके। यह भी होता है कि जो अिन्स्पेक्टर लोग वहां जाते हैं वे मनमाने तरीके से हिसाब लगाते है, किसी को माफ किया जाता हैं तो किसी को बहुत ज्यादा देना पडता है। अगर कोओी शएस्स अुस जांच करने वाले को खुरा करदें तो अुसको माफ किया जाता है और कोली अुसको बुचा न करें तो अुसको बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स देना पडता है। लिन बातों को हल करने की गरज से यह् नयं रिफार्म्स करना जरूरी हैं.

अिसके साथ साथ हमारे जो देहात के दूकान हैं मेरा तजरूबा है कि अिस वक्त अुनके बिंकी की सभी चीजों की कीमतें आम तौर पर बढ गआी हृं। भिस लिद्धाज से साडेसात हजार की जो हमने मियाद रखी है अुसको बढाकर २५ हजार किया जाना चाहिये। आज नीचे के गरीब दूकानदालों को कोजी फायदा नंहीं हो रहा है। अगर जिस मियाद को हम नहीं बढायेंगे तो छोटे दुकानदारों को नुकसान होगा। आज बडे केपिटलिस्ट ( Capitalists ) जिससे फायदा अुठा रहे है क्यों कि वे तो नीचे के दुकानदारों को ज्यादा भाव से माल दे सकते हैं और छोटे दुकानदारों से कम भाव में माले बेच सकते हैं। अिसलिये अगर नीचे के दुकानदारों को बचाना है तो २५ हजार तक मियाद बंढार्नी चाहिये।

किसके बाद में पेंनखान के बाबत अर्ज कहलंगा। अिसके संबंध मे गोरवाला कमेटी ने भी हिदायत दींद्रे। युस लिहिंज से पेनंशनपर जो मंहगाओ भता दिया जा रहा है वह सिर्फ अुन कोगों को दिया जिन्को 200 रूपये त्क पेनशत मिलती है। बिससे अूपर वालों को किसी तरह का भत्ता नें दिया जाय । किस तरह हमारे फाय़नान्स में कम से कम 20 लाख हुपये का जिजाफ़ होगा। बिस


अिन दो चीजों के सिवा जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स डिपार्टमेंट (Statistics Department) है भुससे बहुत कम काम हो रहा है। जो चीजें हम चाहते है जिनकी हमे जरूरत है प्लॉनिंग के लिये जो जो बातें हमे मिलना जहूरी है वो अगर हम ऊिस डिपार्टमेट से प्राप्त नही कर सकते तो अिस पर अितना खर्च करना गैरजहूरी हो जाता है। अिसलियेये स्टाटिस्टिक्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ तवज्जेह फर्माओ जाय अिस डिपार्ट मेंट से जहरूर मवाद किस प्रकारसे हासिल करना चाहिये जिसके बारे मे कोजी योजना तैयार की जानी चाहिये अेक ही वक्त मे सब तरफ के स्टॉटिस्टिक्स हासिल करने की कोशिशारा की जायगो तो अेक भी जगह के पूरे मालूमात ह्तसिल नही होंगे अुसके लिये कुछ समय नियुक्त करना चाहिये कि छः महिने के अंदर फळाने स्टॉटिस्टिक्स तैयार होने चाहिये। अिस तरह से कोओी योजना बनाओ जाय, और अुसके मुताबिक काम किया जाय, तो आधिदा प्लैनिंग (Planning) करने मे हमे सहूलत हो सकती है। अिसी तरह से अिस डिपार्टमेंट मे सुधार किया जा सकता है और मै समक्षता हूं कि गव्हर्नमेंट जो कुछ धिसपर खर्च करती है धुससे जनता को फायदा हो सकता है।.

Mr. Speaker : How many Members will be able to follow the hon. Member. Please speak in some other language.

Shri L. K. Shroff: It is difficult for me to speak in Hindi which is the language mostly understood by Members.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member can try to speak in English.
Shri L. K. Shroff: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an attempt has been made here to take objection to the incidence of Sales Tax on a multiple point. It is very well known that businessmen are very careful and tactful to evade taxes. They maintain many registers with different entries. Even as regards the incidence of Income Tax, it is very well known that the merchants maintain many registers to evade paying the tax or to pay as little as possible. Because of these manipulations, they plead that it is very difficult for them to maintain accounts. If a businessman is honest, I am sure, he would not find any difficulty. I have known some businessmen, who maintain honest accounts and every month, even without receiving any notice from the Sales Tax Department, they produce figures of their sales. They have not expressed any difficulty or objection. "They too have expressed one difficulty, and that is that the incidence of sales tax is different on different commodities. This makes it difficult for them to maintain various accounts. There is the tax on luxury goods which is different from the sales tax on certain other commodities. Because of this, they find it - very complicated to maintain accounts; otherwise there is no difficulty at all. Only those who intend to evade paying taxes and who are ingeneous in doing so, put forward this plea due to self-interest.

Sales Tax is one of the two big items of income to Government through indirect taxes, particularly because. the policy of the Government is towards prohibition. If that comes about, the major source of income to the Govemment would be only sales tax. Besides this, it is a flexible source of income. So means should be fond out to get as much inoome as is possible from this souree. I would welcome and support a suggestion, if at all it is to be made, for amending article 286 of the Constitution, so that the sales tax could be made incident upon transactions outside the State also so that a dependable source of income could be found. Alraady many criticisms have been made about our taxation policy, and all possible sources of income have been exhausted. If more money is to be found for the various development plans of the Government, then this source of income has got to be developed as far as possible. Therefore, I would rather suggest to the House that we should think of getting article 288 emended for the purpose of making the sales tax incident at all points and getting as much income from this source as possible.

Mr. Speaker : Dr. G. S. Melkote.
Shri V. D. Deshpande : There are certain items which have not been explained either in the budget notes or by the Finance Minister. For example, in his previous speech there is the airways scheme. This is a new scheme, on which about 6 thousand rupees are going to be spent and no explanation is to be found. Then there is irrecoverable advance to the tune of 13 thousand rupees. We do not know what these advances are and why they are being written off. I hope the hon. Minister for Finance will explain these items to enable us to decide whether to vote for it or not.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Mr. Speaker, Sir, In my reply, to the debate on the budget, I tried as far as possible to clear the path for myself, so that criticisms might not be levelled against the budget. In spite of that certain criticisms have been made and I consider them quite valid. I know the shortcomings. I explained during the debate on the budget that this year we were trying to conform to the same all-India standards. Some instructions were received by us in this regard. Then there is the change-over from Hali to I.G. and in the process of integration, some difficulties have arisen which we have referred to the Accountant-General as well as to the Centre. One such case is the question of the R.T.D. itself, which has been raised by one of the hon. Members,
who sieit that this item has not been included in the preser: budget estimates while Government is spending noney on this account. As the Members are aware, the R.T.D. scetion was formerly managed by the Govemment of Fivdersed along with the N.S. Railway. After integration it was transferred to the Centre, but the Centre coulde not tare up the R.T.D. under its wing; so it came back to the Hyderabad Government. Today it is being run in a commercial manner. Government is not advancing any money towards that. Whatever profits the concern is making, it is going back into its own assets. We have referred this matter to the Accountant-General to let us know how the budgeting of this concerm has to be done; things stand at present, it is a commercial budget and the budget we are discussing is a State Budget. The various questions--how the budget of the R.T.D. can be brought into our Budget, in what nanner, whether it should be kept separate, whether we are going to form a Corporation and keep its budget separate-arising in this connection have not yet been decided. Hence we have not included it in the State Budget. If any Member desires to have this information he is welcome and I shall try to supply him all the information that he wants.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I feel that as long as the Corporation is not there, we are entitled to consider the budget of the R.T.D. and Electricity Department, which, though apparently are run on a commercial basis, are still under the Government. This House has a right to criticise the budget of these Departments and has a right to amend them and copies of the Budgets of these Departments should be supplied to the Members.

Dr. G. S. Melhote: I quite appreciate the point of view of the Leader of the Opposition, but the difficulty is the method of including it in the Budget-the technique of it-which, I hope, he appreciates.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Let it come before us in the same manner as the budget of the Railway Board is presented before the Parliament.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : I think that can be done. I shall try to place it. I shall try to get the information regarding the Electricity Department also.

With regard to Singareni Collieries and Hutti Gold Mines there is a technical question. These are Joint Stock Companies. Government no doubt, have a majority of shares
in these concerns and the Government nominee is the Chairman, but in spite of it, as Joint Stock Companies, private individuals are associated with them. The information regarding these Companies had got to be withheld, not because the Government wants to withhold it, but because it eannot go against the wishes of the private individuals associated with them. If they raise any questions I shall not be able to answer them and I shall be in an awkward position. It is not that I do not want to give the information desired, but technically it is not possible.

Then, there is the criticism levelled against the agricultural income-tax. Here also I appreciate the point of view of the Members of the Opposition. In fact, I must state here, the rate of the tax here is a little less than the rate prevalent in the neighbouring states as well as the rate above which we can collect the tax. In other States, I learn that the limit is somewhere between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, whereas here we start collecting the tax when the income is more than Rs. 10,000 . The collections that were anticipated amount to about seven or eight lakhs of rupees, but unfortunately many of these cases are pending in a Court of Law and as soon as the Court decides one way or the other-and I hope the decision will be in favour of Government we hope to realise substantial amounts for the previous years, but the maximum of Rs. 10 lacks put in this regard is too high; it should be lowered and the rate itself should also be increased. I shall consider this question in the month of May or June. If the land reforms under contemplation now fructify, I believe that we will not be able to collect any money whatever. So I thought it was rather not quite right for me to bring in a Bill to amend these things, which may after all remain in force just for a period of five or six months. If after the passing of the Land Reforms Bill which is placed before the House the Members feel that I can still collect sufficient funds through this tax I shall certainly do it. I shall take the House into confidence and try to do whatever is necessary.

With regard to the Sales Tax itself, all sorts of questions like the general policy, the method of collection, the levy on cotton, whether it should be multiple-point or single-point, its incidence, its working etc. have been raised. I do notknow whether the members of the Opposition have realised what exactly we have been trying to do. Last year I squarely put it to them when we were discussing the Act, whether they Whatud like me to impose a single-point or multiple-point tax
but they felt shy to express. I told them that in Hydeained, it was not this Government that introduced sale 3 -tex but the previous Government which introduced the multiple-point tax. As I have previously stated, the Bombay Government is trying to change-over from single-point to multiple-point tax. Bombay, which is already getting sufficient sums through this tax, felt thet the cases of evasion we e so great thet they thought the change-over was necessary. That is one thrig. The question of evasion is a very imporiant point. Secondly, after all what is our objective? Our bjective is to helo thr consumer to $g \approx t$ the goods at a minimum cost. At the sam time, we have to keep in mind the administrative ex sen ses the Government would incur and also consider whether they are worth the trouble. Many of the Members have cri icised the turn-over limit of Rs. 7,500. I would like is nention here what is being done in the most progressive country, Russia. The information that I have been able to collect shows that more than half of the budgei, receipts of the Saviet Government is from the turn-over tax. Turn-over tix me.ns multiple-point trx. Under this item investment goods are taxed very little. whereas consumer goods like groundnuts yield 85 to 90 per cent. of the tax. One of the hon. Members wanted that coiton should not be taxed. Under the Constitution, this Government is prevented from imposing any fresh taxes on commodities declared as essential crticles by the Centre. It is said that things like cotton and textiles which $a^{\prime e}$ highest in demand by the poor should not be taxed, but in Soriet Russia these are taxed. It has been pointed out to us last year that silk and linen are not being sufficiently texed. We had taxed these items highest and we a:e trying to :educe the tax on cotton and other things. My object is to help the consumer to the maximum extent; whether it is multiple-point tax or single-point tex, the consumer should get the maximum benefit. I have deputed the Deputy Commissioner of Sales tax to study the change that is taking place in Bombey end report. In Bombay, instead of imposing the genera multiplepoint sales-tax on certain goods like cotton, they are trying to impose only, at two points, viz. at the initicl point where it is. manufactured and at the last, woint wher it is sold and in between there will be no charge at all. We can almo bring about this change, after studying the whole question. It seems to me from what the Leader of the Opposition says that if uecessary we should change over to single-point: From the information that I have furnished before the House, I feel that this side of the House is more progressive, because it is eonforming to Communist ideas more than the opposite side Which appears to have become capitnlistic.

Shri Maqdoom Mohiuddin: Let the hon. Minister change the Indian economic structure to that of a Socialist economy and then I will agree with him............

Dr. G.S. Melkote: This is the stage through which we have not to go there. Our Prime Minister, Panditji, has definitely made it clear that the aim of this Government is a Socialist type of Government, and today there is in Russia this sort of Socialist type of Government, to which I think the hon. Members of the P.D. F. also agree. The turn-over tax in Russia yields $53.5 \%$ of its revenue. I think I need not go into further details, and I just wanted them to know how these progressive countries are behaving. India has no rigidity of mind. We would like to keep our minds open and whatever is considered best for our people we shall adopt. It is from this point of view that I sent the Deputy Commissioner of Salestax to Bombay to study. He has come back with the proposals and during my reply to the debate on budget I had stated that I was reviewing the whole situation. Even within this period of 12 months, whatever could be done to change the tax structure has already been done-though I cannot impose any tax I can withdraw them, for which I am sure you will have no objection.

With regard to cotton, we are taxing the purchaser and and not the seller.

It has become more or less a purchase tax. So, it is not correct to say that the seller is in any way losing. In Hyderabad, we had the customs as well as surcharge. Why was surcharge necessary? The merchants usually used to make purchases from the farmers at a rate much lower than what used to prevail in the neighbouring States. If an article used to cost Rs. 180 in the adjoining States, the merchants would purchase it here for Rs. 120. They were thus making a huge margin of profit. So, apart from this export duty, we imposed a charge known as surcharge. It is still in existence. If tomorrow it is made clear to me that all this difference would go to the producer apd not to the merchant, I shall immediately remove the surcharge-whatever may be the result-because after all the ultimate aim of the Government is to help the primary man and the kisan. Supposing I remove the export duty, it is not the kisan that is going to be benefitted but the merchant classes will benefit by this measure. At present, the export tax is not paid by the local man. As you know, the cotton and oil produced in Hyderabad are in viry great demand, We are the greatest producers of oif
seeds in the world and we can dictate on rate. Even though our rates of cotton are much higher than Bombay rates, still our cotton is being purchased. Why is it so? It is because we produce in sufficient quantities and, therefore, we are able to charge our own rates. As I told you, it must be borne in mind that this tax is not collected from the local people. In keeping with the Constitution of India, the Government of India have asked us to remove both this export duty and surcharge by next year. We will be losing Ris. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ crores on account of this. Members will appreciate that our only intention was to augment our income without taxing the local people. Some points were raised with regerd to the collection of this tax itself. It was said that the collection has not gone up. Now the so-called under-estimations and over-estimations come in. As you know, I placed the last year's budget before the House during June, 1952. Immediately after that, a slump came over-because it was thought that the Korean War would come to an end-; it was reported in the papers that big concerns like Birlas and others were tottering and that they would go bankrupt. We were not able to realise sufficient money because of this slump. It is not a local question and nobody anticipated that a slump would come about in such a great magnitude.

In Hatti Gold Mines and Singareni Collieries, the output has gone down and actually we are working on loss. Government money is invested there and we are only share-holders. I am not able to give more details ; but I can tell this much that Government is anxious that every pie of its investment should be made use of on sound lines. We don't want to lose any money. So far as the labour is concerned, Government is anxious to do its utmost-even before the Opposition Member raised the point-and I sympathise with their condition. I was making necessary arrangements when the strike took place and I don't know whether the Member has got necessary information with him. In my reply to debate on Budget, I have made this point very clear. Regarding Labour Housing, we have started a scheme on a moderate scale. Probably, this year we will be able to construct 200 houses which will subside the agitation, to a great extent. I have already given directions in the matter.

I now come to the incidence of taxation and the tax structure, The turn-over limit; is fixed at Rs. 7,500, A slight change may come about which will benefit the small merchants. This matter $i, e_{\text {, , the sales tax on yarn and cotton-is receiving }}$ the attention of the Government. Further details about this will
be given in the Anending Bill which I F opose to bring before the Huu e suon. Let not the Members be very anxious now to criticise it now. Side by side, the Members have to appreciate that Gcvernment has to get sufficient money to carry out many social activities. At one time it was felt that through customs we could earn quite a lot. But now we can't have hope anything in that respect. The only direct tax that we are imp.)sing now is the Agricultural Tax. Most of the progressive countries are levying indirect taxes only. Madras and other States are following the same method. But Bombay has changed over--kecause this is the only tax which could yield , ufficient money to the exchequer. Some Members said that we were able to collect only Rs. 2 crores instead of Rs. 2.6 crores. As I said, the main reason for this was the slump. There was sufficient risistance from the mercantile community. Inspitc of all these, we were able to raise Rs. 2 crores. We want to bring the Amending Bill before the House as we are anxious to confurm to all-India conditons. We are anxious to give relief to the primary consumer both with regard to food and other primary necessities of life. I am trying to reduce the tax on yarn, cloth and few other commodities to the minimum possible extent. But the point is how to get sufficient money through other sources? Both the Government of India and the Government of Hyderabad are of the opinion that once the export and import duties are done away with, the only source through which money can be collected in sufficient quantities is the sales-tax. If I raise the turn-over limit, as some Members have suggested, from Rs. 7,500, to say, Rs. 1 lakh, our income will fall down to a great extent. Is it worthwhile? I shall place all the figures before you-if I raise the turnover limit from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 , what would we lose ; if I put it at Rs. 20,000 , what would we lose ; if I put it at Rs. 20,000 , what would we lose-; the hon. Members can study those figures and offer their views. Some of the Members are on the Estimates Committee and the whole tax structure can be examined there also. Simply saying that some State is having the turn-over limit at Rs. 25,000, another State is having it at some other amount and so we should copy them, etc., will not take us farther. It all depends upon the needs of each State. One State will levy taxes in one manner; another State will levy taxes on some other commodities like land, industries etc. So, it all depends upon the necessity of the State as well as the available resources.

Regarding Insurance, the Government of India have come forward with the proposal that all Government officers and
a few others who have got to travel by air should gec insured. We have made a provision of Rs. 6,000 - for that pupose.

With regard to Statistics Department, it has been said that we are spending over Rs. 8.5 lakhs. I am somy the enount has been shown like that in the Budget. As a matier of lact, this amount includes provision for the Central Records Office also. If the amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs meant for Central Records Office is deducted from that it will come to Rs. 5 lakhs only.

Regarding the Sales Tax Department, it was stated by some Members that the Department is having a Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners, many Inspectors and all that. I must say that the Sales Tax Commissioner's office and the Customs Commissioner's Office are one and the same. One officer is doing the work of both the departments. We are not paying to one officer here and another officer there. We should not be under a misapprehension; that is why I am saying this. Whatever amount is shown here is not shown there and whatever is shown there is not shown here. So, the actual amount will get halved. Similarly, regarding the Statistics Department, if the amount provided for Central Records Office is taken away, the actual figures will come to about Rs. 5 lakhs. As you know, we had advertised for the post of an officer in the Statistics Department-the Chief Minister gave you all the details-throughout India and we could not get an officer on a salary lower than what was stipulated by the Pay and Service Commission. Ultimately, we had to send for an officer from America, and he has come down here recently. The Statistics Department has been amalgamated with the Finance Department now. It was said that there are some officers in the Sales Tax Department who do not know what sales tax is, how to tax and so on, Quite right. Shall I remove them from Service ? I want an answer for this. On the one hand, Members say: "Don't remove those people' and on the other, they say; "They are Inefficient people.' You must agree that there are intelligent people-there are quite a number of intelligent people both in the Customs Department'and in the Statistics Department, If I remove such persons from those departments, how can I - get persons with sound technical knowledge? I would like a patel-patwari at the lowest level to know how to collect statistics. I may say from this acre of land that it is black soil, .500 maunds of cotton can be grown etc. But how to assess that; how to get the averages. It has got to be done from the lowest to the highest level; it is at the highest leve
that people sit and watch the sampel testings. All these things have to be done. Then, there is the problem of unemployment. You raise this question with the Statistics Department. There is an Employment Bureau and they have to do that. They have to work with an integrated scheme. The Statistics Department is being reorganised. Similrrly, the Sales-Tax Department is also keing reorganised. The Customs is gradually going away and such of those officers who can fit in here-who are graduates or who know something of the job--are being absorbed in these departments. Some errors may occur because this is a transitional period. I have laid down rules as to what type of officers should be taken into these departments. Things will change gradually, as I said, specially trained officers are not available today to man this department and even the chief person we had to get from America. That is the situation. So, some sort of inefficiency is bound to be there, but I shall try to rectify them as far as possible.

The question of the investment policy on Life Insurance has been raised. In other States, there is provident fund investment whereas we are having life insurance investment. Everywhere this money is taken back by the Government and interest is given. It is not invested anywhere. That is the policy of this Government.

With regard to the commutation of pensions, my predecessor felt that the pension recontribution of this State had gone up very much. Incidentally I may repeat what I said at the end of my speech last time. When the Members return to their constituencies after the Session, people will naturally ask: 'What is it that you have done in the Assembly this time?' The Members will reply: 'I raised such and such a question; I elicited such and such information and it is for the welfare of the State.' When Members raise questions, it is but right that I should reply to every one of their points-because when they go back to their constituencies, they will say: 'This is what I have done. I feel that sufficient time was not given to me; Any way, at the next session, I hope sufficient latitude will be given to me to speak out as much as possible. '......

Shri V. D. Deshpande : It depends upon your Government.
Dr. G. S. Melkote : I have made out a case for you. "La,
we are losing much money. These pension contributions have risen from Rs. 120 lakhs to Rs. 216 lakhs-an increase of 140 lakhs.

It will take another 15 or 20 years before we come down to normalcy, whatever the political and other considerations be. Today, the Govt. is losing a crore and odd. Some Members have raised a question regarding pensionary contribution, grants, Sarf-e-Khas, etc. In course of time these things have got to change, without raising the tax structure. Another 2 or 3 crores would accrue to this State from out of these things. That is one of the reasons why $I$ have said that the future of the State is quite sound. We need not raise the tax structure.

At present, we could spend only 2 crores and 60 lakhs towards pensionary contribution. We feel we could not go any farther. Many Members suggested that pensions should be commuted. If I start doing like that, another 2 or 3 crores of rupees would be required. The State is not now in a position to do that. This year, as a beginning we have started with 5 lakhs of rupees. I have not as yet formulated rules in this behalf; and if any Member on the Opposite Benches would offer help in framing rules, I would certainly take his advice into consideration. Marriage of a daughter, starting of a small business,-such things we can help-and if we can formulate rules that such and such persons in such and such purposes should be helped by way of commutation of pensions and if further finances come forth, I shall try my best to help these poor people.

Coming to Grants, a question is raised on behalf of Vivek Vardhani and Andhra Saraswat in the month of August or September. I received the recommendations of the Education Board. We have got a number of institutions, both local and outside. These are cultural organisations to which grants are being given. There are also institutions like Santi Niketan, Benaras University, Aligarh Muslim University and other cultural institutions and the question is whether we should curtail the grants to these institutions or the same grant as before should be paid. The position has also got to be examined with regard to grants outside India, say Norway, Sweden, Arabia, Egypt. Representations from various people were received urging for the continuation of those grants. The Government of India has its own views on the continuance of some of these grants. A final decision can be arrived at within three or four months. Alittle delay occurred in the Finance Department itself, I myself could not make up my mind for
some time ; now the matter is before the Chief Minister who will place it before the Cabinet shortly. We are not going to discontinue the grants. The difficulty lies only in making up our minds as to which institutions we should give grants. The whole matter is pending Cabinet consideration.

Shi V. D. Deshpande : Hon. Members of the Assembly should have been furnished with details so that they might be in a position to suggest which institutions should be given grants.

Dr.G.S. Melkote : There is the Education Board comprising of different members. It is not one single member Board. The recommendations of the Board will be examined. Anyway, as I just now said, we shall come before you again when the decision is finally taken and you can take up this question then.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : That question is now under consideration of the Cabinet. For a few months, we may give. But I am not quite sure. In a few days, the House will come to know of $i t$.

It is during the debate on the budget some of the hon. Members raised some questions about the money spent on Harijans. It was said that the money that was being spent was very inadequate. I would like to say only this much : An hon. Member has said if not 5 crores of rupees, at least 1 crore'. The idea possibly is that since they are 30 per cent. of the population, 30 per cent. of the budget expenditure should also go to them. Quite right. The public roads are being utilised by them; electricity is being utilised by them; water is being utilised by them; medical institutions are being utilised by them; and all these things are there. There are special facilities which we have to provide for them and I am in "entire agreement with the view expressed by the hon. Member that 5 crores and if possible even 10 erores should be spent for the uplift and welfare of the Harijans. Special proyision has got to be made for the Harijans so that they can reach the same level as the rest and stand up with heads erect: The Hyderabad "Government, 'it was said, earmarked during the Bolice Action Regime about a crore of rupees in this purpose: Of that, about 10 thousands were spent. Soon after the Police Action thát corpus is being utilised. "Not onily the interest on "he corpus but even part of the corpus itself is being used for the welfare of Harijans, "The result now is that the corpis fund of about one crore has dwindled down to 37 lakhs.

Last year, the amount spent was 52 lakhs. The amount of scholarships paid to Harijan students in 1949-50 was Rs. $8,89,470$; in 1950-51, it was Rs.9,17,442 ; in 1951-52, it was $12,03,802$ and for three months from July 1952 to end of September 1952, it was Rs. 5,97,078 and the full year's expenditure would be Rs. 21 lakhs. Thus the total amount so far spent is Rs. 36,07,793. This is apart from what we are spending from Social Service Department. Last year we were not able to spend the budget amount and we decided that the unspent money of last year should be made over for current year's expenditure. Roughly, it comes to another 10 lakhs. Thus, we are spending about 30 lakhs. Two or three years hence, we may increase the amount of expenditure still further. In view of these figures, I request, let not the intention of the Government be criticised unnecessarily.

On the question of delay in payment of pensions, salaries, etc., the Koppal incident has been cited. The other day, during the course of the general discussion on the Budget, I said that I felt extremely ashamed of it. I am getting the whole matter investigated. In most of the cases, I may tell you that Government is not primarily at fault. Government has taken action a long ago by issuing a circular, that each department much ahead of the time before a person retires must collect and furnish the necessary data to the Accountant-General's Office so that on the day a person retires the necessary information about him would be available in the Accountant-General's Office and the person retiring will thereafter get his pension in a month or two. But even small things like thumb-impressions, identification marks or other particulars are generally not being furnished by the persons concerned. At times, the delay is at the lower level also. As I say, a certain amount of inefficiency is there. But this is a transition period and we are trying to improve things. You cannot expect cent per cent, improvement overnight. I can however, assure the hon. Members that every attempt will be made to minimise delays in payment of peonsins, etc.

With reaard to 'Irrecoverable Advances Written ofy' a provision for Rs. $30_{2} 000$ is made in the Revenue Budget for this purpose. It is based on present experience and is intended to meet any possible loss to the Government on account of advances and loans which may prove irrecoverable for any reason. For instance, Government granted loans to Government servants during the Razakar Period. The bulk of it was recovered and the balance is in the course of recovery. There arecertain cases in which persons ran away to Pakistan before the full amount could be recovered. This provision under this head is thus intended to meet any such contingencies.

Next, with regard to loans to the commercial corporations, we have given about 12 crores. This time the procurement is less. We have reduced it to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ crores. It was a commercial corporation and has come under the Supply Department. The - Accounts Section is strengthened and every possible attempt is made to see that losses do not occur. What has happened in the past was not in my hands and we will come again before you and tell you the correct position. More than that, I cannot do anything now. Every item is being audited and the Corporation is now in the control of the Supply Department of the Government.

I believe I have placed all the facts and data before you and also the policy the Government intends to follow. May I plead with the House to accept all the Demands of the Finance Department? Than you.

Demand No.1-Rs. 67,000-Taxes on Income, Collection of Taxes on Agricultural Income

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

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

## Demand No. 8-Rs. 8,34,800-Sales Tax General Policy of Sales Tax Administration

Shri Uddhav Rao Patil: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

## Collection of Sales Tax

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

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

> Le vy of Sales Tax on Cotton

Mr: Speaker: The question is:
That the grant under Demand No. 8 be reduced by Rs. 100 ?

The motion was negatived,

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 8 be reduced by Rs. 100.'.

The motion was negatived.
Tax Structure and Its Inctdence on the Consumer
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 8 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.
Working of Sales Tax Department
Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion, was by leave of the Houses withdrawn.

## Pouicy Regarding General Saies Tax

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

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Demand No. 34-Rs. 7,91,100-Statistics Department
Working of statistics Department
Shri G. Sriramloo: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

## Státistics Relating to Unemployed Persons

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

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

Demand No. 37-Rs. 196,430-State Employees Life Insurance Scheme

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 37 be reduced by Rs 100."

The motion was negatived.
Demand No. 51—Rs. 2,17,29,400-Superannuatton Allowances and Penstons

## Delay in Sanctioning of Pensions

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

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

## Commutation of Pensions

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

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Superannuation and Evolution of new Formula
Mr. Speaker : The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 51 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.
Demand No. 53.-R̈s. 3,86,000-Donattons for
Charttable Purpóses Economy in Donations for Charitable Purposes
Shri W. D. Deshpande : I beg Ieave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The notlon was; by leave of the House, withdrawh.
Demand No. $80-$ Rs. $8,90,42,710-$ Loans and Advances
Shri Math hoom Mohiuddin:I beg leave of The House to with draw my cut motion.

Policy of granting Loans and Advances
The hation tras by leave of the House 隹hdrawn

Mr. Speaker : I will now put the original demands to vote.

The question is :
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,46,40,640 under Demands Nos. 1, 8, 15, 34, 37, 43, 51, 53, 64, 68, 78, and 80 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.
As directed by Mr. Speaker the motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below. Ed. of L. A.

## Demand No. 1.

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

Demand No. 8.
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,800 under Demand No. 8 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendations of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 15.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. $10,28,000$ under Demand No. 15 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

> Demand No. 34.
${ }^{6}$ That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,100 under Demand No. 34 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand bas the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,430 under Demand No. 37 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

## Demand No. 43.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 under Demand No. 43 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

## Demand No. 51.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,29,400 under Demand No. 51 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

## Demand No. 53.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3, 86,000 under Demand No. 53 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defary the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

## Demand No. 64.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,000 under Demand No: 64 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

Demand No. 68.
That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Demand No. 68 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of thenear ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has. the recomimendation of the Rajpramukh".
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,43,000 under Demand No. 78 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for tho payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand bas the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

Demand No. 80.
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90, 42,710 under Demand No. 80 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March 1954, The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

धर्रो. मतणिकंद पहाड्डे :-मिस्टर स्पीकर सर, मेरा खियाल है कि ३८ मार्च से अगर दोपहर सिटिंग हो तो मुनासिब होगा।.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: I entirely agree with the suggestion, provided that there are two meetings, if we have more than one Department's grants to be passed.

Shri Manikchand Pahade : There is such domand hereafter. There is only one Department for each day.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow we have the next meeting on the 18 th. On the 18 th we will meet at 3 p.m. and work till 8 p.m.
12.25 The House then adjourned for Lunch till Two of the Clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at Troo of the Clock. [Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

Mr. Speaker: The Minister for Rural Reconstruction and Education will now move his Demands.

## Demand No. 20-Archaeological, Meteorological Departments and Museum

The Minister for Rural Reconstruction and Education (Shri - Devisingh Chouhan): I beg to move:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,000 under Demand No. 20 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of
the year ending the 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,000 under Demand No. 20 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 21--Education

Shri Devisingh Chouhan: I beg to move:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,76,000 under Demand No. 21 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,76,000 under Demand No. 21 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 27-Marketing

Shri Devisingh Chouhan: I beg to move :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. $1,00,100$ under Demand No. 27 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,100 under Demand No. $2 \gamma$ be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 28-Veterinary

Shri Devisingh Chouhan: I beg to move:
vesthat a sumnot exceeding Rs. 20,01,000 under Demand qo, 28 be granted to the Rajpranukh to defray the severa
charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,01,000 under Demand No. 28 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 29-Co-operation

Shri Devisingh Chouhan: I beg to move :
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,93,000 under Demand No. 29 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,93,000 under Demand No. 29 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Demand No. 31--Fisheries

Shri Devisingh Chouhan: I beg to move :
"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,100 under Demand No. 31 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

## Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,100 under Demand No. 31 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954.; The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the motions for - reduction of grants.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Mr. Speaker: Can the hon. Member discuss the "policy of the University?

Shri V. D. Deshpande: When the Government is granting a lumpsum I think we are fully entitled to discuss it. I think we can refuse to pay the amount lumpsum.

Mr. Speaker : It is an autonomous body :
Shri V.D. Deshpande: But we pay for it and we have every right to discuss its policies.

Mr. Speaker: What has the Minister for Education to say?

Shri Devisingh Chouhan: We need not go into the details of the policy laid down by the University, which is an autonomous body and is governed by a Charter, because it has the right and authority to mould its policy according to the Charter. This House cannot go beyond the limits set down by the Charter.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: If I remember right, the Minister for Education, who was earlier holding some other portfolio, himself had raised this point at one time and had stated that we had every right to discuss the policy of the University. Secondly, I submit, Sir, that if we cannot lay down a new policy for the University..........

Mr. Speaker : All right. Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. $100 . "$.

Working of Primary and Aided Schools
Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs, 100. .

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

## Working of Middle and High Schools

Shri J. Anand Rao (Sirsilla-General) : I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. $100 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. $100 . "$.

> Grants-in-Aid mo Private Institutions

शी. वामनराव देशामुख (मोमिनाबाद ना.) :-स्पीकर सर, शिक्षणमंच्यांनी मागणी के $\overline{ल े} ् य ा$ Хง५,७६.000 रुपये या रकमेला मी 900 रुपयांची कपात सुचवितो माझा अुद्धेश प्राथमिक ज्ञाळांतींल शिक्षकांन्यु दिल्या जाणान्या पगा ससंबंरी चर्चा करण्याचा आहें.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100. ."

Scales of Pay of Primary School Teachers
Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. $100 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$.

## Policy Regarding Agricultural and Technical Education

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane (Parbhani) : Sir, I beg to move : "That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100 .".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. $100 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$.

Shri Ankush Rao Ghare : Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
" That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

## Education Expansion Scheme

Shri.G. Sree Ramulu: Sir, I beg to move:
" That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Policy of Vocational Education
Shri Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg to move:
" That the grant under Demand No. 22 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 22 be reduced by Rs. 100 .".

Introduction of Regional Language as Medium of Instruction in Colleges

Shri V. D. Deshpande : Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Re. I."

Mr. Spealier : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Re: 1.․․

Drand No 27 (Head of Account 40) I Marketing DepartHent Rs, $1,0,100$.

Scheme for Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India

Shri Ankush Rao Ghare: Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 27 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Shri Devisingh Chauhan: The Member wants to discuss the scheme for improvement of Agricultural Marketing in 'India' whereas we are discussing the problems in 'Hyderabad'.

Shri Ankush Rao: I want to discuss the Scheme for improvement of Agricultural Marketing.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to discuss the Scheme for Improvement of Agricultural marketing in Hyderabad, then only it will be allowed.

Shri Ankush Rao: I have repeated what is stated in the Budget.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 27 be reduced by Rs. 100.".

Formation of Market Committees.
श्रो. वामनराव वेग्रमुख :-स्पीकर सर, मार्केट खात्यावर सर्च करण्याकरितां मागितलेल्या 100 रुयाच्या रकमेला मी 900 रुपयांची कपात सुचबितो. कपात सुर्चविज्याचा अुद्देश भार्केट कमिटीच्या घटनेवर चर्चा करण्याचा आहे.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 27 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inefficiency in Marketing Department.



Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 27 be reduced by Rs, 100 ."

- Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 28 be reduced by Rs. 100. ".

Demand No. 29 (Head of Account-42) Co-operation Rs. 20,93,000.

## Policy Regarding Uplift of Gonds

Shri Daji Shanker Rao (Adilabad): Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. $100 . "$.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Taluk Agricultural Co-operative Assoclation and District Co-operative Corporation Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao: Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100. ${ }^{22}$

## Progress of Co-operative Movement

Shri K. Rami Reddy (Nalgonda-General): Sir, I beg to moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100. "'.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
SThat the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by R. $100^{* *}$

Demand No. 31 ( Head of Account 43b ) -Fisheries Rs. $4,02,100$.

Functioning of the Fisheries Department
Shri G. Sreeramulu: Sir, I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 31 be reduced by Rs. $3,75,000$. ${ }^{\prime}$.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 31 be reduced by Rs. $3,75,000^{\prime}$.

Ineffictent Functioning of the subordinate offices of the Fisheries Department




Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:
"That the grant under Demand No. 31 be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration of the Fisheries Department
Shri K. Papi Reddy: Sir, I beg to move :
"That the grant under Demand No. 31 be reduced by Rs. 100. .

Mr. Speaker: Already a cut motion has been moved on similar lines-item No. 1. In what way is the present cut motion different from that?

Shri Papi Reddy: This cut motion is for discussing about the administration of the Department whereas the previous one is for discussing about the functioning of the Department (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: Does it make any difference?
Shiri Papi Reddy: I hope so.
Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :
"That the grant under Demand No, 31 be reduced by Bi 100, ${ }^{3}$ :

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fिस्टर स्पीकर :-समय कम है जिसलिये कथा-कहानियां या अुत्रेक्षा कगैरह मत कहिये।
भी. गोपिडी गंगार्ड्डी :-कहनियां बगैरह कहुंगा तो शायद मुझ्ने बारबार बोलने का मोका नहीं मिलेगा।
fिस्टर स्पीकर :-अप हिंदो मे बोलेंगे तो अच्छा होगा -
भी. गोपिडी गंगार्ड्डी :-में तेब्डु मे ही बोलना चाहता हूं।







 ఇంత నష్ట్రను ఎందుకొచ్చిందీ? ఆరాయువుకన్న్ ఖర్చ్ ఎక్ర్న. ఇంకేశాభపైన గాని కార్యీకహుం










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Budget--Demands for Grants






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 నవుళ్ఖ్, చల్టలు, మాకు తెలుసు. వాటిని కలువనీడుకకుడడా పేకే వుంచాలి.
 ఆెలుప లేదు.

शी. वामनराब देशमूख (मोमिनाबाद जनरल) :-अध्यक्ष महाराज, माधी पहिली कपात सूचनः प्राथमिक शाळातोल शिक्षकांच्या पगारासंबंधी आहे, आणि दुसरी मार्केट कमेटीच्या घटनेसंबंधी आहे.

प्रार्थमिक शाळांच्या रिक्षकांना फारच कमी पगार दिला जातो सध्या जे शिक्षणमंत्री आहेत ते अेकेकाळीं मोमिनाबाद येथे होते. त्यांना शिक्षकांच्या सर्व अड्चणींची कल्पना आहे. सध्या हैदराबाद स्टेटमध्यें शिक्षकांच्या पगारांचे प्रमाण येणे प्रमाणें आहे..

मिडल ट्रेन्ड किवा पास ६५ ते १११ रुपये
मिडल पास असणाच्यांना ५० ते ६५ रुपये.
fिडल नापास रिक्षकांना ३५ ते ५० रुपये शिवाय त्यांना १८ रुपे अलाभुन्स (Allowance) दिला जातो.

संबंध स्टेटमघ्यें प्राथमिक शाळांची संख्या १०,२८८ आहे आणि शिक्षकांची संख्या २००४३ आहे. या प्राथमिक शाळांमघ्यें कांही ठिकाणी $૪$ ते ६ शिक्षक देग्यांत येतात तर कांहों ठिकाणी $२$ आणि काहीं ठिकाणी तर अेकच रिक्षक देण्यांत येतो. मला या संबंधी असे सांगावयाचे आहे कीं जेथे जास्त रिक्षकांची आवस्यकता असते तेथे रिक्षक देण्यांत येत नाहींत, अुदाहरणार्थ मास्या कॉन्स्ट्टटचुझेन्सींतील नागापूर, मोहरेगांव गिरवली, पूस, धर्मापूरी, युजनी वर्गरे गांवी अेक ओका शालेंत $\angle \circ$ ते २५० मुले असतांना देखील आतांपयंत तेये फक्त अेकच रिक्षक होता. मी ही गोष्ट माजी शिक्षणमंत्रो श्री. गांधी यांना सांगितली तेन्हां स्यांनी या बाबतींत व्यवस्था केली से अितर बाबतींत कसेहि असोत पण रिक्षणाच्या बाबत ल्यांनी केलेल्या कामाची प्रशंसा ह्रायुसमध्यें केल्या_ शिवाए राहवत नाहीं. सध्यांच्या रिक्षणमंध्यांनाहि रिक्षकांच्या जीवनाची कल्पना आहे. तेहि غेका काळीं तिक्षकच होते. अवघ्या $५ 0$ रुपयांत धान्य, सरपण घरभाडे, दुध कपडा वर्गरे खर्ं कसा भागवावा लागतों यानी ड्यांना चांगतीच कल्पना आहे. असे सांगण्यात येते कीं हिक्षक $1 / 5$ :

मिळत नाहीत, पण हे खरे नाही. आमच्या येथे मटट्रीक पास झालेले कितीतरी लोक आहेत पण पगार कमी असल्यामुळे ते येत नाहीत. बीड जिल्हयांत कमी पगार मिळवणणारे अेकूण ४०० रिक्षक आहेत आणि सबंध स्टेटमधयें त्यांची संख्या ६०० ते 100 भरेल़. हचाना पगार ३५ ते 40 रुपये मिळतो, आणि १८ रुपये महागाओी भत्ता मिळतो. हथा शिक्षकांची १८ १८ आणि २० २० वषे सण्हिंस (Service) झालेली आहे मला असे विचारावयाचे आहे की त्यांनी या 8040 रुपयांत कसे भागवावे? त्यांनी आपले पोट, भरावे कपडालता घ्यावा, की मुलांना रिक्षण द्यावे? बरे त्याच्या बायका महरामांगाच्या बायकाप्रमाणे fंनदावयाला किवा खुरपावयाला जाअू राकेत नाहींत त्यांना काहीं शेतमजूरीची कामें करितां येत नाहीत. सध्यांच्या गिक्षण मउ्यांना या गोष्टींची चांगली कल्पना आहे. कारण त्यांनाहि अेकेकाकी 40 रुपयेच पगार होता व त्यांना या परिस्थितींतून जावे लागले. म्हणून माझी ₹यांना अशी विनंती आहे की ज्याना ३५ ते ५० रुपये पगार आहे त्यांचा अलाअुन्स १८ रुपया अवजी ३० रुपये करावा तसेच ६५ ते $\{0 ५$ रु. मिळवणान्या रिक्षकांच्या पगारांतह्हि वढढ करणे जरूरी आहे.

दुसरी गोष्ट मार्केट कमेटीमध्ये ज्या नेमणुका होतात त्या संबंधी आहे. मार्केट कमेटीमध्ये शेतकन्यांचे ६, व्याषान्यांचे $\succ$ आणि न्युनिसिपल कमेटी किवा टाअुन कमेटीमधून घेतलेला अंक असे अेकंदर ११ मेंबस्सं असतात. या कमिटीचा अध्यक्ष डेप्युटी कलेक्टर किंवा तहसिलदार असतो. शेतकन्यांचे जे ६ मेंबर्स असतात ते नियमाप्रमाणे निवडून आलेले असावेत, पण त्याचे नॉमिलेशान (Nomination) दुव्वम तालुकदाराकडून करप्यांत येते. या नॉमिनेशन मध्येंच सर्व गडबड करष्यांत येते. मागच्या अधिवेशानांत मी परळीतील गार्केट कमेटीच्या नेमणुकाविषयी प्रहन विचारला होता, तेव्हां मला खोटे अुत्तर देण्यांत आले होते. माफ करा "खोटे" हा शब्द अन पार्लमेंटरी (Un-parliamentary) असेल पण तो वापरल्याशिवाय राहवत नाही. मी जेव्हां त्यांच्या घरी जाअून विचारले तेव्हां ते म्हणाले की "हाअूसमधयें खरे सांगू काय ? " परळोघध्यें रोतकच्यांच्या सहा प्रतिनिधीपैकी तालुकदारांनी नेमलेल्या लोकांनग काढून व्यापारी पिट्ट्रच्या सल्याने जे सहा लोक ने मण्यांत आले ते असे होते की ज्यांच्या जबळ दोन दोन, तोन तीन दुकाने होतीं अशा रीतीने खरेदी आणि कडता ह्या लोकांच्या हातीं आला. येथे सांगितले जाते की मायर्केट कमेटया शेतकन्यांच्या फायद्यासाठीं आहेत, आणि तेये त्यांची स्थिती अरी करुन ठेवली जाते ज्या वेळेस माननीय मंती परळीला आले होते तेव्हां मी या बद्दल त्यांना सर्ब सांगितले होते व अजं दिला होता, आणि कांहीं लोकांची नांवेहि सुचविलीं होतीं. कांहीं लोकांना काढून त्यांच्या अवर्जी पूर्वीच्यांच लोकांना कमेटीवर ठेवा. असे मी त्यांना सुचवले होते है जे मोठ मोठे दुकानदार आहेत ₹यांच्या हातून दोतकन्यांचे बरे होणार नाहीं. "मी यावर विचार करतो" असे आइवासन त्यानी पला दिले, ंयाच लोकांच्या घरी जाभून त्यांनी मेजवानी अुडवली, आणि या बाबत मात्र कांहीं केले नाहीं." खरे आहे तत्वच्युत माणूस ज्याने आपल्या सहकान्यांचा विश्वास धात केला तो जनतेने कास भले क्रणारे?

## मिस्द्धर स्पोकर:-तुम्ही आपल्या विष्याला घरू्् बोल्भा

## - औरी चासनराव देशमुख :-विषयाला धरूनच बोलतो आहे. जैन्हां आम्ही आपल्या कॉन्स्टि

 प्येश्सीमधघें लोकांच्याकडून गान्हाणी अंक्ती, तेव्हां ते असे म्हण्तात ज्या मनुष्याने आप्ल्यासहकाज्यांचा विरवासघात केला तो आमचे काय भले करणार असे मो म्हणत नसून लोक म्हणतात. म्हणून माझे त्यांना असे सांगणे आहे की त्यांनी पूर्वीच्या मंग्यापेक्षाहि चांगले काम करून दाखवावे. आणि मार्केट कमेटोमध्यें शेतक्यांचा फायदा होओील अरी व्यवस्था करावी अितके बोलून मी आपली रजा घेतो.
 ( $\quad$ Movement





















 ( Reserve Bank of India) (. Short Term Loans )


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Budget-Demands for Grants
14th March, 1953.
 (Liquidate)







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## Budget-Demands for Grants 14th March, 1953.

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अंकुझराब ब्यंकटराब धारे :-मिस्टर स्पीकर सर, हम अंज्येकेशन परं जो करीब पांच करोड का खर्वं करने जा रहे हें, भुसमे से खिन्स्पेक्शन के काम के लिये जो लोग कायम किये गयें हैं, भुनके अूपर करोब पांच लाख़ हपये का खर्च होने वाला हैं। कितने बडे स्टेट के लिये सिरें श२ सेंटर्सं हैं, गोर वहां २२ भिन्स्पेक्र्सं क़र २५ नाजिए लोग काम करेते हैं। अुनके जिम्मे जितना सुपराविजन (Supervision) का काम सोंपा गया हैं कि वह करने के लिये अुनको फुरसत भी नहीं मिलती। दीगर कामों मे ही अुनका ज्यादा समय सर्च हो जाता है। fिस्ट्ट्रक्टस् मे जो नाजर लोग रहते हैं
 गया है। पहले जब दे डिस्ट्टिक्ट प्लेडेस मे रहते थे, तब के ड़िस्ट्टिक्ट्टििन्स्पेक्टर्र (District Inspector) को निगरानी मे रहते थे, हेकिन अब तो झुनको आजादी मिल गकी है। बहुत से तालुकात में वे अिन्प्पेशान के लिये जाते ही नहीं। लेकिन रिपोर्ट मे लिख़ देते हैं कि फलां जगह का किन्स्पेक्शन किया है। मेरा तजसुबा है कि हायंक्कृत्सं और निडिल स्कूल्स के बिन्सेक्रान के रिये जब fअंन्द्वेक्यर्सं जाते हैं तब वे थह मी नहीं देलते कि स्कूल मे कोओी मटंीरियल ( Material) हैं या नहीं भिन्तजाम ठीक है या नहीं 'स्टाफ कितना हैं और क्या है । बहुंत्ते से प्रायमेंरी स्क्लूल्स के मान्टर लोग तो अपनें किसी रिखेतेढ़र की शादी के लियें या और किसी सानंगी कामों के लिये नले
 आजकल ग्राम पंचायतें कायम हो रही हीं, अुनके तहत त्रायमरी स्कूल्स के सुपरविजन (Supervision) का काम दिया जाय।

दूसरी जो आम शिकायत अाती है वंह यह हैं कि प्रायमरी स्क्लूल्स और दीगर स्कूलों के टीचरों को अपनी तनख्बाह हेने के लिये हर महीने डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेब्-क्यार्टरं मे आना पडता है। आने जाने के अबीं राजात को तो जाने दोजिये, अगर किसीं वजह से आंपकी रकैंमें मंजूर नंहीं हुओी या मीके पर नही आंभी तो मास्टों को कझी बार हेब-क्वाटंर पर अपनी तनख्वाह के लिये चक्कर काटने पडते हंं अिसके बजाय मास्टों को अपने मुकामात पर तनख्वाह दिलाने का बिन्त्जजाम किया जाना चाहिये, और भुनकी यह तक़लीफ हूर की जानी चाहिये। साय साथ हमको बिन्सेपेटर कर नाजरों
 cation) वबता ज़ायगा भुसी प्रकाइ स्कूलों की संख्या में जिज़ाफा करना मडेगा। आज हमारे यहां



 तु होने से के न्त् जाने सके कि स्बूंलं मे क्या चल रहा है, जौर भुसका किन्तिजामे कैसी है। बितु किये







गये साल मैंने मार्केट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे मे कटमोशान दिया था। हमारे यहा कुल ?: मार्केट कमेटीज है। हमारे यहां कुल 984 मार्केटस है, धिसलिये कम से कम 984 मार्केट कमेटीज कायम होनी चाहिये। हर तालुके के सेंटर मे जहां माल की खरीदी होती है वहा मार्केंट कमेटी का आंफिस रहने कीं जरूरत है। लेकिन यह भी देखा जाता है कि कली जगह मार्केट कमेटियो का किसानो को जितना फांयदा होना चाहिये अुतना नहीं हो रहा हैं। जहां ये मार्केट कमेटियां बरसों से काम कर रही हैं वहां भुनके पास $\gamma \circ$ और 40 हजार की रकमें फ्डी हैं, लेकिन अुस रक्कम का कोओ अुपयोग कारतकारों की सुविधायें बढाने के लिये नहीं किया जाता। काइतकारों को मार्केट की जगतों पर आने के बाद पानी नहीं मिलता और अुनके जानवरों को चारा नही मिलता। हमारे मंत्री महाहाय जब पिछली दफा दौरे पर आये थे तो अुन्होने वादा किया था कि मैं अिस बात पर जरूर ध्यान दूंगा। मं यह बात दोहराना चाहता हूं कि जब कारतकार अपना माल मार्केट की जगह ले आता है तब अुसके लिये पानी और अुसके बं लों के लिये चारे की व्यवस्या मार्केट कमेटी के टैक्स मे जो रुपया जमा होता है अुससे की जानी चाहिये। मार्केट् कमेटी की जौ कॉन्स्टीटयुरान है अुसके मुताबिक अुसमे असे लोम लिये जाते हैं जो दरअसल वहां रहते ही नहहीं। देहातों मे रहनेवाल्ते काशतकारो के प्रतिनिधी अुसमें लिये जाते हैं। वे लोग देहातों मे रहते हैं खिसलिये मार्केट लेलेस मे क्या अिन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये खुसकी तरफ कोओी र्याल नहीं देता। अिसलिये यह देखा जाता है कि अकसर ये कमेटियां कुछ काम नहीं करती। कओ दफा तो अिनकी मीटिंग्ज ( Meetings ) भी नहीं होती। जब कभी होती है तो कोरम ( Quorum) न होने से बरखास्त हो जाती है। आम तौर पर मार्केट कमेटी के प्रेसीडेंट अुसी मुकाम के डिप्टी कलेक्टर साहब या तहसीलदार होते है। कली दफा तो के खुदमीटिंग मे हाजिर नहीं रहते, और बतला देते हैं कि फलाना आदमी मेरी ज़गह सदारत करेगा। मार्केट कमेटियों की अिस बदअिन्तजामी की तरफ अच्छी तरह से घ्यान देने की आवइयकता है। मार्केटिंग कमेटियों के बारे मे अकसर यह्ह शिकायत की जाती है कि अुनकी तरफ से जो भाव जाहीर किये-जाते हैं वे अेकसां नहीं होते। कपास का भाव सेलू मे ओेक होगा तो परमनी मे वही अलग होता हं। अुनमे युनिफार्मिटी ( Uniformity ) क्यों नहीं रहती यह समझ मे नहीं आता। भावो के बारे मे यह जो फर्क होताहै अिसके लिये कमेटी के मेंबर और अफसर लोग जिम्मेदार है। वे मौके प्र जाकर जग्ह जगह्ट क्या भाव हैं जिसका मुआअिना नहीं करते। अैसी भी रिकायत की जांती है कि मार्केट कमेटी के अफसरों ने काइतकारों से माल लेकर 40 रु. भाव से व्यापारियों को दिया लेकिन काइतकारों को ૪५ रु. भाव से रक्कम अदा की। अैसे बहुतुत से केसेस बाहर आये हैं। कुछ लोगों के हायकेन्सेस मी जब्त किये गये हैं, हेकिंन अुसके बारे में आगे क्या होता है खिसका पता नहीं लगता। बिंस लँरह से मार्केट कमेटियों पर जो लँक आफ सुपरविजन (Lock of Supervision) है असमे संधार होने की जहरत है। आजकल मार्केटों, मे स्टेक्नेस (Slackness ) आने की व्जह से काइतकारों का नुकसान हो रहा है। काष्तकारों को बुनके माल का पैसा बराबर मिलना

 स चलार्य लाना चांहिये।

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श्री．अण्णाजीराव गव्हाणे ：－स्पीकर सर，मंने जो अपना कटमोरान（Cut Motion）यहां पर हाबुस के सामने पेश किया है वह सेज्युक्कान डिपार्टंमेंट की जिराअतो ताल्डिम और टेकनिक्ल झेज्युकेशन（Techincal education）को जो पोंसिसी है अुसको डिसक्स करने के लिये है। अपने बजट स्पोच मे फायनान्स मिनिस्टर साहबन जो बजट हानुक्तुस के सामने रखा है अुसमे अज्युकेशन पर $, ७ ५, ७ ६, 000$ की खकम कैसे खर्च होने वाली है यह वतलाया गया हैं，प्रायमरी अेज्युकेशन पर $२ \circ$ लाख रुपये सेकंडरी अेज्युकेशन पर ₹ $\gamma$ लाख खुपय，और ग्रैन्ट fिन अेड（Grant－in－Aid） पर १．३ लाख रुपये खर्च होने वाले है। लेकिन टेकनिक्ल अेन्युकेरान पर सिर्फ ८६，०00 रूये रखे गये हैं। जिराजती तालीम के सिलसिले मे मुझको कहना है कि．मेने पूरा स्पीच सुना है，और बजेट भीं देखा हैं，लेकिन जिराअती तालीम के किये यह्ट गन्हर्रमेंट क्या कर रही है यह् कही भी नजर नहीं आता। में मानता हूं कि जिंराअत पर ज्यादा रककम खर्च हो रही है। शायद कुछ केक्सपर्ट कोलोंकी कमिटो भो कायम की गझी है，और जिरासत मे सुधार करने की कोशिंश की जा रही है लेकिन मं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ किस तरहते केक्सपर्टं कमिटीज बैठाकर जिराअत मे सुधार न
 commendations）रायज नहीं किये जा सकते। अक्सपर्टं कमिटीज़ के जो रेकेमेडेशेाब्त

 ＇्रेशम जैसा मुलायम कपास पैदा होंता हैं। वह आपको सेतमें बोना चारहिये। किसानों कों लिराबती त्लिलमंन होने को वजह से के खिन बातों को नहीं समझ्ञ सकते हैं कि वाकंली जिसमे क्या खासीयतें



नआी बाते अेकदम से अुनकी समझ मे नही आयेंगो। अुनके पुराने खियालात दूर करने के लिये जादा कोशिश होनी चाहिये, और अिसके लिये जीराअती तालीम का अच्छा से अच्छा अितजाम होंना चाहिये, ताकि किसान और अुनके बच्चे अुसमे अच्छो तरह पढसकें। मै तो कहुगा कि हर तालुके की जगह पर अिस तरह के जिराअती तालीम देनेवाले अिदारे होने चाहिये। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहन्ना पडता है कि जिराअती तालोम के लिये अभी तक कोओी कदम नही भुठाया गया है सब लोग अिस बातको जानते है कि कुल हैदराबाद स्टेट मे रिए एया की आबादो $२, ५ ७, ७ ५, ० 00$ है अुसमे से ७५ फीसद लोग जिराअत पर अपनी जिदगी बतर करते हैं। मै गव्हर्वमेट से यह् अर्ज करना चाहता हुं कि जिराअती तालोम को तरक्की दी जाय। जिराअत को फरोग देने के लिये तो हमारे सामने कोओी स्कीम नहीं पेश की गभी है। में तो मानता हूं कि अंज्यु केशान पर जो रवकम खर्च की जा रही है वह काफी नहीं हो रही है। झिससे भी ज्यादा रक्कम हमे खर्च करनी होगी। लेकिन वह रककम किस तरह की तालोम पर खर्च की जाय यह सोचने की बात है। आज तो आप सब लोग जानते है कि हमारे यहां अनअेंप्लॉयमेंट (Unemployment) का मसला बढ रहा है। भुसका हल करने के लिये अुसको रोकने के लिये यदि सब से जरूरी बात कोली है तो वह यह है कि हमे अंज्युकेशान की पॉलिसी तबदील करनी पडेगी। और वह भी जल्द से जल्द तबदील होनी चाहिये आज जो रिक्षा कॉलेजेस हमे दे रहे है वह बेकार साबीत होरही है। हर साल कॉलेजों से तुऊबाओंकी फौजसी बाहर निकलती है, लेकिन अुनको काम नहीं मिलता, और अनओेंप्लॉयमेंट ज्यादा बढता है फिर भी हैंम कॉलेजेसपर और बडे बडे रहहरों मे ताल्रीम पर ज्यादा खर्च कर रहें हैं। लेकिन देहातो मे अभी तक तालीम के लिये जियादा खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है। तालीम मे तबदीली करने की बहुत जरूरत है, हेकिन अभीतक बजेट मे अुस तरह की कोधी नीी चीज नहीं रखी गझी है मै ने अभी कहा कि जो सनअती मदरसे हैं टेकनिकल तालीम है, अुसके लिये किस बजेट मे सिर्फ ८६,000 रुपये रखे गये हैं। आज तो हमारे यहां सनअती तालीम की बहूत जहूरत है। फिर भी अिसपर संजी दगी के साथ सोंचा जा रहा है। अिस बजेट मे जब मैने देखा तो मैने सनअती तालीम के किये ज्यादा रक्कम नही देखी। भिस पर ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिये। अलबत्ता यह् कहा गया है कि गव्हर्नमेंटने सनअती तालीम के लिये अेक अेक्सपर्ट कमेटी ( Expert Committee ) अपॉंयिंट (Appoint) की थी और अुस कमेटी के जो सिफारिशात हैं अुनपर गव्हर्तमेंट सोंच रही है, किस तरह से टेकनिकल स्कूल्स और कॉलेजेस को चलाने के लिये और आगे बढाने के लिये री-आररगनाओीज (Reorganise) किया जाय। जो पुराने टेकनिकल स्कूल्स और कॉलेजेस है अुन्हें नये तरीके पर री-ऑरगनाओज करने की कोशिश्र की जा रही है।

सनअती तालीम को औँर जिराअती तालीम के बारे मे गव्हर्नमेंट की आज जो पॉलिसी है वह अनझोंप्लॉयमेंट को दूर करने मे कभी काम नही देगी । गव्हर्नमेंट यदि अपनी विस पॉल्यिसी को नहीं बदलेगे तो अनकेंप्कॉयमेंट तो बढनेहि वाला है। अिस तरह से कंसे काम चलेगा? हमे तो अपने ओेज्युकेशन सिस्टम मे बुनियादी तबदोली करनी चाहिये। बिस तरह अगर हम अेज्युकेरान मे बूनियादी तबदोली नहीं करते हैं तो यह अनअंप्लॉयमेंट का मसला हल नहीं होनेवाला है । किसलिये मुझे कहना 'दू कि सनझती तालीम और जिराअती ताल्लीम को ज्यादा बढना चाहिये । ज़हां जहां सनअती तालीम , सदर्यसे हृं वहां जिराबती तालीम का भी बितजाम करना चाहिये। अितनाही महीं बर्कि जहां


तालोम का अंतजाम करना चाहिये। यदि किसानों के बच्चों को जिराअती ताल्यीम अच्छी रहदी जाय तो जिराअत मे होनेवाले तरक्की को वे अच्छी तरह ममझ सकेगे। आज तो जब हम अंक्सपर्ट कमिटी किसानो को कहती है कि जी-१२ और जी-द यह् दो तरह के कॉटन सीड्स (Cotton seeds) बहुत अच्छे होते है अिनसे कपास की पैदावार बढती है, और अिनमे पैसा भी ज्यादा मिलेगा आप अिसको लगाओये तो हमारे यहां के किसान अिसके लिये तैयार नही होते वे कहते हैं कि अिसुकी वजह से हमारा दुगना नुकसान होता है हम अिन्हे नही बोयेगे अगर आपकी अक्सपर्ट कमिटो की यह राय है कि यह कॉटन सीड बहुत अच्छा है तो अिस मकसद के लिये कि किसान अुसको ठीक तरह् समझ्न सकें और पहले अनुको जिराअती तालीम अच्छी तरह मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वे समझ्न सके कि वाकआ जिसमे क्या अच्छाभिया है और जब आप अिसतरह जिराअतो तालोम का अितजाम सब जगह अच्छो तरह कर देगे तो किसान खुद ब खद अिसको समझेंगे। अिसके बिना आपकी कोओी एकीम कामयाब नही हो सकती तो अिसके ल्यिये अंज्युकेशान को पॉल्लिसी तबदोर्त होनी चाहिये।

मुझ्झे जहां तक याद है अॅनरेबल मेंबर फरॉम पाटोदा ने यह रिाकायत की थी की खास खास मुकामात पर जो रोड ट्रॉन्नपषोर्ट फॉसिलिटोज (Road transport facilities) होनों चाहिये वह् नहीं हुवा करतीं हैं। बाज जगह्ह तो जिले और तालुके के मुकामात पर भी सडके अच्छो नहीं हैं। देहातों मे सडके बिलकुल ही खराब हालत मे होती हैं। जिससे ट्रॉन्सपोर्ट मे बडी दुखवारी होती है। अिसके तालुक से मुझको कहना है कि ज्यादा ज्यादा रूकूमात शहरों मे खर्च की जा रही हैं और देहातों को नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है। आज सरकार को ज्यादा अिनकम देहातों से हानिंल हो रहा है। आज़ अप देहातों से पैसा लाते है लेकिन अुनकी अच्छाभिके लिये अुनकी मलाभी के लिये आप वहां बिल्कुल खर्च नही करते हैं और वह सब पैसा देहातो से अिकठ्ठा करके शहरों मे खर्वं किया जा रहा है। नअी नभी सिमेंट को सडकें बनाओ जा रही हैं। शहरों मे ज्यादा मदरसे बढाने को एकीमें बनाओी जारही है। लेकिन यह नहीं सोंचा जाता हैं कि देहातों मे अिसको ज्यादा जसूरत है। रहारों मे यह -रक्कम खर्च करने को बजाये देहातों मे ज्यादा रक्कम खर्च करनो चाहिये और वह रक्कम आपके रखने हायस्कूलोंके अेज्युकेशान के लिये नही किंूू टेकनिकल अेन्युकेशान और जरी तालोम के लिये पुरें, करनो चाहिये। किसानों के और मजद्रूरों के बच्चों को अच्छो तालोम देने का अंतजाम गव्हृर्नमेंट को करना चाहिये। लेकिन बजेड मे असतो कोओ स्कोम नहीं रखो गओं है। अब टाओम खतम हो रंहा हैं अिसलिये मै अपनी तकरीर खतम करता हूं।
.्री. भगबंतराव गाढे :- स्पीकर सर, आज हामुस के सामने जिन डिमांडस पर डिसकशन हो रेश्रें वह काफी जहूरी मसायल हैं, अिसलिये सैं अपने कुछ खियाल़त किसके सिल्कसंते मे हाभुस के सामृने रखना चाहता हूं। पहल्ला जो अहम मसल़ पेश किया गया हैं वह मृदरसे के बारोे से है, औौर वहद् हमारे जनता का खास मसला है। तालीम का मसला अैक बुनियादी मसाला हैं। अुसी के साथ साएँ कोलॉप्परेशन (Co-operation) और मानेंट कमिदोज (Market Committees)


हमपर जिन्मेदारी है की पंच साला प्लेन और कौन्स्टिट्युघान के तंहत हम पूरे देश से लिलिखिटरसीको (Hliteracy) निकाल देंगे हम मूल्क के हर नागरिक को लिख्ना पढना सिखा दंगे अगर



जबतक अिस काम मे जनता पूरा पूरा सहकार न करे यह काम पूरा नही होगा आज हम देख रहे है की अिन चं, जों की पूरी पूरो कोशिरा महकने तालीमात को तरफ से को जा रही है। जैसे हो सके वैसे वे अपनो तरफ से तो प्रयत्न कर ही रहे है लेकिन सिर्फ अुन्ही को कोशिश से यह काम पूर। नहो होगा। केवल अुन्ही से यह काम पूरा होगा असो अपेक्षा अगर हम रबें तो वह हमारो बडी भारी गलती होगी। प्रा गमरी अेज्यु केशन, सेकंडरी अेज्युकेशन, और हायसकूल के अेज्युकेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रायव्हेट लोगों को सामनें आकर अपने हाथ मे लेना चहिये और सरकार कें, मदत करनी वाहिये । हमारे यह्दां स्टेट मे खानगी अिदारों को अंक खास तारीक रहीं है। पहले जमाने मे ज्यादा तर तालिमी अिदारे यहां की सरकार की तरफ से चलये जाते थे । अुस जमाने मे जिन्होने अपनो तरफ से खानगें अिदारे चलाये अुन्हें वे चलाने के लिओ काफी कोशिशा करनी पं्डी। अुस समय के सियासी हालात भो काफी मुखालिक थे, फिर भी अुन खानगी खिदारोंनें अगनी कोशिश जारी रखी। कें सं अिदारे काम करते रहे। लेकिन अजकी अव्वामी हुकूमत का तालीम के बारे मे जो प्रोग्राम है अुसके तहत ज्यादा से ज्यादा खानगी ऊिदारोंको अिभदाद देनें के लिये सरकार तयार है। अ्रज अव्वामी हुकूपज मे अज्युकेतन पर जो खर्च हो रहा है वह्ह काफी है असा मेरा कहयना नहें है। अिससे भीज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह हुकूमत तालीम के कामोंपर पह्रेके मुकाबले मे कुछ न कुछ ज्यादा खर्च कर रही है यह हमे मानना पड्डाग।

सिरस्ते तालिमात की जानिब से नऔी नऔी स्कीमें बनाओी गओ हैं। अुनके तहत कुछ क्लासेस मे अिजाफा किया जा रहा है। मसलन जहां मिडिल स्कूल खोले गये वहों अगली जमातें खोलने की कोशिस को जा रही है। जहां प्रायमरी एकूल्स हैं वहां $५$ वो को जमात बढाओी जा रही है, लेकिन अभी अुसको पूरा मिडिल्क्कूल्स बनाने के लिये आगे कदम नहीं बढाया जा रहा है। जहां नये हाय₹फूल्स खोले गये है वहां पर आठवी और नौवी की मजीद जमातें खोल दो गओी हैं लेकिन असके आगे वहां पर $\{0$ वो की जमात खोलकर अुसे पूरा हायस्कूल नहीं बनाया गया है। अिसलिये मेरी गव्हर्नमेंट से यह दरख्वास्त है कि जहां जहां नओ नओ जमातें खोलो गओ हैं अुन्हे जल्द पूरा हायस्कुल कर दिया जाय । अिसके बारे में हुकूमत को डेफिनेट पॉलिसी (Definite Policy) जाहीर होनी चाहिये। खिससे तुलबाओं के सरपरस्तों को अपने बच्चों को तालिमीं अिदारों मे भेजने से असानी हो सकेगो।

अिसके साथ दूस री जो बात अुठाओ गी है वह्ह कोअपॉपरेटिव्ह डिपाटंमेंट के सिलसिले मे है। कोऑपरेटिव्ह सुव्हमेंट की हमारे मुल्क मे काफी तरक्की होने की जरुरत है। गुजिस्ता रिजिम मे अिसकी तरफ जितनों त्वजे करती चाहिये थी अुतनीं नही को गओ। अुस जमाने मे लिस काममे काफो दुरातारियां थी। कोओपरेटिव्ह को अमल मे लाने के लिये हम सबको और हुकूमत को जरुर
 के सिंचा घूसरा रास्ता नहीं हैं। फिर भी 乃िसको जानिब पूरी तवज्जे नहीं दी जा रही हैं । अिसके






सिफारिशातपर अमल किया जाय तो मुनासिब होगा। कोऑपरेटिठ्ह मुण्हमेंट के तरक्की के बराँर हमारा जो पंचसाला प्लॅन है वह पूरा नही हो सकता मै समझता हू कि हमारे आथिक प्रग्न भी अिसमे हल हो जायेंगे। अिसलिये कोऑपरेटिव्ह्हज् पर ज्यादा तबज्जे करती चाहिये। जिदगी के मुख्नलिक गोबों मे हमे कोऑपरेशन का तत्व अमल मे ल्राना चाहिये।.

अब मुझे सिर्फ मार्केट कमिटीज के बारे मे कहना है। कडतेकी मनाओके बावजूद बेपारी कडता, लेते हैं। स्टेट की मार्केट कमेटीज और अुनको बनाने के लिये जो बाय लॉज (Bye-Laws) हैं अुनको बदल ने की जरूरत है । यह जो मार्केट कमिदीज है वो गरीब काइतकारों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये है लेक्किन मार्केट कमिटीज बनाते समय अिसका पूरा खियाल नहीं रखा जाता। अिसकी तरफ हुकूमत को तवज्जे करनी चाहिये। अितना कहते हुले में तकरीर खतम करता हूं।,







The Chief characteristics of the University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of Hindustani in the Urdu and Devnagari scripts, while a study of the English language will be compulsory in examinations leading to b.A. degree in arts and science.

We are, however, pleased to direct that the Nizam College, Hyderabad and Mahboob College, Secunderabad, shall impart instruction through the medium of English, and that it shall be permissible for the University to take to Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese as the medium of instruction in the colleges in Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga, respectively ".











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ध्री. देबीसंसग च्रब्हाण :-सभापीत नहोदय, दो चार मुख्जलिक डिपार्टमेंट्स है, और मुर्जल्किफ मुकर्मेन ने अपने खियालात स०.ने त्वे है, अिसलिये अेक अेक डिपार्टमेट के वारे मे मै जवाब दूगा।
 है अुनके बारे मे मै कहूंगा । रोजनल लॅग्वेजेस (Regional Languages) के बारे मे जो चार्टर का हृवाला दिया गया कि रोजनल लॅग्वेजस को कॉलेज और युनिव्हसिटी में जरिये तालेम बनाना चाहिये, अुसके बारे मे मै कतओी राय तो अभी सामनें नहीं रखता। गव्हरंमेंट अुस पर गौर करेगी ही लेकिन अिस मसले को तय करने मे जो मुशिक्ऊात हैं भुनको तरफ मै औवान, और खास कर अपोजीइान पार्टी के लोडर, और मेंबरान को तवज्जेह दिलाना चाहूंगा।.

## भी. व्ही. डी. देशापंडे :-आपको तोन साल मिले हैं।

श्री. बे़ीबीसंग चव्हाण :-गुजिएता १५-२० साल मे हमने अक लँग्वेज को जरिये तालीस बना कर अेक तजरुत्रा हासिल किया है। किसी जबान के जरिये तालोम बनाना खासकर काँलेजेस और युनिव्हीसटी मे कितना मुरिकल होता है अुसका अंक तजरूबा पहले हो हमारे सामने है। जिस जबान के जरिये तालोम को दृष्टि से कामयाब बनाने के लिये हमने $१ १ १ ६$ से अंक ट्रान्सलेशन ब्युरो (Translation Bureau) कायम किया करोडों रुपये खर्च किये और आज हृम देख रहे हैं कि बिस प्रयोग मे हम बहुत ज्यादा तो कामयाब नहीं हो सके। कुछ थोडी सी कामयाबी जरुर हासिल कर उके है। अगर यही तजरूबा फिर से रीजनल लँग्वेजेस के बारे मे हासिल करनाहै तो बडी क़िण बात होगी। मैं तो कहुंगा कि यह् तजहूबा हासिल करने का काम हैदराबाद स्टेट के सर नहीं आना चाहिये क्योंकि हैदराबाद तो मल्द्रीलिंत्वल स्टेट (Multilingual State) है, और यहां मराही तेलुगु, कन्नड़ और अर्दू अिन तमाम भाषाओं पर अवस्सेपीरेंट (Experiments) करने के कारखाने खोलने पडेयें अगर मराठी के जरिये तालोम बनाना है तो पहले बंबझी अुसको अपने यहां बनावे, अरुक्रो किताबें हम देर्खे अुसका तजरुबा देखें और अुसके बाद आसानी से हम अपनी युनिन्ह्रिस्टी में मरतठी के जरिये तालीम बना सकते हैं। अिसके अिम्प्रीकेशन्स्स (Implications) आये के हिये "क्यी होंगें अिसमे फ़ाओनानिएाअल डिफीक्टीज (Financial difficulties) क्या हैं और टेक्ट्ट बुक्स (Text Books) के बारे मे क्या होगा, बिसका बिचार्र ने करते हुझे अगर कोह्य अॉफ अपोजोशन किसं तरह की सिफारिश करते है तो बड़े आइच्चर्य की बाह है। 1 मे लोडर अफ् अयोजोरान को पूछता चाह्ता हूं कि सालिकॉलज़ी (Psychology) की कोली
 बीस साओन्र्टेस (Sciences) पढाबी जाती है। तेल्यू और क्नह के बारे मे तो

 जुसमे दिये गये हु। कोओ ओरोजिनल (Original) किताब मराढ़ो में अंसी नहीं है जो बी. अे.

या युनिव्हीसटो परोक्षा के लिये रसी जाय। अंसीं हालत मे रोजनल लँग्वेज को जरिये तालोम बनाने के लिये और खास तौर से कौलेज मे प्रैज्युजेट कोर्स（Post graduate course） के लिये खखने को रेकमेंडेशन（Recommendation）हमारे सामने रखना मे नहीं समझ्षता कि ठीक है।．

भभी．ही．उी．देशपांड ：चयह हिम्मत का सवाल है।
भी．देवीलिए चष्हाण：－यह हिम्मत का सवाल नही है। मे तो कहुंगा कि यह पॉलिसी का सवाल है अगर हिम्मत करनेवाले आदमी दांतिशमंद अाइमो भी जिसमे कदम रखने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो यह कंसे हिम्मत का सवाल है मे समझन नहों सकता। दूसरो जो असली दिककतें हों भुन पर भी गोर करना चाहिये।

भी．ही．डी．देशापांड－चार्टंर मे कहा गया है कि कॅलिजेस मे रीजनलहॅंवेजेस के जरिये तलल्लोस के तोर पर किन्द्रोड्यूस（Introduce）को जा सकती है। अुम वक्त आप क्यों नहीं कहते कि वह फेख（Fail）होनेवाको हैं ？गुलबर्गा वरंगल और औरंगाबाद के कॉलिजेत मे रीजनल लैंगेज्यत् मे कोर्सं शुरू किया जा सकता है अैसी अेक्स्पर्टं（Expert）ने राय दी है।

भी．बेर्वीसिय चव्हाण ：－हमने वहां रास्ता खुला कर लिया है। हमारे पास जब अेस्ततात अयेगे तब हम अुसको अिन्द्रोड्यूस（Introduce）तो करेंगे। कानून्क् कहीं भी गुंजाञीश नहीं हैं कि तोन साल के म्गोतर फोरन रोजनल लँग्वेजेस को जायज कर दिया जाय । प्रायक्हेट खिन्ट्टी－ टयूश्न्स（Private Institutions）का तजरबा ऑनरेेबल मेंबर ऑफ़ अपोजीशान को जितना है उुससे कही ज्यादा मुले हैं। भितना में विथ उचू रिस्पेक्ट（With due respect）कह सकता हूं आपने अेक राल का नाम लेकर कहा कि विल्रा वजह सुसको निकाल दिया गया है। कोन साहब है क्या हैं किस वजह से निकाले गये हैं अगर निकालन के लिये वजूहात माकूल है तो अन्छी बात है कि अुस प्रायक्हेट किन्ट्टोटयूशनन की मेंनेजमेंट ने भुनको निकाला दिया। अगर कहा जाय कि मिसमेंनेजमेंट（Mismanagement）हो रहा है तो मे नहीं समझ्षता कि ठेक है। प्रायव्हेट किन्द्टीट्यूर्स्स（Private Institutions）से मेरा १०－१५－साल से संबंध रहा है लेकिन मैने कुछ बास मिसमँनेजमेंटंट नही देबी। अंफिस के मामले मे कुछ गउबड हो सकती है। अे मुदर्दरस छ：महिने काम करता हैं लेकिन नो महिने के हिसाबात भुसके अकाबुंट मे आ जाते होंगे लेकिन बिन छोटी छोटी बातों से पह नही कहा जा सकता कि प्रायम्टेट अिन्द्टीट्यूपान्स मे बडी मिसमेनेजमेंट है और खुन पर ज्यादा कंट्रोल रखना चाहिये मे किस अेतराज को ज्यादा काबिले वकतत नहों सम－ घ्षता। हुकूमत ने मॅनेजमेंट पर कंट्रोल रखने के लिये हाल ही मे जो ग्रांट्（Grants）देने के हल्स（Rules）बनाये हैं भुतको ज्यादा सकत कर दिया है। अुनके लिये े लाजनी कर दिया गया है कि वे अपने अकाबुंटस हुकूमत के सामने पेश्र करें ताके धुनको चेक（Check）किया जाये झिस तरह से हमने कंट्रोल（Control）ज्यादा सह्त कर दिया हैं। किसके बावजूद मे समझ्तता है कि कोलो प्रायक्टेट झिन्ट्टोटचूचूत मिसमेनेजमेंट है अैसी बात नहीं होगी। हैदराबाद मे और डिस्ट्र्वक्ट्स मे जो हायस्कृल्स है अुनका अपोजोशत के लीडर ने जिकर किया। लेकिन प्राय－ क्टेट बिन्स्टोटयूपान्त को जो ग्रांट दी जाती है बह टोचर्स का जो अेस्टॅन्लिइमेंट（Establish－ ment）होता है और स्टॉक के जो चार्जस（Charges）होते हैं गुसके लि्हाज से दी जाती है। जहीं क्यादा स्टॉक है झेक्समेंडोजर（Expenditure）ज्याद्व है वहां स्कल को ज्यादा प्रांट ＂द्वीज्जाली है।

श्री. ह्हीं. डो. देशपांडे :-गण्हर्नमेंट हायस्कूल्स के बारे मे मैने कहा था कि बमुकाबले प्रायक्टेट अिन्स्टीटयूशन्स के अुनका बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है आप अुनके लिये अितना ज्यादा क्यों खर्च करते है और प्रायव्हेट अिन्ट्टोटघूहान्स को क्यों कम पैसे देते है ? प्रायव्हेट अिन्ट्टोटयूगन्स के लियें मिफ १ करोड २९ हजार के करीब खर्च किया गया है यह् मेरा कहना था।.

Mr. Speaker: No interruptions please.
श्रो. देवीर्सांग चव्हाण :-अगर प्रायन्हेट अिन्ट्टिंटयू सन्स को तरफ आपका अिशारा नही है तो में कहुंगा कि गव्हर्नेमेंट हायस्कूल्स मे लडके ज्यादा है, और वहां पर अंस्टॅब्लिशामे 5 (Establishment) का खर्च ज्यादा है। अुस दृष्टोसे अबराजात ज्यादा है। अगर जिसमे कोओ और खास बात है जिसकी तरफ हुकूमत को तवज्जेह करना जहलो है तो जहूर करेगो, और ज्यादा अखराजात होंगे तो अुसको कम करने कों कोशिश करेगो अितना मै कह् सकता हू।
बैकवर्ड क्लासेस (Backward Classes) के लिये जो सकूल्स खोले गये थे अुनके बारे मे भ्रपोजोरान के आॅनरेबल मेंबर का ख्याल है कि वे बंद किये गये हैं, हेकिन अंता नहीं हैं। पहले अलग अलग कास्ट वाभीज क्रासेस (Castewise classes) खोले गयं थे, झुन सब को मिल्याकर वे क्लाद्सेस शुरू किये गयें हैं। अुनके क्लासेस क्लोज (Close ) करने को जो गलत फहमी हुओ है.

अेक सन्मनननीय सदस्य :-सेड्ल्ड कास्ट (Scheduled Caste)की बस्तों मे जो क्लासेस पहले थे अुनको वहां से निकाल कर दूर कायम किया गया है सिसकी वजह से लोगों को दिक्कत होती हैं, लडकेअितनो दूर नही जाते क्या यह सही है ?.

श्रो. देबीरोसग चव्हाण :-किसो स्कीम के तहत यह बात नहीं कगओ है। अुरा लोकॅलिटो
Locality ) मे अगर लडकों को मुकर्रर तादाद नही अतों है तो अुस लोकॅलिटी से क्लासेस को हटाकर दूसरी जगह ले जाया गया है ताकि तमाम लडकों को अन्ने के लिये सलहूत हो।

किज्जोकत अेज्युकेग़न (Physical Education) के बारे मे जो अेतराज कियागया वह
 चलाकर अेक तजरूबा हमने हासिस किया। लेकिन हुकूमत को तरक से कोओ खास कॉलेज या अिन्दोटयूप्शन खोल कर अिन्जजाम करने के बजाय प्रवयद्हेट अिन्द्टंटयूशून से यह काम होने से ज्य्यादा फायदा हासिल होता है अंता हुकूमत को मालूम होता है, ओर हमारे पडोसो स्टेडस का भी
 ने फिजीकल अंज्युकेकान क्यास्सेस चलाने के लिये श्राँटस (Grant,) दी हैं। अुसी नमूने पर



 लिन्द्टोटयूश्रात को काम करने के हिये मोका दिया जाय, आोर बुससे जां कुछ नकाजा निकलेगां जो
 (Suecessful) है या नहों। अिस ह्वाने अिसका तरक देखना चाहियें।

श्रो. न्ही. डी. देशापांडे :-आप खानगी अिन्स्टेटयूशून्स को पैसा दे सकते हुं, लेकिन पहृके जो एक्रोम चल्को थी वह अपपने तो बद कर दो और यह् एकोम कामयाक होगी? या नही़ जिसके बारे मे आपने हो आक जाह्हीर किया।

मिस्टर स्पोकर :-यह् वक्त सवाल जवाब के लिये नही है।
श्रो. देवोंदोंग चम्हाण :-प्रायव्हेट अिन्स्डोटयूशान्स को प्रॉटस देकर फिजोकल अंज्युकेशन को अच्छो तश्र से अ, गे बढाया जा सकता है यह बउअी और मद्रास का २५ साल का तजर्बा है। हमषो अर्रत नही हैं कि 90 साल तक तजरूता करते बैंें और देखें कि फायदा होता है या नहीं। अज हुम Шन्हुन ही स.अुड ल.ओीन्स ( Sound lines ) पर जा रहे हैं। ग्राँटस दू कल्चरल अिन्स्टोटच्श्रन्प ( Grants to Cultural Institutions ) के बारेमेभी फह्हा गया अिसमे हुकूमत को पॉलिसो साफ है। जिस तरह से प्रायव्टेट अिन्स्टोटयूशन्स और स्कूल्स भो हम दिल खोल कर प्राँटस दे रहे हैं अुसी तरह से कल्चरल (Cultural) या लिभ्विस्टिक Fिन्स्डोंटयूशन्स (Linguistic Institutions)को भो प्रँटस देने की हुकूमत को पॉलिसी है। अांध्र सारस्वत परिषद को ग्राँट थोडो मिली हैं अुसमे भिजाफा करने की कार्रवाओ भें हुओ है। लेकिन वह जल्दी नहीं मिली अिसलिये जिस चीज को हुकूमत की पॉलिसी पर तनकीद करने क जरिया नही बनाया जा सकता। अिसमे हुकूमत की पॉलिसी साफ है कि हम कल्चरल या लिंग्विस्टिक प्रायव्हेट अिन्स्टोटयूशान्स( Cultural or Linguistic Private Institutions) को भिमदाद करना चाहते है और कर भी रहे हैं। दूसरे प्राँ्हिन्सेस मे जो जिमदाद दो जातो है अुससे कहीं * ज्यादा हम दे रहे हैं $\Gamma$ बंतओी मद्रास मध्यप्रदेश या यू. पो. मे जितनी ग्रॉटस प्रायव्हेट अिन्स्टोटयूहान्स को दो जाती है अुनसे कहीं ज्यादा हम दे रहे हैं। मै दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हमारी मॅंटस से किसी तरह से कम नहीं है बल्कि ज्यादा हैं।.

कुछ दोस्तों ने यह भो अंतराज किया कि व्हिलेजेस मे जो स्कूल्स होते है वहां अच्छो तरह से कोऊपपरेशान (Co-operation) नहीं होता । यह्ह चीज हुकूमत के सामने है। अच्छें तरह से सुपरण्हिजन (Supervision) हो टेंचर्स अपने एकू मे अच्छीं तरह से काम करें, बच्चों को बढायें, अिसके लिये हु क्मूत गौर कर रहो है, और अिसके लिये अुन्ह्नोने अेकदाम भी किया है। जहां व्हांलेन्टरी स्कूल्स ( Voluntary Schools ) निकले है, हजार या डेढहजार अुन तमाम मवा जियात मे पबिक्रक के ३-४ अशालास को कमेटी बनाओ गओी हैं, और अुसके कोआॉपरेशान से वहां पर अच्छी तरह से काम चले अिसके लिये हुक्रूमत ने अिन्तजाम कर दिया है। अिस तरह से अंज्युकेशन डिपार्टमेंड के जो अलग अलग शोबे हैं स्टेजेस हैं अ़ुनमे पब्लिक का कोलॉपरेशान लेने की केशिशा की गओ है।

अेक सन्मानन्न.य सभासद :-खानगी बिम्ट्टीटधूइत्स के मेंबरों को भी जुममे लिये. जाने का अिन्तजाम किया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: No interruptions please. This is not question hour: The Minister may proceed with his speech.
 टेकनिकल काम होता है। जिसलिये जिसमे हुकूमत के ऑफिसर्सं और पव्रिक के नुमाभअदे होते हैं। अिसमे 40 परसेंट से ज्यादा नॉनअ गॅफिशियल मेंबर्स है और भुनका हो मेंबर अिन अंड्हाओजरी कमेटियों मे सदर होता है।

जिसके ताथ साथ डिस्ट्रिद्टस मे अन्युकेशान का सुपरण्हिजन (Supervision) हो अिन्तजाम मे कुछ तरककी हो, और हम अच्छो तरह से आगे बढ सकें, लोगों का कोआपरेश़न ( Co-operation ) हासिल कर सकें, अिसलिये अडन्हाओजर्स बॉडीज बनाने का हुकूमत ने डिक्लेअर ( Declare) कर दिया है, और कुछ दितों के बाद ये अँडव्हायजरीं बॉडोज बन जायेंगीं। अिसमे हुकूमत की यह पॉलिसी है कि लोगों के तमान सेक्शान्स आ जायें और अंज्युकेशान के काम को बिल्रा लिहाज किसी पार्टी या गूप या दूसरी और चीजों के आगे बढाने की कोशिरा की जाय।

अंक ऑनरेबल मेंबर ने वोकेशनल अेज्युकेशन (Vocational education) के बारे मे कुछ रिकायत की कि यहां का अेक वोकेरानल स्कूल हाटाकर सिकंदराबाद मे ले जाया गया है। मंने क्वश्चन अवर (Question Hour) मे अेक सवाल के सिलसिले मे ऊिसका जवाब दिया था में समझता हूं कि अिस ह्वालूस को मुतमओन करने के लिये वह् जवाब काफी है। हैदराबाद सिटी मे दो वोकेशनल स्कूल्स हैं, अेक हैदराबाद सिटी मे रखा गया है और अेक यहां से हटाकर सिकंदराबाद सिटी मे जहां दो लाख की बस्ती है कायम किया गया है। तो यह हिकायत करना कि अव्वाम की भलाओी नहीं देखते, अुसकी सहूलत को नहीं देखते तो मै यह् समझने से कासीर हूं कि क्या आखिर ऑँनरेबल मेंबर का यह खियाल है कि अुस गली मे जितने लोग रहते हैं क्या वही अव्वाम हैं ? सिकंदराबाद मे दो लाख को बस्ती है, क्या वह् अव्वाम नहीं है। अव्वाम का नाम लेकर कुछ भी रिकायत असेंब्ली मे पेशा कर देना मै समझता हूं जिस हालूस को शोभा देनेवाली बात नहीं है।

## भो. वहीं. डी. देश्रापांडे :-कास्टवाओज (Castewise ) शिकायत है।

श्री. देवीस्सग चह्हाण :-अगर कास्टवाओज शिकायत है तो बहां अंज्युकेशान डिपार्टमेंट है, हम यह्ं पर है आप मिल सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि जिस गलीवालों की शिकायत है, अुसको दूर किया जाय। लेकिन सिकंदराबाद मे दो लाख की आबादी मे यहां से अेक दोकेशनल स्कूल हटाकर वहां पर मुन्तकिल किया गया तो अुसमे हूकूमत ने कौनसी बडी नुकसान की बात की ? भिस अन्युकेशान डिपार्टंमेंट की स्कोम मे अेग्रोकल्वरलअज्युकेशन (Agricultural Education) केलियेकोली ज़गह नहीं हैं अिसके बारे मे श्रिकायत की गओी है। मै अुसके लिये खितनी ही वजाहत करना चाहता नूंकि ओप्रीकल्वरलटेकनें कःअेज्युकेशन(Agricultural Technical Education) का अेक ह्वायस्कूल डिपार्टमेंट को तरफ से परभणी मे चलाया जाता है। दूसरे और शोषे बगैरह्ह इरारक करके अुसको और बढाकर तरकी देने ेंकी हुकूमत की कोशिश है। और द्नसरे स्कूल्स के बारे मे जो हायस्कूल या मिडिए स्कूल मे लिबरल अंज्युकेशन (Liberal Education) दिया जाता है झुसुमे अग्रोकल्चरल बियास (Agricultural bias ) देने के लिये हुकूमत सोंच रही है और कुछ दिनों ? कें. बाद यह सकीम अव्वास के सामने आयेगी और फिर अुसको अंमल मे लाथा जायेगा।.

पाययव्हेट स्कूल्स को अेनकरेज़ (Encourage) करने की जो कोष्चिता हुक्ममंत्त की तरफ री होनी चाहिये अुसके बारे मे कहा गया। मै बिस बारे मे अितना ही कहुंगा कि चार पांच साल के

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पहले पव्लिक की तरफ से कोशिश्रा होती थी कि प्रायव्हेट हायस्कूल्स या मिडित्र सकूल्स निकलें। भुस वक्त अुनको हुकूमत की अिमदाद की जरूरत थी। आज हुकूमत की यह पॉलिस्सी है कि जितने ज्यादा पैमाने पर र्रायव्हेट स्कूल्स निकलते हैं अुमनको काफी अिमदाद दी जाय, और भुनको अेतकरेज किया जाय । हम अुनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा अिमदाद देना चाहते है। जिय तरह के रूल्स (Rules) ग्रने हैं अुस तरह से ग्राँट दी जाती है। लेकिन में देबता हूं कि ५-६ साल से या पुल्यिस ऊैक्रान के बाद से लोगों मे प्रायन्केट अिन्न्टीटयूशन्स (Private Institutions) निकालनेकी अिच्छा कुछ कम हो गआी है। हुकूमत को वह रिकायत है कि पक्लिक यहां पर सामने आना नही चाहती। कुछ कोशिशा होती है तो गन्न्ममेंट के ज्यादा स्कूल्स निकालनेके लिये होती है। और मै पह चीज हागुल के सामने अेज्युकेशन पॉल्खिसी के बारे मे रसना चाहता हूं कि बदकिस्मतीते यहां हैदराबाद में ओेज्युकेशान का जो डें्हलगपमेंट (Development) हुवा वह सिस तरह्त से हुआ कि कुछ हम ने प्रायक्टेट अेफर्टंस् (Private Efforts) को ज्यादा तरगीब नहीं दी, अुसको जरा पीछे रबने की कोरिश्र की औौर अब जब हालात बदले हुये है तो पक्लिक सामने नही आती। उुकूमत किमदाद करने के लिये तयार है लेकित किसभे पक्किक की कुछ ज्यादा झिमदाद नहीं हो सकती और नही हो रही है। अिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हुकूमत का जितना मी रुया अिस महकमेपर बर्च हो रहा है वह महदूद बेहताने सर्चं हो रहा है। पव्किक की तरफसे काफी एपया तालीमात पर लर्च होना चाहिये जितनी सरकारी सिमदाद होगी अुसके साथ पन्रिक की जानिब से कुछ डोनेशन भी आने चाहिये लेकिन वह् नहीं अा रहे हैं। पडोसी स्टेट के तालीम को देखते हुपे बेक चीज मे पब्लिक के सामते कौर हाबुस के सामने रखूंग़ कि बंबसी मे हुक्मतल की तरफ से प्रायव्टेट स्कूल्स को १२ करोड रुपये दिया जाता है, और वहां पर तालीमात पर कुऊ २१ करोड सपये बर्च होते हैं। यानी वहां ९ करोड एपयं पक्किक देती है अलग अल्ग तरीकेसे कुल फीस कुछ डोनेशेन्स और कुछ और तरीकों से पैषा जमा होता है। बहां पर हायस्कूल्स और कालेजेस यहां के जैसे सरकारी नहीं होते हैं। हमारे यहांपर डेन्हलपमेंट (Development) अैसा हुवा कि यहां की पब्किक बिन्हीटवयूरन्स आगे नही बढ सके बंबओी मे जो युनिन्हीसटटे अंज्युकेशन हैं अुसके लिये कुल $?$ करोड $१ ५$ लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। बुसमे १२ लाख रपयोंकी हुकूमत अिमदाद करती है और $\angle \circ-\langle ५$ लाख हपये फीस के तोर पर जमा होते हैं बंबधी मे याद रखने की चीज यह है कि झितनी बडी युनिन्हीसिटी है जिसके तहत कओी कॉंलेजे हैं, कदी साभिन्देस ( Sciences ) का वहां ट्रेनिग दिया जाता है, वह पर सिर्फ २२ ल्गाब रुपयं गण्हर्मेंटं किमदाद के तोर पर देती हैं। हमारे यहां पर तो $५ 0, ६ \circ$ लाख रुपें दियं जाते हैं। जोर हमारे यहांपर फीस भी बहुत कम है। १०-१५ साल पहले जो फीस यहां रखी गओो थी वही भाज भी कायम हैं कीसतें चार गुना बढ गयों, सब तरफसे निजाफा हुवा, लेकिन फीस में जिजाफा नहीं हुवा। अगर फीस बढाकी जाये तो यहां जो हमारे निनेखल हीडस्सं हैं, जो पब्लिक बोपीनीयन (Public opinion) को गालीड (Guide) करते हें, यह ही अुसकी मु ब्लालिफत करने के लिये तथार हो जाते हैं हम मेसे चंद सिर्फ जितना ही देलते हैं कि किसी तरह से हुकूमत की पॉर्मिसी की मुलालिफ़ित करें। पर्तिक का अिंटरेस्ट (Interest ) कितना है नेँगनल प्रोक्लेम्स (National Problems) क्या हैं, अिसपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। कगर हमारा यही रवेया रहा, तो मुके बर है कि हम अपने प्रॉल्केम्त हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। मै ऑॉनेंबल मेंबर ऑफ अपोश्कीशान को बतराना चाहता हूं कि सबसे ज्यादा खपया बिस मोहकमे पर सर्वं किया जां रहा है। धितना बर्चं करनें के बावजूद मैं यह्ह बता सकता हूं कि पांच दस साल मे हम अपने केज्यु-

केरान को टूसरे पडोसी स्टेटस् के बराबर नही ला सकते। अिसकी क्या वजह हैं पहा पर् तुकूमत ज्यादा पैसा देती है।यबंबधी और मद्रास की हुकूमतें अपने बजट का कुल र० फिसदी हिस्ना अंज्यकेशनपर खर्च करती है। हम यहां पर १६, १७ फिसदी खर्च करते है। हृम सिगल हैंडेंड (Single Handed) अिस अेज्युकेरान के प्रॉब्लेम को किस तरह से बढा सकते है ? तुकूमत के पास जो कुछ रुपया आता है वह सरकारी हायस्लूल्स और युनिव्हासिटी के लिये खर्च हो जाता है। बव्रऔ मे २? करोड के बजट मे से जो रुपया तालीमात पर खर्च होता है अुसमेसे १२ करोड रुपये हुकूमतं के तरफ से खर्च होते हैं, और करीब आधा खर्च पब्लिक करती है। यहापर अगर हम अेग्युकेनन को ज्यादा व्यापक स्वरूप मे आगे बढानेकी कोशिा करते है तो मै समझता हू कि चाहे कोओ पोलीटिकल पार्टीज हों, चाहे कोओी अलग खियालात के हो, अुन तमाम को अिस बात पर सोचना चाहिये की हमारी अंज्युकेशान की जो आमदनी हो रही है वह किस तरह से आगे बढे। हुक्रूमत अुस पर गौर कररही है। अलग अलग खियालात या अलग अलग पार्टीज के जो लिडर्स हैं अुनको अिन बातो पर सोंचना जरूरी है। तालीमात के बजट को अगर हम दूसरे जरीयेसे ज्यादा मजबूत नही बनाने है सो अुस वक्त तक हम अज्युकेशान प्रॉब्लेम अेक नेशानवाभिड (Nationwide) पैमाने पर हल नहीं कर सकते आज हम भलेही शिकायत करते रहे मदरसे खोलने के लिये हम डिमाडस् करते रहे बुनमे कोओी सदाकत नही है, असा मै नहीं कहता। शिकायत होनी चाहिये, लेकिन लोगों को जिस कौमी सवाल मे हिस्सा लेना चाहिये। असकेल्रिये पब्लिक तयार होनी चाहिये और हमे अुसे तयार करना चाहिये। बंबऔ मे मैट्रीक्यूलेशन क्लास (Matriculation class) के लिये छ: रुपय फीस ली जाती है। वहां तो गव्हर्नमेंट हायस्कूल्स नही है। जहा थे वहां भी बंद कर दिय गये है। अुनकी जगहपर नये नये प्रायव्हेट हायस्कूल्स खोले गये है। पूना मे डेककन कॉलेज था वह हुकूमत ने बंद कर दिया और वहां पर पोस्ट ग्रैज्यूओेट कोर्स (Postgraduate course) के लिये कॉल्जेज बना दिया गया । जहांतक हो सके पब्लिक के हाथ मे ঔंज्युकेशान दिया गया है। पष्लिक अिन्स्टीटयूशान्स (Public Institutions) वहां पर अच्छी तरहसे फीस लेती हैं, और सकूल्स के जितने अख- राजात होते हैं अुसका ज्यादा तर हिस्सा फीस से वसूल होता है। हम देखते है कि हमारे यहां मेट्रीक क्लास के लिये डेढ़ रुपया या दो रुपया फोस है। तो क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि मॅट्रीक के क्लास मे जितने भी लडके आते है वे सब गरीब होते है ? तो हमे अिन मसायल पर सोंचना चाहिये और हुकूमत अुसमे अकदाम करें तो अुसमे हर अेक का कोऑपरेशान होना चाहिये।.

दूसरे डिपार्टेमेंटस् के बारेमे कुछ बातें कही गयीं हैं। कोऑपरेटीव्ह से (Co-perative) जो ओेक्साबिज डिपॉझीट (Excise Deposit) निकाल लिये गये हैं, अिसके बारे मे मै कहुंगा कि कुछ्छ ग्रलकहमी की वजहसे असा सर्क्यू लर निकाला गया था, लेकिन हुकुमत ने फैसला कर दिया है कि लेक्साभिंज डिपाइीट्स और दूसरे डिपाझीट्स कोऑपरेटिव्ह बँक (Co-operative Bank) मे ही रखे जायेंगे। कुछ यह भी अेतराजात किये गये कि बिलेक्रान मे कोओपरेटिव्ह डिपर्टेमेंट के ओहदेदार मदाखलत करते हैं। लेकिन अँसी कोओी शिकायत मेर्रे पास नहीं आधी है। अगर कुछ औसे अेलीमेंटस् (Elements) गडबडी करना चाहें और कुछ अिरैंयूलॅरिटीज (Irregularities) क्रना चाहें और अुसकी दूर करने के लिये अगर कोओपरेटिव्ह डिपर्टमेंट
 (Interference) है। हर अक कोआपरेटिव्ह सोसायटी आजाद होती है। अुसका चेअरमन

अलग होता है। कुछ खास कोऑपरेटिव्ह सोसायटीज और सेट्रल बैन्स (Central I3anks)
 रेटिव्ह सोसायटीज अैसी हैं जिनसे कोऑपपरेटिव्ह डिपार्टमेट का या नाल के ओहदेदारो का ताल्कक नही है। वे तो बिल्कुल आशादाना व्यवहार कर सकतो है। जैसे वीव्हर्स कोऑपरेढित्र लोसाय्टो (Weavers Co-operative Society ) हैदरावाद कोऑपरेटिव्ह उसोमिझेगन (The Hyderabad Co-operative Association) या सेंट्रल युनिगन (Central Union) है अुसमे मै नहीं समझता कि कोधी असी शिकायत है कि कोआपपरेधिक्हि डिपर्टेंट के ओहद्देदार मदाखलत करते है और अच्छे काम को रोकने को कोशिरा करते है । कोओँपरंटिव्ह डिपार्टमेंय के बारे मे कुछ और भी छोटी मोटी बातें कहीं गजी लेकिन अुनका जवंब देना जह्री नहीं है।

फिशरीज डिपार्टमेट के बारे मे अंक ऑनरेबल मेंबर ने बडी अजीब और गरीब मेकमेन्डेशन (Recommendation) सामने रखी कि फिशरीज के लिये जो ४ लाख और कुछ हुजार रुपदा दिया जाता है वह्ट बिल्कुल वेस्ट (Waste) हो रहा है और अुसको किसी और अच्छे काम के लिय लगाना चाहिये। फिशरीज डिपार्टमेंट मे कुछ खामियां जहूर है अुसमे कुछ डिफेक्टस ( Defects ) है लेकिन अुनको दूर किया जा सकता है। अिसका मतलब यह नही है कि रिशरोज जैसा अहम और डेन्हलपिग डिपार्टमेंट (Developing Department) बद करने को रेकमेडेशान रखो जाय। अगर अुन्होन यह स्पोर्टिव्ह रेकमेडेशन (Sportive Recommendation) लाओ है तो भुसको मैं भी स्पोटिव्ह स्पिरिट (Sportive Spirit) मे लेना चाहता हू। लेकिन वाकअी संजीदगी साथ वे अिसको पेश कर रहे है तो मे भुनसे कहुंगा कि अेक जर्तबा वे फिर से अुस पर गौर करें।

दूसरे मार्केट डिपार्टेमेंट ( Market Department) के बारे में कुछ छोटो छोटो बातें कहीं गीं। अुन तमाम का यहां पर जिक्र करना मै जरूरी नहीं समझता।

मैं अुम्मीद करता हूं कि जो अमेंडमेंटस् रखे गये हैं वे वापिस लिये जायेंगे और डिमांडस् को पास किया जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motions for reductions of Grants to vote.

> Demand No. 21 (Head of Account 37) Education Rs. 4,75,76,000.

## Policy of University and Secondary Education

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

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Working of Primary and aided Schools
Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

Budget-Demands for Granks Hiblinche 3\%
The Motion was. by leave of the House, withdrasn.
Working of Midile avd Hicia Schiveis
Shri J. Anand Rao: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House. withdrawn.
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions
Shri V.D. Deshpande: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Scales of Pay of Primary School Teachers
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
100."

The Motion was negatived.
Pclicy regarding Agricultural and Technical Education

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

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn, Working of the Offices of the Inspectors of Schools

Shri Ankush Rao Ghare: Sir, I beg leave of the House, to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Education-Expansion Scheme.
Mr. Speaker : The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No: 21 be reduced by Rs. 100 ."

The Motion was negatived.

Shri Abdul Rahman: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Introduction of regional language as medium of instruction in Colleges

Mr. Speaker: The question is :
" That the grant under Demand No. 21 be reduced by Re. 1."

The Motion was negatived.
Demand No. 27 (Head of Account 40)-I-Marketing Department Rs. 1,00,100.

The Scheme for Improvement of Agricultural Marketing in India.
Shri Ankush Rao Ghare: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
The formation of Market Committees.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. $2 \%$ be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.
The ineffictency in Marketing Department
Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House withdrawn.
Demand No. 28 (Head of Account 21) Veterinary Rs. 20,01,000

The inefficient working of the Veterinary Department

Budget-Demands for Grants 14th March, 1953. 875
Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Demand No. 29 (Head of Account 42) Co-operation Rs. $20,93,000$

Policy regarding uplift of Gonds.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 29 be reduced by Rs. 100 ".

The Motion was negatived.
Working of Taluk Agricultural Co-operative Association and District Co-operative Corporation.

Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

## Progress of Co-operative Movement

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

The Motion was by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Demand No. 31 (Head of Account 43 B)-FisheriesRs. 4,02,100.

Functioning of the Fisheries Department.
Mr. Speaker : The questions is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 31 be seduced by Rs. 3,75,000."

The Motion was negatived.
Inefficient functioning of the subordinate offices
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 81 be reduoed by Rs. 100 ""

The Motion was negatived.
The administration of the Department.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 31 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount of Rs. 5,25,34,200 under Demands Nos. 20, 21, 27, 28, 29 and 31 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

The Motion was Adopted.
(As directed by Mr. Speaker the motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below).

Demand No. 20-Archaeological, Meteorological<br>Departments and Museum

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

## Demand No. 21-Education

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,76,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

## Demand No. 27-Marketing

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,100 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

Budget-Demands for Grants 14th March. 1953.
Demand No. 28-Veterinary
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,01,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st of March, 1954."

Demand Nc. 29-Co-operation
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. $20,93,000$ be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

Demand No. 31-Fisheries
" That a sum not exceeding Rs. $4,02,100$ be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for the payment during the course of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954."

Mr. Speaker: As regards timings of our Session, we shall work from 3 p.M. to 8 P.M. on 18th. This will hold good only for that day. We shall decide on that day our future timings.
4. $45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1953.


[^0]:    *106 (142) Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote (Chaderghat) : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

    ## (a) What is the amount sanctioned for the High Court Library?

[^1]:    *121 (166) Shri Srihari : Will the hom. Minister for Law and Endowments be pleased to state :
    (a) The number of religious institutions receiving Government grants in Adilabad district?

