

Friday<br>26th February, 1954

# HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES Official Report 

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# THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 

Fi iday. 26th February, 1954. The House met at Half past Eight of the Clock.
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

## Questions and Answers

## (See Part I)

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

Mr. Speaker: I nominate the following members to:-
(1) Panel of Chairmen

1. Shri Annarao Ganamukhi
2. Shrimati Masooma Begum
3. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
4. " M. Rami Reddy
(2) Committee an Privileges
5. Shri Devisingh Chauhan (Chairman)
6. "S. L. Newasekar
7. "Veerendra Patil
8. "Shukur Baig
9. ", K. Venkat Ram Rao (Peadamunugal)
10. "Mutyala Rao
11. "Katta Ram Reddy
12. "A. Raj Reddy

(4) Committee on Petitions
13. Shrimati Rajmani Devi
14. Shri Narendar
15. ", Abdul Rahman
16. " Ganpatrao Waghmare
(5) Subordinate Legislation Committee
17. Shri Jagannathrao Chanderki (Chairman)
18. , R.B. Deshpande
19. MMammed Ali
20. "P. Pulla Reddy
21. "Murlidhar Rao Kamtikar
22. ", G. Ramlingam
23. " K. Venkatrama Rao (Chinnakondur)
24. " B. D. Deshmukh
25. " K. Ananth Reddy
26. "Sham Rao Naik
(6) Legislative Assembly Rules Committee

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

by clause 2 of Article 208. As the rules are to be framed by the house. I feel it is high time to constitute a committee to draft the rules. I therefore, nominate the following members to the said committee under my Chiarmenship.

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

## Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants

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

Demand No 6-Reciipts from Eleiticity sihemes wooking Expenses -Rs. 51,89,000.

The Minister for Public Works \& Labour (Dr. G.S. Melkote): I beg to move :
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. $51,89,000$ under demand No. 6 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954.. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Demand No. 10 -Construction of Irritation Wotho demiRs. $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 6 , 0 0 0}$.

Dr., G. S. Melkote; I beg to mofe?



several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Demand No. 11-Capı̂tal outlay on multipurpose River Schemes-Rs. 1,89,000.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : I beg to move:
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,000 under demand No. 11 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Demand No. 12-Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes-Rs. $9,18,000$.

Dr. G. S. Melkote: I beg to move:
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,18,000 under demand No. 12 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defrey the several charges that would come for payment during the year ending 31st March 1954. The demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh '".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

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

## Working of Electricity Schemes.

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


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Supplementary Demands for Grants.
Working of the ${ }^{7}$ District Power House with farticular reference to Nizamabad district.

Shri K. Annanth Reddy (Balkonda): I beg to move: "That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1 ". Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demands of the workers of the Electricity Department
Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:
"That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1 ".
Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Working conditions of Electricity Department Workers. Shri V.D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): I beg to move:
"That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1 ". Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Working of Elextricity Department in Khammam Shri B. Krishnaiah (Khammam-General) : I beg to move : "That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1 ". Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Handing over of district Electric Power Adninistration to Municipalities.

Shri A. Laxminarasimha Reddy (Wardhannapet): I beg to move:
"That the grant under demand No. 6 be reduaed by Re. I".
Mr. Spealker : Motion moved.

> Demand No. 10 Construxtion of Irrigation Whats, Etc.,-Rs. $18,06,000$.

Delay in talking up Irrigation Works especially of Minor Imigatien:
Shat G. Sreeramut (Manthani): L bec to move:
"Hatthe grantunder demand No 10 be reduced by Rts. 100 ".


Breached tanks and construction of anicuts in Adilabad district

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy (Nirmal-Gentral) : I beg to move :
"That the grant under demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Neglect of Breached tanks in the State
Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur) : I beg to move:
"That the grant under demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1.'.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Failure of the Government to give their attention to the Minor Irrigation Works

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

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Kamli and Talrear Project
Shri Ramrao Aurgaonkar (Georai) : I beg to move:
, $s$ That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. $1^{29}$.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved:
Working of Tuugabhadra Project
Shri Abdur Rahman (Malakpet) : I beg to move:
Whate the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by
w
Wh hoxom yoned:

Compensation for the land to be submerged under the Musi Project
Shri Arutla Laxminarasimha Reddy: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

> Construction of Musi Project

Shri K. Venkat Rama Rao (Chinna Kondur): I beg to mive:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Purna Project.
Shri V.D. Deshpande: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Minor Irrigation Works in Aurangabad district
Shri B. D. Deshmukh (Bakhirdan-General): I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

> Demand No. 11-Capital outlay on Multipurpose Biver Schemes-Ris. 1,89,000.

Progress of Multipurpose River Sohemes
Shri Bhagzonmao Bonallear (Bomath-Gmerol) Iteg to move:
 Re ${ }^{2 n}$


## Godavari North Canal Project

Shri Daji Shanker Rao (Adilabad): I beg to move:
" That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1 ".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Demand No. 12-Capital Outlay on Eleciricity Schemes-9,18,000.

Progress and Working of Electricity Schemes
Shri A.Y. Kavade (Kallam) : I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Provision of electricity to Nizamabad district under the Nizam-
sagar Hydro-electric Scheme sagar Hydro-electric Scheme

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:
"That the grant unde. Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1 ".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

















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






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# Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants. 












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

Shit Antuginao Oasane: We will utilise that time here tmily That is better.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: I feel there should be rec:ss.
Shri S. Ramanadham (Hanumkonda): I suggest that recess must be given because it will be convenient for others to attend.

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

Shri S. Ramanadham: I am suggesting to them, Sir.
Dr. G. S. Melkote: Myself and the Agriculture Minister have both to give our replies.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one demand pertaining to the Minister for Agriculture. As such we can continue without recess.
[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.]
 Construction () ) الكا Supplementary) ) ( of Irigation (T) demand









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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.



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Shri G. Sriramuli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will limit myself to a pritioismo of Government's policy in regard to major and minor irigation projects. I am greatly pained to nota that since many years, the matter of attention to minep irrigation projects has been left in the lurch by the Covern ment and it has not paid any heed to the sugges ions of others. I am not opposed to major projects as sueh, zad lian one Who believe, that major projects are necessary for the building of the nation for mproying the economic conditions of the owese and for mareasing production In agriculture Dutwore seme ther, dovernmont must allot a major PH

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

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Will the hon. Member please mention the figure?

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

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

 अणि तलवार धरणांचा अुल्लेब आहे. या धरणांच्या संबंबी सरकार के काँहीं करतला कीें स्या
 projects ) होस नसेे तरी मायनर प्रॉजेक्टस् (Minor projects ) होगू षकतात, व चे जेये होलू शाकव असतील ते थैताबडतोंब पूर्ण कर्यबयास पांहिजेत परंतु सरकारचा


मराठवाडयामध्यें अक्सपर्टस्त् ( Experts ) पाठवून माहिती मिळनिल्री तर को⿳ें कोठें मायनर प्रॉजेक्टस् होभूं इकतात तें सरकारला कळेल. पण सध्याचें सरकार आपसांतील भांडणांत आणि पार्टिबाजीत गुंतलें आहे. जनतेच्या हितोपयोगी ज्या योजना आह्टेत, ज्यामूळें अामचा देश समृद्ध होओील अरा गोष्टींकडें सरकार दुरंक्ष करीत आहे. सर्व लक्ष पॉवर पॉलिटिक्स ( Power politics ) कडें केंदित करणें चांगले नाहीं. मला सांगावयाचें आहे की ज्या छोटचा छोटथा योजना मराठवाडधांत निघूं हकतात, त्या हातीं घेतल्या व पूर्ण केल्या, तर जनतेचा मूलभूत प्रशन जरी सुटला नाहीं, तरी निश्चितपणें ज्यास्त जमीन पाण्यास्तली भिजून दुष्काळी भागाचा फायदा होधील.

बीड जिल्हयामध्यें छोटे छोटे प्रॉजेक्टस् निष्षू र्रक्तात. अेवेँच नर्हें वर तैषीक समता स्पा योजनांना सक्रीय हातभार लावावयाला तयार आहें. त्यांचे म्हणणों अयें अांहें कीं सरकारने जर योजना हार्ती घेतल्या तर आम्ही गांवकरी लोकही त्याला कर्जाच्या ख़ानें म्हणा किंवा जितर सकाने
 क्रेहमीं मद्त द्वेष्यास्त तबार असतें.

कांबद्धीचे जे धरेण आादे ते आष्टी वालुक्यांत असून त्यामुळंँ अनेक अेकर जमीन भिजणार आहे घ त्यालम २०० लक्ष रुसे खर्च येणार अन्हे. ससेंच तलवार धरुणासाली तीन ह्जार अंकर जमीन
 दैसील खाले होत्यें पण सब्या ते बंद असल्यासारबें दिसतें. सरकारजवक्ठ जर पैसा नसेल तर पूष्काबी फंडामधून ही धरणें पूरी करावींत अघी माझी सरकारल सूचना आहे.

ब्वष्टी तारुका ह्रा दुष्काळी विभाग आहे. नेयें दर्षा दोंन वर्षाग़ दुष्काळ पडतो, व तेथील लोषांची परिस्थिति नेंहमी नुष्काठग्रस्त असते बेवछँच नव्हें तर गतवर्षी मराठवाड्यांत जो दुष्काळ पड्रल होता त्याचा परिणाम अजूनहि या तालुक्यातून गेला नाहीं. अजूनहि ते तें गुरांना प्यावयास





 भाणि परकारी अषिकान्यांनी पैझाची करी अुघळपट्टी केली आहे. म्हणून मला सरकारला चांगाबयाये ब्याहे कीं अभा योजना हाती बेताना हैं पाहिकें पाहिजें कीं पैशाचा योज्य काणि काटकहरीनें युपययोग होता वाहे कीं नाहीं-

छोवटों मला माननीय मंत्यांचें ऊक्ष मराठवाडचाकडें वेधून ल्यांना नम्र विनंती करावयाषी आहे .मीं ल्यांनी नराठवाडघांत छोट्या छोट्या घरणांची कामें अगोदर ह्वातीं घेलून पूर्णं कराबीं. मल्भ भाशा आहे कीं ते माझ्या विनंतीचा योग्य विचार करी़ह .िितके बोलून मी आपपलें भाषण ब्रमाप्त करते.

श्री. भगवान राव बोरकार :-अध्यक्ष महाराज, मासी स्वनःःी कटमोलने दे द्गाने विलेष कारण म्हणजें आता पर्यंत आपल्या राज्यांत निरनिराठचा योजना आख़प्यांत आल्या आह्टेन. व्यंत महखाची योबना तुंगभद्रा योजना ही होय. ती पूर्वीच्या सरकारनें सुरु केली होनी, आणिण धोडा फार पंसा बंं करून काम सुरू केलें होतें. हथा योजनेचें ? जून १९५३ रोजीं अुद्धाटन झालें. हथा मुळं जवळ जवळ्ठ 3400 अेकर जमीन पाज्याखाली आली. माभ ल्या किकारी शंतकरी या योजनेचा पूर्ण अुपयोग करून घेत नहींत. ज्या दृष्टीनें मरकारनें ही योजना आखली ल्या दृष्टीनें झेतकन्याल त्याचा फायदा होत नहीं. म्हणून ही योजना कोणत्या रितीनें सफल होओल, शेतकन्यांची अुनती करी होजील, यावा विचार करून ल्या प्रमाणें सरकारनें तेये परिस्थिति निर्माण करावी. अद्यापहि २५०० अेकर जमीन पाण्याखाली यावयाची आहे. सध्याच्या सरकारला ज्याला आम्ही गोकझाही सरकार म्हणतो, अधिकारावर येभून दोन वर्ष पूर्ण झालीं आहेत. परंतु या सरकारनें कांहीं प्रगति केलेली दिसत नाहीं.ं. गोकांत अुल्साह आहे. सरकारच्या योजनांना भदत करण्याची जिच्छा आहे. अरी परिस्थिति असतांना तुंगभन्रा योजनेचा शेनकरी फायदा बेखुं शकक नाहींत, याला कारण काय ? मल असें खेदाने म्हणावे लागते कीं सरकारनें तेथें अनुकूल परिस्थिति निर्माण केली नाहीं. द्या भागांतील लोकांना पाण्याखाल्लिल जर्मीनीची शेती करी करारी पाची माहिती नाहीं. सरकारनें ती माहिती पुरविली पाहिजे. अशा तन्हेनी सर्व अनुकूल परिस्थिति तेथे निर्माण केली तर हैदराबाद राज्याची भरभराट होओल.

काल मुष्य मंत्यांनी, राजप्रमुखांच्या अंड्रेसवर, क्षालेल्या चर्चेल अुत्तर देताना असें सांगितले कीं सरकार वर टीका करावी पण ती रास्त असायला पाहिजें. मला त्यांना सांगावयानें आहे कीं भामयी टीका रास्तज असते. तुमनें सरकार लोकांच्या भावनेल्रा धहलन चाल्त नाहीं. तुमच्या जोरणांत अात्मीयत्ता नाहीं, तेन्हां आम्ही या सरकारला लोकराही सरकार कसें म्हणावें?

सष्याच्या पंच वर्षिक योजनेंमध्यें हैदराबादच्या मराठवाडा तेलंगण; अाणि कर्नाटक या तीन शागांदैकीं मेजर प्रॉजेक्टस् तेलंगणांत जास्त काबलें आहेत. कर्नाटकमध्यें जास्त स्कौमस् नहींत पणि मराठवाडधाकडून जोराची मागणी. आहे म्हणून तेथें छोट्या स्कीमस् काठण्यानें सरकार आएवासन देत आहे. ज्या प्रमाणें आपण रडट्या ह्हान मुल्यानें अभ्रू पुसावेतेत तसेंच सरकार मराठपथियाें अम्यू पुसत आहे. मराठवाउ्यांत सर्वात जास्त दुल्ञिक्षिलेला भांग असेल तर तो परभणी




 पोठी योजनक कासल्यासिवाय लोकांची स्थिती सुष्मरफ्रा नाहीं.

[^0]निधाला असतां फायनान्स नाहीं असें सांगणें लोकशाही म्हणविणान्या सरकारला झोभत नाहीं जनता तें अंकून घेणार नाहीं．वास्तविक पाहतां जनता सरकारला शाक्य ती मदत करावयाला तयार असताना सरकारनें पुढाकार घेभू नयें हें बरोबर नाहीं．परवां शाळेच्या स्कीमस् तयार झाल्या－ त्यांत देशी उ मराठवाडचाकडें दुछेक्ष के⿳े人口ं अहें．सरकार मराठवाडचाची जाणून बुजून अवहेल्ला करीत आाहे कीं काय अरी रांका मनांत आल्याशिवाय रहात नाहीं．तेथोल लोकांची मागणी त्याय्य आहे．

परभणी जिल्हयाची परिस्थिति सर्वंच बाबतींत निराशाजनक आहे．शिक्षणाच्या बाबतींतहि त्याकडें दुर्लक्षच केलें गेलें आहे．नांदेड जिल्हचामच्यें कंपलसरी अंज्युकेघन（Compulsory education）सुरू केलें पण परभणी जिल्हयांत फक्त बारा चौदा सेड्यांना रापठा मिळाल्या बहेत．अशीन्न परिस्थिती राहिली तर आम्ही बजेट वर कडक टीका केल्या शिवाय राहपारं नाहीं－

पूर्णा योजनेबद्दल प्रशन काबल्ला तर काम्हाल्य सांगण्यांत आलें की ती योजना मघ्यवर्ती सरकार कहे मंजूरीसाठीं पार्ठविली पाहिजे．मला असें सांगावयाचें आहे की ती ताबडतोव हानी घंभून पूर्ण．करावयाला पाहिजे．परमणी जिल्हयांत जशी पूर्णा नदी आहे तशाच जितरहि छोट्या मोठ्या नब्रा आहेत．ब्यांच्यावरहि मायनर प्रॉजेक्टस् बांधले तर ल्यांचा शेतीकरिता अपयोग होझूं रकतो． सरकारनी आर्थिक परिस्पिती बाधीट असेल तर जनता सरकारला वाटेल ती मदत द्यावयाला तथार आहे．

हैंदराबाद राज्याला बेलफेअर（ Welfare）राज्य करावयाचे है शब्द बर तुम्हाला खरें करावयाचें असतील तर जनतेची आथिक च सामाजिक परिस्थिती सुधारावयास －पाहिजे．जनता तुमन्यारीं सहकार्य करावयाला तयार आहे．शोवटी माझी मुल्य मंख्यांना असी कळक्ठीची विनंती आहे कीं पूर्णा योजना १९५५ साला पयंत म्हुणजें याच पंचवर्वाषक योजनेंत पूर्ण करा．तसेंच जनतेच्या सवरंगीण अुऩतीच्या योजनाहि ताबडतोब हातीं ध्या．बितके बोलून मी आपलें भाषण पुरे करतो：
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Shri M. Buchiah: Mr. Speaker; Sir, I have moveda cut motion under Demand No. 10 to discuss delay in taking up irrigation works, especially, minor irrigation. Even though a sum of Rs. $18,06,000$ has been demanded under the above Demand, when I went through the details, I was strprised to find that the amount was set apart only for medium-size irrigation. I thought that at least some amount must have been allotted for the repair of breached tanks; but to my utter surprise, that was not the case.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, We find all over the Hyderabad Stateand more especially in Telengana--a number of breached tanks, renning to few thousands. Every year, we see a huge number of tanks getting breached due to heavy rains. But the Government neither pays attention to these breached tanks ner has it got a regular policy to see that the tanks that are getting breached are duly repaired. 1 am not particularly referring to tanks that have gat breached a year or couple of years back; but I am referring to tanks that have breached about 10 or even 15 years back. It is a pity that no attention is paid by Government to these breached tanks.

As all hon. Members are aware, the development of Telengana mostly depnets on minor irrigations, and if no proper attention is paid to the repair of breached tanks, 1 am afraid, we are going to face a day whon there will be no tanks at all. Last year when I raised this point. the then P.W.D. Minister was goed cnough to assure the House that they were pressing for some assistance from the Central Government. He also said that the breached tanks would be repaired within some schodulcd time. But when I made some representations to the P.W.D. Minister with regerd to some of the breached tanks in my constituency, Sirpur, he directed me to go to the

Irrigation Branch; and when I approached the Irrigation Branch, to my utter disappointment, I was informed that no prorision had been made during last year. However, I was assured that something would be done in the current year. Any how, we are going to get the Budget for 1954 shortly, and it it is for us to judge whether anything tangible is going to be done in this regard. Nevertheless, 1 should like to point out here that unless we take up the repair of these breached tanks quickly, I am afraid, our Grow More Food campaign will not be so successful as we anticipate. It will take years and years for us to attend to the several medium-size and major-size projects; but if we have got enough funds in our hands, more attention should be paid towards minor irrigation works so that the repair of the breached tanks could be effected within a few months' time: Thereby production could be increased to a very great extent. I would request the hon. P.W.D. Minister to see that the amount promised by the Central Government is obtained at a very early date. I hope and trust that the work on breached tanks will be taken up in any case before the of 1954.

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भी. ह्ही. डी. देशपांडे :- मिम्टर स्पीकर सर, ये नमाम चानें वजट पर उनलत्र डननगन



 किसी जिलाके में जानवूझकर हों, या अनजाने हो, प्राजंभट्ट् के काम बहुन ज्याध्रा वुर किये गयें, और किमी भिल्गाे में नहुन कम हुअ। मे अपनी पार्टी की ह्द्य नक जिन वानों 习习ं नरक, हृमारी रियामत के अंदर जो मेहननकश अव्वाम है झुनका विम नरहमे फायद्या हो मकना हैं जियी दृष्डीये बुनियावी मवाल्ल की तरफ, देखना चाहना हूं। में कहुंगा कि जहां जहां कहन है वहां के हाल्क्यान को हुस्त्त करनें के लिये प्रॉजेकटस् की जहरत थी या नही, अिय क्हिह्हाज मे जिस प्रश्न की नरफ हुकूमन को देषना चाहिये। अिसी तरह से कर्माइअल ओरियाज (Commercial areas ) में प्रफजेक्टस् को शुरू किया जाय तो कॉमर्सं को बढाने मे हम किस तरह से मदद पहुंचा सकने हैं अुम उप्टीसे मी ङिस सवाल की तरफ देखना चाहिये। आज दुनिया के अंदर मआारी लिह्हाज मे हो या मियाम्म निह्हाज से हो डीसेंट्रल्ञयजेशन ( Decentralisation) की तरफ ज्यादा नवज्जंह दी जा रही है। मं मानता हूं कि चंद चीजों के लिये सेंट्रकायजेश्र करना पडता है, लेकिन आम तोर पर डीसेंट्रल्खायजेरान को अहमियत दी जा रही है। जिस लिह्हाज से मआारी तौर पर किसी झिलाके में थोडा सा हिस्सा डेवलप ( Develop) ) हो और बाकी न हो तो वह कहांवक सही हो सकता हैं अिस लिहाज से भी हमको सोचना चाहिये। निजाम के जमाने मे हैदराबाद रियासत में जो प्रॉजेक्टस् का प्ल़ान ( Plan ) रखा गया था बुसमे मेजर प्रॉजेक्टए् ज्यादातर तेलंगाने और कर्नाटक में शुरू किये गये थे। अुस वक्त यह किस नुक्सेनिगाह से किया गया या युसके बारे में में कुछ नही कह सकता । लेकिन अुसका नतीजा यह हुआा कि कुछ विलाकों को बिल्कुल नजरंदाधाज किया गया । निजाम के जमाने में विस तरह की बात होने के बाद वेलोटी साह्व
 बुनमेसे कुछ अात्र की हुकूमत में मौजूद हैं बौर कुछ निकल भये हैं। लेकिन जब पाघसाला प्रोषाम तथ किया गया अुसी वक्त हर जगह की ह्रलत देखकर बडे प्रॉजेक्टर्य् की कहां पर अ्याया अधरत है





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की क्य या विक्रय शक्ति क्या है, वहां बेपार की हालत क्या है, अिन सारी चीजों को अेक साय सोंचकर यह्तय किया जाना चाहिये कि जुम अलाके में प्रॉंजेक्ट बनाना चाहिये या नहीं। खासकर जो कहत के भिल्गके हैं अुनके बारे में तो हम अपने सिर्फ फायदे के लिह्हाज से नहीं सोच सकते । सब अिलाकों की तरक्की अंक साथ समान रूप से हो बिस क्हिाज से अगर सोंचा जाता तो वेलोडी हुकूमत ने जो पूर्णा धरण लिया था अुमको पांचसाला पो प्राम में लिया जा सकता था। लेकिन भुसको नही ल्रिया गया। अिसीलिये हाभुस के अंदर अिस तरह के ख्यालात का अिजहार किया जा रहा हैं और इक जाहिर किया जा रहा है कि कुछ अिलाकों को जानबूझकर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। मं यह कहना चाहता हू कि पार्टों के लिह्हाज से किसी संकुचित भावना से हम भिस सवाल की तरफ नही देखना चाहते । हम यह् भी नही समझते कि किसी खास धिलके में प्रॉजेक्टस् ज्यादा हुुे या किसी में कम हुझे तो अुससे किसानों का सवाल हल होने में मदद मिलनेवाली नहीं है। लेकिन हम जितना ही चाहते हे कि सब को प्रगति करने के लिये जो साधन या सुविधाओं हम देते हैं वह समान रूप से दिये जाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। ताकि सब लोग समान रूप से आगे बढ़ सकें। लिसी दृष्टीसे पूर्ण धरण के प्रश्न को में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। साल डेढ साल पहले जब मैने अिस प्रश्न को सभागृह के सामने रखा था तो पी. उब्ल्यू. डी. मिनिस्टर ने यह जवाब दिया था कि पांचसाला प्लॉन में हम बिसको नहीं रब सके, लेकिन बंबऔी और देहली में जो हैदराबाद हालुसेस्त हैं युनको बेचकर जो पैसा हासिल होगा अुससे पूर्णा धरण का काम हम शुरू करेंगे। हेकिन आज राजप्रमुख के अेड्रेस में या सप्ल़्रीमेंटरी डिमांडज (Supplementary Demands )के स्टेटमेंट में में यह कहीं पर मी नहीं देख रहा हूं कि वह हाबुसेसे बेचे गये हैं या नहीं, वह बेंचे जानेवले हैं या नहीं, कौर ले़े़े गये तो धुसका पैसा बिस प्राँजेक्ट के लिये खर्च किया जानेवाला है या नहीं। जिसके बाद मिनिस्टर • साहब ने तमाम अंम्. अेल्. अेज. को खत लिखकर बताया कि हुकूमत अब सब्वा तीन करोड का लोन फ्लोट (Float ) कर रही है, और अुसमे जो पैसा आयेगा वह मराठवाडे पर खर्चं किया जायगा। लेकिन जिसके बारे में भी राजप्रमुख के अंड्रेस में या अिस सम्ल्जीमेंटरी बज़ट के स्टेटमेंट में कोभी भुल्डेस नही है कि अब तक कितना पैसा आया है, और बिस लोन के बारे में क्या हुआ हैं और बुसका क्या किया जानेवाला है। में आशा करता हां कि पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. मिनिस्टर अिन चीजों को हायुस के सामने स्पष्ट कर देंगे। पूर्णा घरण का सिर्फ घमीन को भिगाने के लिये ही बिस्तेमाल नढीं हो सकता, बल्कि ह्रायड्रो विलेक्ट्रिक पाँवर (Hydro-electric power) के लिये भी भुसका बिस्त्वेमाल किया जा सकता हैं। यह धरण पूरा होने पर ? लाब 40 हजार अेकड जमीन सींची चा्यरी। बिसी तरह से परमणी जिले में सेंड धरण मी अगर पूरा किया जाय तो २८ लाख़ बेकह जमीन भिगानी जा सकती हैं। मराउवाढे के अंदर बिस तरह की स्वीम्स अमल में लानी जा



और शिराली, और fिन पर ७ लाख २० हजार रुपये का खर्च बताया गया है। लेकिन यह चीज हमारे सामने नहीं आओी कि पैसा मंजूर होनें के बाद जिन स्कीम्स का काम शुरु होनेवाला है या यह काम पहल⿳े से ही शुरु हो गया है, और अगर शुरू हो गया है तो किस हद तक काम हो गया है। झिसके लिये ये साढेसात लाख रुयये पूरे होने वाले हैं या और ज्यादा पैसा लगगेा? मं अुम्मीद करता हूं कि पी. डब्न्यू. डी. मिनिस्टर किन सब बातों पर रोशानी डालेंगे।

मूसा प्रॉजेक्ट के बारे में भी यहां पर सियालात का अिजहार किया गया। वहां भी फॅमिन ( Famine ) का मसला होने की वजहा से बिस प्रॉजेक्ट को वहां शुरू किया गया था, और यह् जो काम किया गया है वह्ह बहुत मुनासिब है।

अिसके बाद प्रॉजेकटस् को पूरा करने के किये पैसे का सवाल हमारे सामने आता है। कल ही बुस तरफ के किसी ऑनॉरेबल मेंबर ने कहा कि अपोजीशान की तरफ से हर वक्त निजाम का पैसा लिया जाय, जागीरदारों का पैसा लिया जाय, जिस तरह की बातें दोहराओ जाती हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं भाता कि जब हमारी पूरी आमदनी का करीब अेक दशांश हिस्सा फुजूल जा रहा है तो अुसकी तरफ हम हाबुस की तवज्जेह न दिलायें तो क्या करें? क्या अिस वैसे का अुपयोग करने की मांग न करते हुले अब्वामसे ज्यादा टॅक्सेस लेनेपर ही जोर देते रहें ? जब तक भिस तरह का गैरजहूरी खर्च बंद नहीं किया जा सकता तब तक जनता भी टैक्स्स् को बढाने के लिये अनुमति नहीं दे सकती हैं, और ना धुसुको बर्दाशत कर सकती है। हालुस में बार बार बत्ताया जाता है कि निजाम के पीव्ही पर्सं ( Privy purse) के 40 लाख रुपये तुंगभद्रा प्रॉजेक्टस के लिये बिना किसी सूद के किस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं। में यह पूछता हूं कि जब निजाम का यह पैसा किस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है तो पायगा वगैरा जागीरात के बडे बडे जागीरदारों को हर साल जो ओेक लास से लेकर दस लाख तक का ख्यया काम्पेन्सेशन (Compensation) या कम्युटेशेन (Commutation) के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है वह बिना सूद के ह्रोन पर लेकर बिन कांमों करे लिये क्यों नहीं लगाया जा सकता? में मानता हूं कि कॉन्स्टीटयूचन के मुलाबिक बीये क्रा










> Discu,ion and Toting on
> Supplementary Demands
> for Grants.

पैमा हासिल करेगे तो आपकी स्कीम्म पूरी की जा मकती है। जिस सिल्यमिले में वहा की सियार्मी पार्टियो या स्थानिक स्वराज्य सस्थाओं की मदद ली जा सकती है, ओर अुनके मगविरें से डिस्ट्विक्ट डेन्हलपमेट लोन्म (District developm n lo ns ) की अेक स्कीम तैयार कर के पेमा जमा किया जा सकना है, और अुन्ही के मराविरे से अिम्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। यह अंक और तरीका हैं जिसमे हम वहा के प्रांजेक्टम् गुरू कर सकते है। खिन दो तरीकों को अिस्तेमाल कर के हमारा फायनान्म का मवाल हल किया जा सकता है। कल पूर्ण धरण के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से ख्यालात का अिजह्हार किया गया, अुससे मुझे काफी मायूसी हुदी। अुन्होने कहा मं अुम्मीद कर रहा हू, असा हो सकता है, शागयद होगा। अगर वे साफ साफ कहते तो हमं आज कुछ ज्यादा भरोसा होता। लेकिन अुन्होने सिर्फ अुम्मीद दिलाडी। बिससे मे समझता हूं कि आयंदा
 साहब ने कह्या था कि बंब今ी और देहली मे जो हैद्वराबाद हायुमेक्ष हैं अुनको नेचकर जो पैसा हासिल होगा अुसको बिस्तेमाल किया जायगा। लेकिन अब तक बह नही हो सका है, और अव हुकूमतेहिद की राय और मराविरे पर अिन चीजों को छ्छोड दिया गया है। अिसीलिये मुदे शक है कि पचवर्वापक योजना में भी ये चीजे आ सकती है या नही। मे कहुंगा कि बंबओ और देहली के हैदराबाद हाधुमेस को बेचकर अुस पैसे से पूर्णा धरण या दीगर प्रॉजक्टस् के कामों को हाथ में लिया जाय, ताकि जो काम अब तक पूरे नही हो सके वे आधिदा हो सकेंगे। मेने पहले ही साफ बताया था कि तेलगाना, मराईवाडा या कर्नाटक अिस दृष्टीसे हम जिस मसले की तरफ नही देखना चाहते। हेकिन रियासत मे जो बॅकवर्ठ ओरियाज ( Backward areas ) है अुनकी तरक्की की जानी चाहिये जिस दृष्टीसे बिस मसले की तरफ देखते है। हो सकता है कि जिन अरियाज में से अेक अेरिया ही नही बल्कि अेक जिले का कुछ हिस्सा फॉर्वर्ड (Forward) हो, और कुछ हिस्मा बकवर्ड हो। असी हालत मे मिर्फ फॉर्वंड अरियाँ को ही पैसा दिया जाय और अुसीका डेन्हल्भमेट किया जाय तो वह्ट सही नही हो सकता। सब विभागों की समान रूप से प्रगति हो जिस दृटिसे हमें जिस सवाल की तरफ देखना चाहिये। अेक आँनरेबल मेबर ने अपनी तकरीर के दौरान मे कहा कि मराठवाठे से आमदनी कम होनी है, अिसक्रिये वहां पऱ भैसा भी कम लर्च किया जाता है। लेकिन मे कहुंगा कि वहां आमदनी कम हो या ज्यादा हो हम जिस चीज को नही भूल सकते कि दूसरी जगहों पर जो प्रॉजेक्टस् या दूसरे अुर्कत्ति के काम किये जाते है अुनमे वहां के लोगों का भी हाय रहता है। दूसरी बीज यहृं हैं कि सासकर मराठवाहा केक बैसा ओेरिया ( Area) हैं जहां पर कबी सालों से कोडी डेच्हुपमेंट (Development ) नही किया गया। तो अुसका लाजमी नतीजा यह हुआा कि वहां की आमदनी रेवीन्यू ( Revenue) के लिहाजलने कम होती मझी और व़हां की पैद्यवार भी कम होती गवी। केन्स्सस आफिस में जाकर मंने देखा तो






की तरफ तबज्जेह्ह देना चाहिये। में यह कहुंगा कि न सिर्फ मराठवाड के अंदर ही अंसे अिलाके हैं बल्क तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक में भी असे लिलाके हैं जिनकी तरफ तबज्जेह देने की जहरत है।

अिलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम्स( Electric Schemes ) के बारे में हाभुस में बहुत कुछ कहा गया। हमारे सामने यह बात आभी है कि पिछले ६ साल से बोलाराम, कारवान, चंचलगुडा आदि स्थानों के किसानों ने अुन्हे खेती के काम के लिये अिलेक्ट्रिक पॉवर मिले अैसी दरख्वास्त की थी। लेकिन मुझको मालूम हुवा है कि पिछले छे साल से अिसपर कोजी तवज्जेह नहीं की गझी। अगर बिलेम्ट्रिक पाँवर का धिस्तेमाल खेती के लिये होगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। खंती के किये लिलेक्ट्रिक पॉवर का किस्तेमाल किस तरह किया जा सकता हैं अिस पर तवज्जेह करने की जरूरत है।

जिलेक्टिक पॉवर की कीमतों में अिजफ्फा हुवा है। अिसके बारे में हाधुस के सामने अभी कहा गया है। और यह बात हाभुस की तवज्जेह में लाजी गओी है। हैदराबाद और सिकंदराबाद में बिलेकिट्रिक पॉवर हानुस तीन ल्रास के प्रॉफिट से चलाया नाता है। हमें बतलाया गया ह कि जंग के पहले जो खिलेक्ट्रिक पॉवर के रेटस् ( Rates ) थे वही ज्यादा थे। पहले जो ? युनिट को ६ आाने हाली लिये जाते थे वहां आज ६ आने कलदार लिये जा रहे हैं। यानी सात आने हाली होते हैं। पहले ही के रेट ज्यादा थे अुसमें और भी यह् जिजाफा किया जा रहा है। किस पर भी हमें सोंचना चाहिये।

शेकिन विलेक्ट्रिक पॉवर के रेटस् कम करना यह अेक बुनियादी सवाल है 1 लिस के लिये हायड्रो झिलेक्ट्रिक्र पॉवर सकीम्स को तरजीह देने की जहरत है। हम हायड्रो जिलेक्ट्रिक पॉवर जितनी बढायेंगे खुतनी बिजली ज्यादा सस्ती होगी। जिस तरफ भी ऑनरेबल पी. उब्ल्यू. डी. मिनिस्टर साहृब की तवज्जेह मै मबजूल करना चाहता हूं।

अेक और चीज कहकर में अपनी तकरीर सतम कख्लाग। वह यह है कि हमें स्युनिसिपॉलिटीज घर दूसरे लोकल अिन्स्टिटयूहान्स ( Local institutions , ) के बंराये
 बढाने की कोशिशि की जाती है। सिर्फ टॅक्सेस् बढ़ाकर आमदनी़ी को बढाने का तरीका बराबर नहीं हैं। बलिक आमदनी बढान के खियें पब्लिक सेक्टर (Public sector ) कों बेमकरे ( Encourage ) करना चाहिये। म्युनिस्तिपारिद्योज बैते जो पक्लिक सेक्टसें हैं

 बह नहीं कर सकते।


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# Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants. 

Dr. G. S. Melkote : Mr. Speaker, Sir, What was presented before the House is only a Supplementary Demand, whereat, I presume the type of debate that usually takes place is one of questionnaire as to why the supplementary demand was needed. Policy matters are usually taken up for discussion at the time when the annual budget is presented and discussed and many of those policy matters which particularly refer to financial matters are answered by the Minister in charge of Finance. As I said, we are on the eve of such a budget. I should, however, say that members of the opposition have toned down their criticism to a very great extent, possibly keeping in view of the budget sessiom mead of them. But, in spite of it, they have, on many occasionas, spoken on the financial policies of the Government, about which, though I might speak at considerable length, it may not appear proper for me to do that. At this juncture, I would only answer some of the criticisms particularly levelled against the department itself.

> [Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

The supplementary demands that have been placed before the hon. Members are of a two-fold nature. So far as the Electricity Department is concerned that department so far used to get receipts and out of those recuipts it used to spend without reference to the Government. They were competent enough to do that--competent enough to spend on those charges that were already sanctioned. But now, the Government of India have laid down certain rules requiring these items to be shown under different heads. These items are of a uniform nature and are applicable to all States alike throughout India. In the annual budgetary pravision, under those particular heads, these items are shown in the respective budgets of all the States. At present, the sum of 50 or 52 lakhs shown in the demand is a provision that has already keen made in the previous budget and this House has sanctioned it. Apart from this amount of 52 lakhs, another 6 or 7 lakhs of rupees has been spent mainly because the work has been speeded up in Nizamsagar project. If a question had been asked as to why this additional panount of 6 or 7 laks was spent, the reply is there; but to

sure they would raise the same issues during the budget debate, when I will be in a position to elaborate on many of those issues.

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

The same hon. Member who referred to the importance of electricity also drew my attention to this fact that day by day the economic condition of the people is going down. It looks like that. It is thing apparent; but in yeality it is not so. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the Hoose to a recent statement made by the Reserve Bonk of India. Ithink it mas during last month that it was published. Tbesein u贯㷅 said that the national income in India so far wess Rs. 250, i.e., on an average Rs. 22 to 24 per tmonth per empltiny had

 If may apparextly look, that the nationel indound ir the acoriomic condition is going down, hand, inymbity, it i= hot a fact. It


Electricity is a very important matter. The greater we supply it, the greater is its importancu. We ane loday fighting the questicn of a impormant. We want not only give employment sut full emplo ment. If this aspect of the questom has $g$ to to $b$ frugat, it can $n^{\prime} y$ be foushi in two directions. One is by improring an acula tre, a, ours is a country of mixed coonomy. The otnes is the ind istrial sector wherc industries have got wo e cleveloped. The $G$, sernment is fully aware of this situation. If people should ask for more money for particular sectors and think that the Government has not been spending moze money, I can unequivocally say that if the Hydeabud Govennment is what it was before integration, we could not have gone ahead to the extent we have gone after integration. The reseon is evident. The amount of moncy or reschue the' we wers getting annually into our hands is vers meagre. To "antru.t a big dam like Tungabhadia Project it rquite, homa, wurt
 wherefrom to meet that. Lut treay beroc as the "are a number of schemes and if all llex site ars are crixged b the Government it is not asentiall inom out oi the monty that we collect here but als, out of the Cei la: Goremment. The Cential Government and the State fovernisent are planning ahcad. It is a unifom derelupmest lased on priorities. Hyderabad due to its thace rivers and other tributaries is going to have a prionity wer the rest of India in the major irrigation piojects. As such, the t.mount of money that the Central Govcrnment has earmarked for capital expenditure to the State of Hyderabad is considerably larger than the sum we ourselves would hase ever spent. If we go on spending at the rate at which we are at present spending, it would take ot least another 70 or 100 years to develop the whole country. If we speed up this by 2 or 3 times, even then it would take at least 30 to 40 years with that amount of money that we get from our own revenues. It is an All-India question and has got to be settled there only.

I will now deal with the question of corruption in the administration. I would like to inform the hon. Members that as soon as I took charge of the P.W.D. I had invited all the beads of Departments, right from the Assistant Engi-

is there or not, the people feel that there is plenty of corruption in the administrative departments. That feeling should be removed. I told the Engineers that merely their going round and saying that the Public Woks Department is pure is not sufficient. The people must be made to feel that there is purity in the rank and file. It is the highest oflicers that are responsible for bringing about such a state of affair I told them that I would insist on this and if I feel that the people in general s:y that a particular officer is bad, stringent action will be taken against him and it is up to him to prove to the public that he is above suspicion. I have made such a statement before the Members of the conference and I feel sure that in days to come, whatever corruption there may be will be rooted out completely.

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

[^1]I wish to point out that electricity schemes are schemes of national importance. Some of the hon. Nembers said that they should be handed orer to the Municipalities. It shall not be and it cannot be done, for the simple reason that like the railways and coal-mines, electricity is a national undertaking. The Gorernment of India has made a rule which prohibits any concern from making more than $5 \%$ profit. I have already taken up this issue and sent proposals to the Finance Department and we intend reducing these rates both in Hyderabad and in the Districts, to the extent pussible. We want to reduce the profit to $5 \%$ to meet coningency expenditure.

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

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

blown up. This information is incorrect. The poles are in tact and firm where they were.

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

Now, with regard to irrigation. As I said there are two aspects of the question : whether the major or minor irrigation projects should be given priority. On this issue there is considerable difference of opinion among the Opposition Members themselves. One section wants more electricity. If so, they must give priority to major projects first. If they want minor irrigation projects, let them convince the other section and tell them that electricity is not so much needed. But so far as we are concerned, we have made up our mind. Major projects are a national asset. We want to develop the country's agriculture and industries, and give employment to everyone: That is the reason why major irrigation schemes are being taken up first. As it is, under the National Extension Scheme within the course of two years most of the items under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme will also be taken up.

A good deel of vehemence was put forth into the question of distribuiion of schemes an ong Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatake. Some of the NEmbers said that it is not this Governnent, but the nreviou Velle, di Government, that should heve taken up the qrestion. I nould like to point out that the schemes thenselves were taken up in a pilot form in 1950-5l. The previous Government could not have considered the changes necessary. The Five-Year Plan was started in 1951 and it has alseady finished three years. Majo: chances in that plan could not heve been enviaged in 1951. If any change could take place. it is now and this idea is before the Government. We may go before the people and ask them what should be taken up in the next five-year plan. Government is anxious that the schemes should be put brefore the Central Government and the Government intends to do that.

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

The Leader of the Opposition said thet profit should not be the motive of the Goverument in undraking the srhemes. We have no such idea. Our aim. first and foremost, is to increase the national wealth. A list of priorities have been drawn up and many of them have been taken up and worked out to a successful fruition. As a result of all these, the Government of India have set apart huge sums of money for being spent in scarcity areas so that the economic development of these parts keeps pace with the rest of the country. More than that it is the need of the people that weighs most with the Government and not profit. Profit is no criterion. In some places, Government may incur a loss, but if people are going to be benefited, and whether they benefit or not, if they want it, then these schemes would certainly be taken

To say that unemployment should be wiped out or sehemes in the scarcity areas should be taken up immediately, from a theoretical point of view, sounds perfectly all right. We want a lot of men to come up and take up these schemes; a number of them are required to dig the canals etc. But they are not coming forward particularly in the Marathis ada area. Such of these people who are prepared to take up such work come essentially from Mahboobnagar, and their number is limited. This year we would like to give employment to another 35,000 people under the major, minor and medium-sized irrigation projects, provided we get persons to take up this work. We would like to enlist the services of every engineer, who is qualified; not merely that, we would like to indent the services of every retired and super-annuated engineer, provided we get the labour required for the Projects. Otherwise, we would be wasting our money by paying considerable sums to the contractors. The main difficulty is the obtaining of the labour. To the extent possible, we want to give the work to our Engineers, but at the same time we wish to encourage the private sector also. I must in this connection state that there is shortage of contractors. In regard to Kamli and Talwar Project', we have advertised for the contractors and were prepared to increase the rates up to $200 \%$ and over, but nobody was coming forward. The Government has said that whatever the cost, it should be taken up; but the dearth of labour is there and people's co-operation is necessary for this.

It has been said that works under minor irrigation have not been satisfactory. People do not seem to understand what they say. I am sorry to say this. Members are aware that today there is no more rationing in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; and inter-district controls have been removed. We have been growing more than 1 lakh andodd tons of foodstuffis and nearly 8 lakhs acres of dry land has been brought under irrigation under the tanks. Members are equally aware that under the Tungabhadra Project, maximum area of about 6,000 acres of land has been brought under irrigation. Musi and the other projects are still under. construction. It is meaningless to say that none of these projects had added a single acre of land to the land already under cultivation. How can it be posisible, to bring 8 lakhs acres of land under irnigation and produee 1 lakh tons and odd of foodgrains unless it is through minor irrigation works and

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# Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants. 

repairing breached tanks. During the last 4 years. i.e., from 1949 to 1953, we have repaired on an average $1 \frac{1}{2}$ tanks per day and brought under the plough about 150 acres of dry land under the tanks per day. That is what the Engineers are doing under the Minor Irrigation Works and if the Members say that the progress is not sufficient I do not know what else to tell them. I wish we had more Engineers; I wish we had more contractors and more than that I wish we had more labourers to take up these works. If we had all the personnel required, I am sure we would be able to complete all the works within 7 or 8 months.

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

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

[^2]the feeder under Paleru would cost much more than what i 解 would cost to irrigate lands under Paleru itself. Moreover, when the Nandikonda Project is taken up and completed the lands under Paleru would also be irrigated. In the long run this scheme is not considered to be economical.

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

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

> Demand No. 6-Receipts from Etectricity Schemes Working Expenses-Rs. $51,89,000$.

## Working of Electricity Schemes.

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

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

## Working of the District Povoer Houses woith particular reference to Nizamabad district.

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

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

Demands of the workers of the Electricity Department.

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

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

Working conditions of Electricity Department workers.
Shri V.D. Deshpande: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn
Working of Electricity Department in Khammam.
Shri B. Krishnaiah: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

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

Handing over of District Electric Power Administratioñ to Municipalities.

Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 6 be reduced by Re. 1 ".
The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 51,89,000 under


The motion was adopted.
Demand No. 10-Construction of Irrigation Works etc.Rs. 18,06,000.

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

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.
Breached tanks and construction of anicuts in Adilabad.
Mr. Speaker: The question is;
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.
Neglect of breached tanks in the State.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 "
The motion was negatived.
Failure of the Government to give their attention to the Minor Irrigation Wortes.

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

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

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

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Working of Thungabhadra Project.
Mr. Speaker. The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 ".
The motion was negatived.
Compensation for the land to be submerged under the Musi Project.

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

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

## Construction of Musi Project.

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

The motion was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

## Purna Project.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 10 be reduced by Re. 1 "
The motion was negatived.
Minor irrigation works in Aurangabad District.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:


The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,06,000 under Demand No. 10 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the yea: ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh".

The motion was adopted.

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

Progress of Multipurpose River Schemes.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re.1". The motion was negatived.

## Godavari North Canal Project.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the grant under Demand No. 11 be reduced by Re. 1"
The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,000 under Demand No. 11 be gianted to the Rajpiamukh to defray the several cha ges that would come for payment duing the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh:"

The motion was adopted,

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

Progress and Working of Electricity Schemes.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 12 be reduced by Re. 1".

The motion was negatived.
Provision of Electricity to Nizamabad district under Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion under Demand No.12.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Mr. Speaker: The question is :
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,18,000 under Demand No. 12 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.

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

The Minister for Supply, Agriculture, Planning and Development (Dr. Chenna Reddy) :-I beg to move:
"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,51,000 under Demand No. 12, be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

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

Quick absorption of retienched personnel from the Civil Surplits Department.

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re. 1 "
Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Abolition of livy on paddy.
Skri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re. 1."
Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Foodgrain prices.
Shri Syed Akhtar Hussain: I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Rel"
Mr. Speakep: Motion moved.
Food policy in Marathroada.
Shri B. D. Deshmulh : I beg to move:
"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re. 1 "
Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.


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

Dr. Chenna Reddy : Yes, Sir.
Mr. Speaker: Was it circulated to the Members?
Anton. Member: No, Sir.
Mr. Speaker : It should be circulated.
Shri V.D. Deshpande: It is a usual practice to circulate the statements made by the hon. Ministers in the House; and I feel it should be adhered to.

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Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants．











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 كو جو افيسرس ين كيّي تهن شا Parent Department

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 ( Fourth Grade) में हैं। गिनमें से अबतक कितने -अब्रसॉर्ब ( Absorb हुं. हैं कोर कितने बबसाँं नहीं हुवें हैं, क्या यह्ह बतगया ज़सकता है ?

 تمغيه كـا السئكمتر ( Skeleton Structure ( .
 ( Up-to-date-figures ( ) Correct






Demand No. 13--Capital outlay on Schemes of State Trading Rs. 1,0451,000
Quick absorption of retrenched personnel from the Civil Supplies Department.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :
"That the grant under Demand No. 13 be reduced by Re.I".
The motion was negatived.
Abolition of levy on paddy.
Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Foodgrain Prices.
Shri Syed Akhtar Hussain: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Food policy in Marathereada.
Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg leave of he House to withdraw my cut motion.

P-II-10.

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\text { 26) 26th February. } 1984 . \quad \begin{gathered}
\text { Discussion and Voting on } \\
\text { Supplementary Demands } \\
\text { for Grants. }
\end{gathered}
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The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

## Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs.1,04,51,000 under Demand No. 18 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st day of March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

The motion was adopted.
The House then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock on Monday, lst March 1954.


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[^1]:    About the engines in Hyderabad and Districts, I would like to point out that the engine that is working in Hyderabad near the Hussainsagar is a steam one. In other places it is run on diesel oil. That is why the charges in the districts are a bit higher than what in the city. One of the hon. Members said that the rate of 0. S. 6 annas is being collected at par in I.G. It is not correct. I would like to point out that the hon. Member is under a mistaken, notion. If he should point it out in any particular case, I am prepared to rectify. I can assure him that we are collecting only the equivalent. With regard to the rate itself, same of the hon. Members said that dearness charges which is a war-time measure is still continued. Unfortunately we had some of these old forms with us and in the inter st of econcmy we are utilising still. But over thet particular item, the words Dearness Service are there.

[^2]:    44tyifith regard to the feeder canals to the Paleru Project, bscheme had been examined in detail and it was felt that 4hen money that would have to be spent to bring

