CHAPTER 8

FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Governor of the State appoints a day on which the budget is presented to the Assembly. Discussion on the budget is not held on the same day. The budget at this stage is not put to the vote of the Assembly. The Speaker prescribes the span of the duration of the discussion of the budget.

The Assembly discusses the budget in the following two phases: (i) General discussion, (ii) Discussion on the voting of demands for grants.

Generally, for each department, a separate demand is moved. An interval of ten days is essential between the days of presentation of the budget and of voting demands. In the Assembly not more than eighteen days are earmarked for the discussion. Two days are allotted for the discussion of each demand. The Speaker decides the order of demands for discussion. When the time for any demand is over the Speaker disposes of the demand.

A Member of the Assembly can move a motion to reduce the grant, but cannot move a motion to increase it. A notice, of four days, is to be given to that effect.

A cut motion is to be confined to only one subject.
The scope of discussion on such motion is limited to the administration of the existing laws of the government of the State. A discussion on the desirability of legislation is not permitted. It was however found that in the State of Maharashtra the rules regarding the discussions on the budget were followed liberally.

Generally the policy of the government can be touched when the rejection of the supply of the grant is moved. A simple cut motion does not offer such scope to the members, but Shri S. M. Joshi (PSP, Poona) covered the education policy through cut motion. On some occasions the members ventilated the grievances of the people.

The financial matters of the Bombay/Maharashtra Legislature during the period from 1957 to 1967 have been analysed department-wise. The following departments are selected for the present analysis: (i) Education Department, (ii) Community Development Projects, (iii) Forest, (iv) Revenue, (v) General Administration, (vi) Agriculture, (vii) Irrigation, (viii) Police, and (ix) Co-operation.

(1) **Education Department**

As far as this Department was concerned, the members of the legislature raised several important issues including the policy of the government. The members availed themselves of this opportunity to criticise the government. The discussions covered many problems of the teaching community.
The members of the legislature, through constant demands, emphasized the urgency of the pension issue. Shri S. M. Joshi (PSP, Poona) and Shri Warty (PSP, Vasai) were the active discussants of these matters.

The members of the legislature touched important questions relating to the education policy. Among these were the following: (a) Partisan attitude of the government in sanctioning grants-in-aid (b) Pay scales of the Teachers (c) Engineering Education (d) Training of the Teachers (e) Pension Problem.

The Opposition criticised that confusion in the department had risen on account of the wanton negligence towards proper education policy. It stressed that there was no relationship among the various levels of education imparted in the State. It was correctly pointed out that mere increase in the number of students was not an indication of good going. The University Grants Commission had opined that the education had become sub-standard. Shri S. M. Joshi (PSP, Poona) referred to a passage from the report of the State Public Service Commission. The Commission pointed out its experience that the present system of education left much to be desired so far as the development of mind and attitudes of the candidates was concerned. The tone of discipline, the level of academic achievement to be aimed at and the methods of promotion from the lower classes to the higher class had no doubt, a bearing on the standard of education.
The members demanded a high priority to education in the Second Five Year Plan. The demand for higher pay to the teachers was voiced so that talented persons should be attracted to the field of education. The members mooted a plea for the duty-pay leave when the teachers were sent for training. Another criticism voiced was that the government had failed to create among the students and the guardians an affinity towards basic education.

(a) **Partisan Attitude of Government in Sanctioning Grants-in-Aid**

The Opposition members levelled a serious criticism against the government. The Opposition leader Shri N. D. Bhandare (Republican, Worli) proposed a cut motion to expose the government's partisan attitude in giving Grants-in-Aid. Government could not reply the criticism properly. When the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti launched a scheme for facilitating primary education in Poona city it required financial assistance from the government, but the government connived at this move. But, later, when the Samiti could not command a majority in the City Corporation sizable funds were advanced to it. The criticism was serious and the government should have tabled a statement on the matter but government managed to deny the allegation.

(b) **Pay Scales of the Teachers**

The members raised several questions pertaining to the teachers. The problem of the pay scales of the teachers
attracted the attention of the government constantly. The members of the Assembly raised this problem whenever they got opportunity. The Assembly members expressed resentment over the non-application of the recommendations of the Integration Committee to the Government Secondary Schools when Shri Warty (PSP, Vasa) moved a cut motion on this subject. Government accepted Shri Warty’s contention that this discrepancy in the pay scales created a shortage of teachers in the Government secondary schools. The members persuaded the government to give a promise to revise the pay-scales of teachers in Government Secondary Schools also.

(c) **Engineering Education**

The Assembly members, particularly the members of the Opposition opposed the policy of the existing scheme of basic education and made a constructive suggestion to have instead a scheme for the training in engineering to tide over the problem of unemployment of the students. Shri Warty (PSP, Vasa) considered that the output of 2125 engineers by the Engineering Colleges in the State would be absorbed at the end of the Third Plan. The other Opposition members added a footnote to Shri Warty’s statement, that competition among the private sector concerns would raise the emoluments of these engineers.

(d) **Training of the Teachers**

The members attracted the attention of the government at the training of the teachers. Shri S.K.Athalye (Independent,
Lanja) raised the question of training of the primary teachers and suggested to bring about uniformity in the seniority rules of the teachers in Western Maharashtra and Viderbha. He particularly ventilated the grievances of the Hatnagiri District in this respect. In this context, he mentioned the problems of the government training colleges, bad road conditions adversely affecting the education, provision of vehicles to the Administrative Officers, and necessity of more schools for the benefit of the members of the Tilorl Kunbi community. The members also demanded a firm stand by the government towards English.

(e) Pension Problem

The government, on account of the long standing demand from the legislature, took initiative in behalf of the pension of the primary teachers. The Opposition members appreciated government's decision to make primary education compulsory. In the perspective of the democratic set-up in the country's government primary education required special attention of the government. Though the government launched remarkable plans for pensions, free-education and training of the teachers, the amount of the grant asked for was meagre.

Shri Marty (PCP, Vasai) made a plea for the introduction of military studies in the colleges.

However, according to Shri D. S. Desai, the discussions in the Council regarding some important educational matters were sub-standard.
The members of the legislature strove for a rise in the salaries of the teachers and when the government tried to execute the rise in salaries of the teachers by raising fees, they opposed the fee-rise.

The dialogue between the administration and legislature on some important issues of education had a good impact on the administration. The government appreciated the problems of the teachers, particularly those relating to salaries and pensions. The government showed willingness to consider the demands but it raised the crucial problem of funds. The government accepted a suggestion of developing libraries. The suggestion was made by Shri Shyam Kocharekar (SSP, Malwan).

Concerning the mistakes in the Geography books the resentment of the Opposition was expressed out of the partisan attitude. In fact the government owned the mistake and located the responsibility for it on a high rank officer whom it dismissed. Therefore, the demand of the resignation of the Minister for Education was really called for.

The discussion conveyed the government that whatever it had done in Marathwada regarding education was not adequate. The government seemed convinced of this fact and hence it promised to pay special attention to the educational problem in Marathwada in the Third Five Year Plan.

The analysis of the February-March-April Session 1961
revealed the following party-wise participation on the demands of the Education Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>How many members participated</th>
<th>Cut-motions moved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Praja Socialist Party</td>
<td>6 Sarvashri Sarud (Jamner), Modak (Ratnagiri), K. S. Patil (Khatav), Rahangdale (Goregaon), Warty (Vasai), Vichare (Sangameshwar)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>1 D. S. Patil (Erandol)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>2 Shri Bardhan (Nagpur)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants and Workers Party</td>
<td>2 Shri Lad (Taugoan)</td>
<td>1 (by Shri Sanap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1 Shri Athalye (Lanja)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>3 Sarvashri S.L. Kamble (Wasik) G.B. Kamble (Chiplun) and A.G. Fawar (Shirdi)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jana Sangh</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal Nishan Ghat</td>
<td>1 Naikwadi (Walva)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Front</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum participation was registered by the Praja Socialist Party. The educational programme was not covered in detail by it in its election manifesto. Shri Shyam Kocharekar and Shri Warty placed some novel suggestions. The Jana Sangh and the Communist parties gave a detailed educational programme. However, the participation of the
Jana Sangh was not registered and the speeches of the Communist members never suggested a drastic change in the educational programme of the government. In fact it pointed out in its election manifesto that it was to effect a drastic change in the educational policy. Shri D.S. Patil (Erandol) represented the Congress party during these discussions. The speeches of almost all participants had scarcely any link with their party’s programme. Though the Praja Socialist party members did well, they expressed their individual views. Regionalism was conspicuous in the speech of Shri S. K. Athalye (Independent, Lanja). He tried to ventilate the grievances of the Tillori Kunbis in connection with the educational facilities.

(ii) Community Development Projects

The financial discussion on Community Development Projects related to the following matters: (a) Controversy over the success of the National Extension Service, (b) Excesses in the Administration, (c) Integrated Scheme of Gramsevaks, (d) Partisan attitude of the Government in sanctioning grants to the Grampanchayats, (e) Government’s difficulty in respecting all demands coming from the members.

(a) Controversy Over the Success of the National Extension Service

The experiment of the National Extension Service was very important from the point of view of encouraging public participation in the local administration in the rural areas.
The members of the Opposition were not hopeful about the success of the experiment.

Government gave a patient hearing to the arguments of the Opposition. The Government's attitude towards the members was considerate.

The members of the Opposition criticised the programme vehemently.

In support of his views Shri K. N. Dhulup (MP, Kolhapur) quoted an extract from the Report of the Team for the Study of the Community Projects and National Extension Service: "Admittedly one of the least successful aspects of the Community Development and National Extension Service work is an attempt to evoke popular initiative. It did mean that the very purpose of the scheme was defeated.

The work of the Gramsevaks was not up to the expectation. The Gramsevaks confined themselves to a very limited work.

The Opposition members were unhappy over the progress of this department. But government replied that the period of the experiment was short. Government's view was more convincing because the period of the existence of the department was very short. Secondly, that the people extended their co-operation by contributing Rs. 5 crores to this programme raised hopes.
(b) **Excesses in the Administration**

When the members criticised the excesses in the administration, the government asked for specific cases. But this view of the government was improper, because whenever specific examples were cited government gave a stereotyped reply that investigation was being made and an occasional reply that the individual cases might not be referred to. The members criticised that the government neglected the backward classes in the co-operative movement. But government successfully wiped off the criticism of the Opposition. Government furnished data bearing to sincere attempt towards the uplift of the backward classes.

(c) **Integrated Schemes of Gramsevaks**

Government bowed before the Assembly and accepted the criticism against the Integrated Scheme of the Gramsevaks. It announced that the Disintegrated Scheme would be evolved soon. Government noted that the criticism of the Opposition towards delay in sanctioning the grant amounts was forceful. In reality it was not so forceful as it was sometime back. Government also accepted that the progress in this respect was very nominal. Government's attitude towards the members, particularly towards the Opposition members was very considerate.

(d) **Partisan Attitude of the Government in Sanctioning Grants to Grampanchayats**

It was criticised that grants were not provided to
some grampanchayats which were not run by the Congress. Government requested the members to draw the amount of grant if there was a balance with the government. It was ready to release funds for other schemes when it was charged of providing finance to only such grampanchayats as were run by the Congress Party.  

Some members of the Assembly expressed their faith in the National Extension Service programme, but they were sceptical about its effective implementation. Others pleaded that confidence in this programme should be created among the people.

(e) Government's Difficulty in Respecting All Demands

Government was honest in pointing out that the demands from all sections could not be satisfied. Government sometimes was in a fix, because certain regions demanded a particular programme while other regions opposed it. This made for delay in implementing the programme and resulted in the lapses of the amounts of grants. Government gladly accepted the suggestion of giving more attention to the fisheries in coastal area. The amendment was suggested by Shri D. B. Tambane (PSP, Thana).

Government was persuaded to accept the reality that the backward areas could not reap the expected advantages of the programmes undertaken. But government was absolutely correct in rejecting the demand of the members for
constructing separate wells for the Sawarna Hindus and the Harijans because it would have given an impetus to the separatist trend.

The Ruling party and the Opposition parties disputed over some issues but they presented a good example of mutual understanding. The participants expressed firm belief in the principle underlying the programme of the community development. The Peasants and Workers party and the Praja Socialist party were mainly interested in the discussions. The Praja Socialist party members' views were consistent with their party programme in this respect. The administration openmindedly accepted several good suggestions of the Opposition members and did not disown its drawbacks. The Republican party members represented their class-interests. The government tried to convince the legislature of the sincere attempts it made for the welfare of this class. However, it was observed that the Republican party members were not satisfied with the programmes undertaken for them. The February-March-April 1961 Session of the Assembly showed that in the discussions on Community Development few parties participated. The Jana Sangh, the Peasants and Workers Party, the Lal Mihan Gat and the Democratic Front did not muster.

In the mentioned session the Praja Socialist Party registered maximum participation. The views of the Congress
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<tr>
<td>Praja Socialist Party</td>
<td>3 Sarvashri Garud (Jamner)</td>
<td>1 (by Shri N. Shah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rahangdale (Coregaon) and</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>N. Shah (Palghar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>1 Shri G. L. Sonawane</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Mangalwedha)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>1 Shri Bhalerao (Jalgaon)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1 Shri R. N. Pawar (Shrigonda)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1 Shri Athalye (Lonja)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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Party and the Praja Socialist Party on this issue were approximately identical, therefore no serious clash was recorded in this regard.

(iii) Forest

During the discussion on the demands of the Department of Forest, government was liberal towards the members. But sometimes the discussions exposed a partisan attitude on the part of the ruling party as well as the Opposition.

Through the cut-motions generally the Opposition has chances to criticise the government, but during a cut-motion proposed by Shri N. B. Shah (PSP, Palghar) government criticised the Opposition. Shri N. B. Shah requested to regularise the cultivation of the surplus land of the Forest Department. Government charged that the Opposition provoked
the Adiwasis to cultivate the surplus land without the permission of the government.\(^{11}\)

With sympathy government provided lands to the Adiwasis but they later refused to give possession of land to government. The government argued that the leader of the Opposition advised them not to return the land. Government accused the Opposition of winning cheap popularity among the Adiwasis. Government informed the House of the appointment of a Committee. The government criticised that no constructive recommendations were offered by the members to uplift the standard of living of the Adiwasis. Government also explained that the Forest Department was in need of lands.

Irrespective of the party rivalry the government was generous to show respect for the suggestions of the Assembly members. When a demand was made to provide wood to the farmers in Vidarbhha at concessional rates, the matter was discussed in the Sub-Committee. Government appreciated the suggestion made by Shri Sanap (PMP, Roha) concerning entrusting the responsibility of the protection of forests to the Grampanchayats.\(^{12}\)

The discussion was fruitful from the point of view of the government because it got an opportunity to reiterate its forest policy. Shri M. D. Chaudhari in 1967 handled the problems of this Department efficiently. He removed the misunderstanding of the legislators that there was no
co-ordination between the Department of Forest and the Department of Revenue.  

The problems of this Department could attract the attention of the Peasants and Workers party, the Praja Socialist party and the Congress party. The problem of landless labour and of the surplus land in the State and other associated problems of the Department of Forest were matters of concern for these three parties. Shri N. B. Shah (PSP, Palghar), Shri K. N. Dhulup (PWP, Kolhapur), Shri Bhilare (Jaoli) and Bondre (Kolhapur) (both Congress) and Shri Ganacharya (Communist, Byculla) represented their parties. The speech of Shri Gite (Congress) from the Renapur constituency was led by his regional interests. He pointed out that in his region the returns of some forest schemes were quite negligible.

The clash of the Praja Socialist party and the Congress party was due to their rivalry in gaining popularity among the Adivasis and the landless workers.

In 1961 (February, March and April Session) the party representation relating to this Department was as under:

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<tr>
<td>Praja Socialist Party</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarvashri Aahangdale</td>
<td>(Sangli) N. B. Shah</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Palghar) and Marty (Vasai)</td>
<td>(by Shri N. B. Shah)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
The Praja Socialist party had a greater share in the discussions on Department of Forest. The Jana Sangh and the Communist party members were not so much eager to contribute to the discussions.

(iv) Revenue

The discussion on the demands of the Revenue Department was focussed on the following matters: (a) Defective implementation of the Tenancy Legislation, (b) Compensation to the inferior wataners, (c) Taccavi and corruption, (d) Nonchallance of the officers, (e) Burden on the Department of Revenue.

(a) Defective Implementation of the Tenancy Legislation

The Assembly members' major attack was on the tenancy legislation and its defective implementation. Government policy was directed to ameliorate the financial standard of the tenants by legislating Tenancy Acts. But the members of the Opposition, by criticism, negatived the utility of
the tenancy legislation. Shri D. A. Deshmukh (Lal Nishan Gat, Sangamner), the veteran of the Opposition Group gave the percentage of the landholding tenants in various States. He pointed out that the percentages of landholding by tenants in Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Kutch were 16, 12, 13, 7 and 26.7 respectively. The percentage in Bombay State was not satisfactory. Hence the arguments made by Shri Datta Deshmukh were true. The tenancy legislation lacked rationale. The rich farmers exploited the loopholes in the Acts. Political colour was given to the discussion. The Opposition criticised that the government misused these Acts for fulfilling the political aspirations.

The members found that the drawbacks in the Tenancy Acts crept in because of the mismanaged record of rights. Shri D. B. Tamhane (ESP, Thana) correctly stated that it might have avoided many difficulties if hearing was given to the concerned cultivators first.

Shri D. B. Tamhane further suggested that the uniformity in the rates of land revenue in different regions could not be brought about without undergoing a revised resettlement. He added that the land revenue should entirely be abolished and graded income tax on agriculture be imposed.

(b) Compensation to the Inferior Wetanders

The members could exercise control over the government
through a cut-motion proposed by Shri R. D. Pawar (Republican, Shrigonda). Government accepted the sentiments behind the cut-motion. The issue of compensation of the inferior village servants was raised in the cut-motion. Government promised to expedite the matter. Shri Pawar withdrew his cut-motion. Government was also persuaded in favour of the sanctioning of taccavi to the villagers. Government instructed the officials not to refuse taccavi on the ground of non-availability of the funds.

(c) Taccavi and Corruption

Government reiterated on many occasions its policy regarding financing the cultivators. No doubt, the intentions of the government were honest, but in the actual implementation of policy malpractices occurred. These were brought to the notice of the government by the members.

Corruption crept in the Department of Revenue while providing taccavis, the Talathis demanded bribes from the farmers. If bribes were not paid, the matters were delayed. The extracts from the land records were required by the farmers for taccavi applications. The Talathi charged illegal amounts for the extracts. Shri R. K. Mhalgi (WJS, Poona) raised the topic through a cut-motion. In order to eliminate these defects Shri D. B. Tamhane (PSP, Thana) recommended the reorganization of the Taluka Taccavi Committee. As a result, the government instructed the Talathis not to
delay the issue of the extracts from the land revenue records within twenty-four hours. Government promised to enquire in case specific cases of corruption were brought to its notice.

(d) Nonchalance of the Officers

The general complaint against this Department was about the nonchalance of the officers towards the people. On many occasions the members of the Opposition brought this fact to the notice of the government.

When the problem of Khawti was raised, government promised to take serious action against the officers concerned, who refused to give Khawti.

(e) Burden on the Department of Revenue

The members appreciated the difficulties of the Department of Revenue. In fact one of the reasons for mismanagement in the Revenue Department was its pre-occupation with heavy duties. The members of the Opposition also accepted this fact. Shri Bondre's suggestion of defining the duties of this department was appropriate.

Several times the Opposition members demanded the abolition of the land revenue, but failed to influence the government. Government clearly stated that government might think of reducing the land revenue but would not abolish it altogether.
The issue of abolition of land revenue occupied a cardinal place in the election manifestoes of the Jana Sangh and the Praja Socialist Party. The arguments of these two parties were in conformity with their programmes while the Congress party declined to accept this suggestion.

As the result of the discussion on the demands of the Department of Revenue the legislators could get certain promises from the government. The government assured to curb the corruption in the said department. The interests of the backward classes were also reflected by the Republican members. Particularly Shri Bhandare (Worli) raised the issue of the compensation to the inferior watanders.

Shri Bhandre (Congress) made a good suggestion of defining the duties of this department.

In 1967 the Minister for Revenue Shri D. S. Desai pleaded the government aide skillfully. His arguments concerning the fruitful results of the tenancy legislation were powerful. In fact, the sincerity of the government was beyond doubt. Its Ceiling Act also proved advantageous for the farmers. About 48,562 persons were given 3,14,142 acres of waste land through a pilot scheme. The discussion on the demands of the Revenue Department resulted in the announcement of the exemption of suspended revenue to the tune of Rs.2,22,552. This exemption was granted to the storm-affected areas in Maharashtra. The government prepared a scheme of Rs. 20 crores for the famine-stricken
areas in the State. The ruling party strove hard for the uplift of the small farmers. The government distributed 39,270 acres land among the backward class people. The ruling party's policies and their execution in this regard were in harmony with its programme announced during the preceding election. The government was not far from the defects, it in fact never argued like that. However, the Opposition members failed to appreciate the government programme.

The following table shows the party-wise contribution to the discussions on the demands of the Revenue Department. The February, March and April Session of 1961 has been taken into consideration for the purpose.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>How many members participated</th>
<th>Cut-motions moved</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Praja Socialist Party</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sarvashri Tambune (Thana) S. M. Joshi (Poona) K. S. Patil (Khatav) Mahangdale (Moregaon) and N. Shah (Palghar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sarvashri Nayak (Jintur) and D. S. Patil (Erandol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sarvashri Nimbalker (Phaltan) and D. S. Wagh (Niphad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shri G.L. Kamble (Nasik) Shri Madhale (Vita)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal Nishan Gat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Bhapkar (Ahmednagar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants and Workers Party</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Lad (Pargaon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jana Sangh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Kshalgi (Mewal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Athalye (Lenja)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Praja Socialist party was the principal party in inquiring into the Revenue Department. Shri D.B. Tamhane (PSP, Thana), Shri Datta Deshmukh (Lal Nishan Gat, Sangaon), Shri Malgi (Jana Sangh, Maval), Shri R. D. Pawar (Republican, Shrigonda) were the usual critics of the government in this context.

(v) General Administration

The bifurcation of the State of Bombay, growing expenditure on administration, problem of co-ordination, utility of study groups, water-supply schemes and the pattern of administration, inter alia, received consideration during the discussions on the General Administration Department. The Assembly members attempted to expose several defects in the General Administration Department.

(a) Bifurcation of the State of Bombay

Without consulting the Opposition, government announced the bifurcation of the State of Bombay. The Opposition was really hurt when the announcement of the bifurcation of the State was made in Poona. The announcement of bifurcation in the Assembly would have been in conformity with the democratic conventions in the State. This did imply that the government did not take the Opposition into confidence.

Therefore when the demand for grants was placed for the bifurcation of the State the Opposition requested to
give the criterion on which the bifurcation was to be worked out. The members warned the government, not to commit mistakes which might cause hardships to the people in future. 23

(b) **Inflating Expenditures on Administration**

The Opposition members made hue and cry against the inflating expenditure on the administration. It was stated by the Opposition that the expenditure on administration shot up from 18.4 to 29.1 per cent of the total staff government expenditure. But the government tried to explain the growth in administration expenditure.

For effecting a cut in the administrative expenditure the Opposition members suggested to reduce the salaries of the high officials. The members in opposition further suggested that while reducing the salaries of the high officials, the salaries of the IV Class officials should be raised. Government did not accept the suggestion of the opposition members. But government calculated that by this device the average salary increase per class IV employee would be to the tune of Rs.0.25.

Regarding the integration problem the government had to take a lot of pains. It had to deal with the whole phenomenon because integration of 1,80,000 employees was not a simple matter. It would have been far better had the opposition appreciated the government stand in the matter.
Government made sincere attempts for the IV class employees by providing them housing facilities and by increasing their dearness allowance. But the more important thing was that government had accepted that the provisions made in this regard were not adequate. Government refrained from making any statement of complacency. But the government praised the work of the Anti-Corruption Bureau. In government’s opinion the Bureau was keen on eradicating corruption. But this claim was, it was stated by the opposition, far fetched.

(c) Co-ordination Among Various Departments

The members were keen on raising the question of co-ordination among the various departments. Government replied that fortnightly meetings for effecting co-ordination were convened. The Commissioners, Chief Secretary, Departmental Secretaries and the Regional Officers attended periodic conferences. But the members opposed the plea of the government for appointing some officers to bring about co-ordination. Government thought it fit to appoint some officers to do this job. Shri P. O. Rahangdale (SSP, Goregaon) was doubtful about the success of effecting co-ordination through this measure. The appointment of superintendents, senior assistants and junior assistants had practically no important duties.

In the face of such bitter criticism government defended the demands. Government explained the necessity
of co-ordination. Government informed the members of the squad created in the Finance Department. The squad was to work for recovering the arrears. It was to observe the functioning of various departments in relation to arrears.

Government emphasized the necessity of a college for officers so that they might be trained in dealing with the public. Government stated that the work of the co-ordination Branch could not be evaluated in terms of monetary economy it had brought about. But its work might be evaluated in terms of the recommendations the branch would make.

(d) Utility of Study Groups

The utility of the Study Groups in General Administration was doubted by the members. Shri V.D. Deshpande (Communist, Nanded) raised a cut-motion in this behalf. The members expected improvement in the efficiency of this department by the introduction of the study groups. Government was accused of not accepting the recommendations of the Pimpupkar Committee. Government replied that as a result of the fair experience of the Central Government the study groups were introduced.

(e) Water Supply Schemes

Speaking on the supplementary demand for the Department of General Administration, Shri D.B. Petil (FHT, Panvel) remarked that the government's approach in regard to the water supply was defective. The chief reason he ascribed
was the dependence of water schemes on the vagaries of the officers. The proper data were not collected. This resulted in the non-realisation of the targets in the Third Five Year Plan. Regarding the water supply government politely clarified that government adopted only that policy which had received support from the members of the Assembly.

(f) Pattern of Administration

The pattern on which the administration was being conducted was pretty old and so could not bring about efficiency. During the period of emergency economy was to be observed. But government raised a number of posts in the Home Department. New posts were not created with a scientific view of improving upon the administration. Nothing was done to tone up the administrative standard of the Secretariat. The creation of the Zilla Parishads in fact should have reduced the number of employees in the Secretariat, but reverse was the case.

The members of the Council succeeded in making the government behave. The demand for raising the age limit of the engineers by the members of the Council was accepted by the government. The government also promised to look into the matter when it was alleged that in Gujarat the staff in the Department of Irrigation was not functioning efficiently. The members of the legislature succeeded in pressuring and getting their demand of opening up a Police Station at Wazaawadi sanctioned.
Shri Vyas (BJS, Vidarbha Graduates) supported government's demand for more flying squads, while Shri Gogate (HMS, Maharashtra Graduates) inquired of their working. As the question of appointments was concerned a question was raised about the inadequate number of judges in High Court. Government had tried to appoint an adequate number of judges, but there were certain difficulties.

(g) **Criticism on Prohibition Policy**

The expenditure on the propaganda for the success of the prohibition policy was opposed by some members of the Legislative Council. It was made that prohibition proved a failure. Shri Bhide (BJS, Elected by Assembly) wanted to know how huge amounts came to be disbursed on the prohibition programme.

(h) **Accidents**

Shri Gogate (HMS, Maharashtra Graduates) raised a point concerning the recommendations of the Committee to avoid accidents. The government conveyed that the Report of the Committee was accepted by it. It had decided that after a keen check-up of the motor drivers licences should be issued to them.

As far as the views of the Opposition parties on the demands of General Administration Department were concerned it seemed that they did not favour the growing expenditure on the administration. The tendency of opposing such demands
developed in the Assembly as well as in the Council. However the Opposition parties' views were in harmony with their party programmes. Almost all parties criticised the increasing expenditure on the administration. From this angle even several essential schemes for effecting co-ordination among the departments were called in question by the parties in opposition. In fact certain demands placed by the legislators caused increase in the administration.

The outcome of the discussion on the demands of the General Administration Department was fruitful from the point of view of the Opposition parties. The government accepted several demands of the legislators.

All Opposition parties expressed identical views on this demand. Sarvashri Dhulup (Kalyan), Karkhanis (Kolhapur), D. B. Patil (Panvel), Dhondge (Kandhar) (all Peasants and Workers Party), Mahendrale (Soregaon), Mandlik (Guhagar) (both Samyukta Socialist Party), C. B. Tamhane (Preja Socialist Party, Thana), Farouk Pasha (Manded), W. A. Rane (Deogad), Belose (Napoli), C. N. Patil (Dhulia) and P. D. Patil (Baglan) (all Congress), Paware (Shrigonda), Shirke (Hatkanangle) (both Republican), V. C. Deshpande (Manded), Kardhan (Nagpur), Bhaler (Jalgaon) (all Communist), Bhapkar (Lal Musun Ghat, Ahmednagar) and Khatgi (Jana Sangh, Poona) expressed their views. No internal differences in any party were recorded. However the Congress members placed few regional demands. Shri V. P. Meik (Chief Minister)
clarified the purpose of starting new administrative colleges. The Opposition members seemed to be convinced by the arguments of Shri V. P. Naik.

In the Session of February, March and April of 1961 the discussion on this department was shared as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>How many members participated</th>
<th>Cut-motions moved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lal Nishan Gatt</td>
<td>2 Bhapkar (Ahmednagar)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>3 Sarvashri Auti (Parnar)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bardhan (Nagpur)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shalerao (Jalgoan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>3 Sarvashri G.B.Kamble (Chiplun)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. D. Pawar (Shrigonda)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shirke (Hatkanangale)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>3 Smt Bagal (Kagal)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri Athalye (Lanja)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praje Socialist Party</td>
<td>3 Sarvashri Tamhane (Thana)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rahangdele (Goregond)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vichare (Sengameshwar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>2 Sarvashri Dhariva (Kolaba)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. S. Patil (Gradol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants and Workers Party</td>
<td>2 Shri Kaut (Pen)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri B. B. Sawant (Kenvadi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jana Sangh</td>
<td>1 Shri Bhagir (Maval)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The discussion on this department during this Session was almost evenly shared by the Opposition parties. In the Council the Jana Sangh was a dominant party.
(vi) Agriculture

The discussion on agriculture consumed comparatively more time. The problems discussed had a close concern with many aspects of the farmers' life. The following main problems attracted the attention of the government: (a) Boosting-up of Agricultural Production, (b) Supplementary Professions, (c) Problems regarding experts and Khar Lands, (d) Failure of Agricultural Policy, (e) Seeds and Manures Provision Programme, (f) Loss of Poultry Farms, and (g) Other Facilities to the Farmers.

(a) Boosting-up of Agricultural Production

Government was aware of the fact that the schemes for effecting increase in production were not remarkable. It also realised the fact that more attempts in this respect were necessary. Shri V. P. Naik appreciated a point regarding the burden of loans raised by Shri Vairale. Government informed the House that it had launched a big programme in order to increase the agricultural production. As regards the expenditure on the agricultural programme the House was divided in two groups: One group asking for more finance and the other considering the existing expenditure as wastage.

Government had provided loans to the cultivators in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 crores. The Opposition demanded that interest-free loans should be provided. But they could not persuade the government in this regard. The
suggestion was impracticable from the financial point of view. Naturally the government rejected it.

(b) Supplementary Professions

Government accepted the suggestion of financing farmers and inducing them to start supplementary professions. Government had actually initiated a programme in this behalf.

(c) Problems regarding Technical Experts and Khar Lands

The Assembly members were correct when they pointed out the dearth of the technical experts. They raised a number of problems in connection with the Khar lands, effects of cash crops on the cultivation of the foodgrains, crop diseases on cotton and groundnut, such as Dahya and Mava, manures and banana powder.

(d) Failures of Agricultural Policy

The Majority Party members and the Opposition Party members clashed on the point of agricultural growth. The Opposition members termed the agricultural policy as utter failure.  

The Opposition contended that nothing substantial had been done to induce the farmers. The initiative of the cultivators was stifled by the fall in the prices of the agricultural production. The lack of initiative was evidenced by the downfall in production.

Numerous difficulties appeared in the spelling out
the policy regarding loans and subsidies. The well-to-do farmers received the benefits of the financial assistance made by the government. It was disclosed that the rich farmers exploited the poor ones. The class of mediators (dalals) had also affected the poor farmers. But the majority party members retaliated to support the government policy, but at the same time they ventilated regional grievances and suggested some points.

It was argued by the Congress members that government tried its level best to solve the problems of the landless workers. Government's decision to start the seed farms was praised by the Congress members.

Government gave adequate information of the progress in the agricultural sector due to the more bunding works undertaken, expanding irrigation schemes, starting more seed farms, providing loans and subsidies, providing manures and pesticides, carrying extensive and intensive methods of production. Government gave data showing an increasing tendency of the agricultural production. 30

Regarding the fixation of prices of the agricultural produce the Opposition criticism was not proper because government had fixed the prices of wheat. Government took care to open a regulated market through which fifty per cent of the wheat produced was sold.

The information about the government facilities was not provided to the cultivators. The attitude of the
government officers towards the cultivators was not helpful so they did not dare to ask for the necessary information. The Subsidy Schemes were not known to the farmers. The demand of water potential by the farmers did not match the supply.

Government failed to state how much water potential would be available from the Ghod and the Gangapur Projects. Shri Karkhanis grudgingly stated that by the Right Bank Canal of Gangapur dam in Nasik district 9743 acres could be irrigated, but actually water was made available for 2121 acres. The irrigation potential of the Urmodi Project and the Taroli Project in Satara had been increased only to favour the Ministers from these areas.\(^{31}\) When Shri Modite (Deputy Minister for Agriculture) was in Opposition he had criticised the above mentioned projects. The large scale wastage of water was pointed out by the Opposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Potential</th>
<th>Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosam</td>
<td>7,785 acres</td>
<td>6,363 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Girna</td>
<td>25,623 acres</td>
<td>24,782 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government frankly accepted that there was no complete utilization of the water potential in the State of Maharashtra. In connection with the suggestion of the lowering the rates of water, government could not deem it feasible. The government gave some reasons of the non-utilization of the water potential as improper levelling, non-availability of market nearby. Government gave information of the
Demonstration Farms. But government accepted that there might be difficulties in utilizing the facilities.

(e) **Seeds and Manures Provision Programme**

Regarding the seed provision programme government appreciated the suggestion made by Shri S. K. Athalye (SSP, Lopra). He suggested that the Gramsevaks should see personally that the seeds provided by government were sown or not. The Gramsevaks should issue a certificate to that effect. But government was wary of the bogus issuing of the certificates.

Government conceded that there was irregularity in the supply of the manures. But it repudiated the charges of black-marketing in this regards.

(f) **Losses in Poultry Farms**

The losses in poultry farms were brought to the notice of the government. Government had started courses for the Livestock Supervisors. Shri Khandelwal (Democratic Front, Nalghat) complained about the delay in sanctioning loans. Government promised to question the concerned officers. Government at the same time declared that it was the government policy to supply loans within two months.

(g) **Other Facilities to the Farmers**

The members of the Assembly persuaded the government to grant more facilities to the farmers. The scheme of the
pumping-sets became popular among the farmers. The use of the tractors and oil engines helped to boost up production. The Assembly members demanded more amount to be given to the farmers because of the devaluation. Government was ready to consider the matter. Government also assured to avoid delay in providing the seeds for the cash-crops. Government kept the Assembly members informed of the spraying programme in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Buldhana and Akola districts.

As the Assembly members criticised the delay in providing manures, government accepted that there was delay. But government averred that it had tried its best to provide manures to the farmers.

To the discussion on the demands for Agriculture the Council members also contributed satisfactorily. They pointed out some malpractices in the Taccavi Provision Programme.

Malpractices

Shri K. K. Patil (V. P., Jalamb) welcomed the move to provide the amount of taccavi as subsidy. But he made serious allegations against government officers and farmers that they were indulged in malpractices. He requested to verify the cases. Government stated that a Committee was already appointed to examine the question. The members requested that the taccavi should go to deserving farmers.
Shri Sanat Mehta expressed resentm^ent over the stopping of the subsidy. But government replied that to effect economy the decision was taken.

Shri Deshpande (Communist, Nanded) complained that while giving fresh taccavi, previous taccavi instalments were recovered and the amount was deducted. Government refuted the allegations. Government tried to refute the charges but its argument was not forceful. Government informed the House that the appointment of an officer had been made to guide the farmers and to demonstrate the various methods of cultivation.

Government complied with the scheme regarding cotton production proposed by Shri Anjikar (Independent, Vidarbha Teachers) and requested him to send his scheme for further consideration. The existence of a few malpractices in the distribution of the agricultural implements was accepted by the government. Government suggested that the best way of preventing such cases was to teach the farmers the use of such implements.

Complaints and Allegations

A complaint in respect of the Rabi Programme was made. The members asked for more pumping-sets also. Government tried to reply. Government had to inform the House about the Research Station at Nagpur when Shri Vyas (BJA, Vidarbha Graduates) raised the question regarding the output of oranges.
The Council appeared too ineffective in the discussions on agricultural demands. The weakness of the Council was revealed when Shri S. B. Chavan (Minister for Irrigation) declined to answer some questions. He remarked that during the cut-motions the Minister was intimated of these questions. But in the Upper House it was difficult to anticipate all the questions.

Shri S. S. Sawant made certain allegations against the Cattle Breeding Scheme undertaken in Konkan. Government requested Shri S. S. Sawant to canvass the Scheme concerning Kharif Campaign. Shri N. D. Patil (Sh. by Assembly) remarked that unnecessarily the money was spent on the canvassing of the said scheme. Shri N. D. Patil suggested to divert these funds to canvassing some other constructive programme. Government replied that Rs. 12.5 lakhs were distributed among the Adiwasis for the purchases of manures.

As the result of the discussion on the demands of the Department of Agriculture, the government frankly accepted certain drawbacks and assured to remove them. The government supplied exhaustive information regarding the measures taken for the betterment of the farmers. The government, after listening to the criticism about the malpractices in this department, decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the cases.

The basic agricultural policy of the Congress Party was not opposed by the Opposition members. The Congress,
the Praja Socialist and Samyukta Socialist and the Peasants and Workers Parties had no vast difference in their agricultural policies. The Jana Sangh, though had a different direction regarding agricultural policy, did not impress. The government took a considerate stand on the suggestions of the Opposition members. The government increased the land coverage of the hybrid seeds on the suggestion of the legislators. Considering the complaints of the legislators government promised to avoid delay in providing manures. 36 Shri P. K. Sawant (Minister for Agriculture) effected some changes in the Cashew Plantation Scheme in Konkan on the suggestion of the Opposition members. 37

Shri S. S. Sawant, Shri T. S. Karkhanis (Peasants and Workers Party), Shri Shyam Kocharekar (SSP), Shri Mandlik (PSP) and Shri F. M. Pinto (Independent) contributed their views in this behalf. During the February, March and April Session 1961, on the demands for agriculture, the position of party-wise participation in the discussion on the financial administration was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>How many members participated</th>
<th>Cut-motions moved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Praja Socialist Party</td>
<td>2 Sarvashri Garud (Janner)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and S. R. Patil (Shirol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>2 Nayak (Jintur) and G.L. Sonawane (Nasha)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party</td>
<td>How many members participated</td>
<td>Cut-motions moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>1 Daokhar (Dindori)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants and Workers Party</td>
<td>1 Sanap (Roha)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>1 S. L. Kamble (Nagik)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1 Smt Bagal (Kagal)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The participation of the various political parties was uneven. The Jana Sangh and the Lal Nishan Gat did not contribute, in spite of definite views on the agricultural problems. The Republican party’s work was satisfactory. The Opposition parties did not seem to be too severe against the government.

(vii) Irrigation

Encroachment on the Rights of the Assembly Members

The government failed to furnish data regarding irrigation schemes. It indirectly encroached upon the rights of the members. The members of the legislature could not offer comments when no data were given to them. Shri Datta Deshmukh (LNG, Sangamner) registered a strong protest against the government for not furnishing data about the expenditure on various irrigation schemes undertaken by the government.
Bilingual Conflict

The bilingual struggle was reflected in the context of incurring expenditures on various schemes. Shri D. A. Deshmukh wrestled with the help of statistical data to show how more expenditure was incurred on the schemes in Gujarat.39

Government did not follow the democratic ways in announcing the Ukai Project. The people were kept in dark and like a flash the demand for the said project was placed before the House. In this context the bilingual conflict appeared again. The Ukai Project was rejected by the Opposition. Shri Datta Deshmukh proposed the Narmada Project as an alternative, which would be economic and might bring benefit to Khandesh. According to him, the electric power generated by the Narmada Project would be cheaper than that generated by the Ukai Project.

Rehabilitation

Every project created the problem of the rehabilitation of the dishoused people and the problem of fulfilling their other demands.

The Opposition members resented the transfer of funds from the major irrigation projects to the construction of roads.40 Shri Datta Deshmukh (WG, Sangamner) suggested a change in the distributive pattern of the water supply.

Defective Policy regarding Small Water Supply Projects

Government and the Opposition conflicted on the
materialization of the Small Scheme Projects Policy specially in Konkan. The contradiction sharply appeared when Shri P. D. Rahangdale (PSP, Goregaon) moved a cut-motion regarding negligence by the government of the small projects. Government informed the Assembly that in Konkan where the site was available the command area was not and where command area was available, the site was not fair. Despite this fact, government promised that if the Development Board would recommend, government would consider the matter. Government's activities were restrained because of the inadequacy of the funds. In Konkan the small projects required larger amounts. Government attempted to indicate that it incurred an increased expenditure on the small projects.

Government was persuaded to give a promise to enquire into the matter to seek the reasons for the non-utilization of the water potential. So this problem had two aspects. One aspect was pertaining to the lack of water potential; the other to the non-utilization of the water potential.

Regional Demands

Shri Dhondge (PWP, Kandhar) attracted attention to the need of the sanctioning the Right Canal of Godawari. He raised the question of famine area of Manyad. The demands regarding Manyad Manjra Project and the Purna, Chandrabhaga and Gadakh Projects were voiced by Farouk Pasha (Congress, Nanded) and Khandelwal (Democratic Front, Malghat)
respectively. Shri Desale (Congress, Dapoli) asked for more irrigation schemes in Konkan. Shri Rane (Congress, Deogad) suggested to use the water potential of the Kumbhi, the Kasari, the Fon, and the Khodsari rivers. It was expected that one lakh acres of land would have been under water in case Kharepatan dam was constructed. Shri Karkhanis (PMP, Kolhapur) suggested to undertake small irrigation projects to realise self-sufficiency in the foodgrains production. Shri Karkhanis complained that the sanctioning of the Shudiyal tank required sixteen years. Shri P. N. Patil (Congress, Baglan) demanded the Tapti Project.

Government refuted the criticism that attention was provided to the Marathwada only and not to the Konkan. Government stated that expenditure of Rs. 6,57,000 was to be incurred on Konkan.43

The debate on the demands of Irrigation Department persuaded the government to accept its drawbacks. It also resulted in several promises by the government. The government agreed to find out the reasons for the non-utilization of the water potential in the State. The legislators were satisfied with the explanation provided by the government in relation to the difficulties in initiating water supply schemes in Konkan.

The major portion of the discussion was covered by the issue of regionalism. Before the realisation of the unilingual State Shri Datta Deshmukh was the spokesman of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Praja Socialist Party    | Sarvashri Garud (Jamner)  
K. S. Patil (Khatav)  
Rahangdale (Goregaon)  
Tupe (Haveli) and  
Vichare (Sangmeshwar) |
| Congress                 | Sarvashri Nayak (Jintur)  
G. L. Sonawane (Madha) |
| Lal Nishan Ghat          | Sarvashri Ehepkar (Ahmednagar)  
Datta Deshmukh (Sangamner) |
| Communist                | Shri Daokhar (Dindori) |
| Peasants and Workers Party | Shri R. S. Patil (Phiwendi) |

the Maharashtra interests. After the creation of the unilingual State the demands were flooded from Marathwada, Vidarbha and Konkan. While placing such demands the party affiliation received a secondary importance. In the February, March and April Session of 1961 the Congress and the Lal Nishan Ghat were represented by two members each. The Communist Party was represented by one member while the Peasants and Workers Party expressed its views through one member. Five members of the Praja Socialist Party expressed their views.

(viii) Police

Inefficiency of the Police Department

The Department of Police was taken to task by the Opposition members. The main target was inefficiency in
the Department. Shri V. D. Deshpande (Communist, Manded) discussed through a cut-motion (a) excessive and growing expenditure on the Police Department, (b) its excesses in the execution of duties and general anti-people and undemocratic attitude, and (c) various failures in the working of the government. The government used to boast of the efficiency of the Department of Police. But the Opposition members were not ready to accept that view.

Shri V. D. Deshpande made serious charges that the government had interfered in the day-to-day administration of the Police Department in Shevgaon (District Ahmednagar). It was observed that the Assembly could not have a proper control over the Police Department. Shri V. D. Deshpande's comments exposed the said fact.

**Suggestion for Tightening the Control over the Police Department**

A suggestion of constituting one local body to assist and control the Police Department was proposed. The idea was imported from Great Britain. It was opined by the Opposition that the suggested scheme might have curtailed chances of the castigations against the government.

To the present criticism government gave a very patient hearing and accepted that Opposition's proposal of the cut-motion was certainly motivated out of sympathy for the people.
The Opposition made a comparative survey of the expenditure incurred on this Department in various States. But the Chief Minister made a convincing plea that whenever the comparison was to be made the factors like population, urbanization, labour conditions and the industrial development were to be taken into account. Replying to the suggestion of constituting a body of local leaders, as it was the practice in England, the government stated that the environs differed in the two countries. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of the Bombay State, reminded the House of the glorious history of democracy in England. Government accepted that corruption persisted in the State on a wide scale. Government held the conventional relationship between the officials and the public responsible for the corruption.

Government also refused the demand made by some members to allow police to form their unions. Government said that it was aware of the declining standard of the Department, hence facilities were awarded to the police for raising their efficiency.

**Stern Attitude of this Department towards the People**

The Police Department was constantly under fire in the legislature. Through a cut-motion Shri P. R. Sanap (PWP, Roha) raised discussion on the indiscriminate and vicious lathi-charge resorted to on Satyagrahis at Roha (District Kolaba) on February 24, 1961, resulting in
injuries to many persons of whom 15 were admitted to hospital. The Government did not take the problem seriously. Chief Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan remarked that the listening to the speeches of the members of the Opposition he thought as if it were an adjournment motion and not a cut-motion. He charged that the Satyagraha was directed to retard the administration. Still the government promised to inquire into the matter.

Unsatisfactory Work of the Home Guards

Shri A. B. Bardhan (Communist, Nagpur), with the help of a cut-motion, raised a discussion on the unsatisfactory working of the Home Guards, the maladministration in the organization, and the mistakes committed while integrating the Home Guard Organization of the Vidarbha Region with that of the ex-Bombay Region. Shri S. M. Joshi (PSP, Poona) speaking on the cut-motion suggested to abolish the organization altogether. Government did not agree with Shri S. M. Joshi but it was persuaded to institute a Committee for evaluating the work of the Organization. On the point of Shri S. M. Joshi about the training of the Home Guards, Chief Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan gave out information of the training facilities.

Political Colour

On the discussion of the cut-motion moved by Shri S. C. Warty (PSP, Vasai) regarding the necessity to put an effective check on the anti-national activities of parties
and persons having extra-territorial loyalties to Pakistan and China and other Communist countries, the Opposition groups gave a political colour to the discussion. The Praja Socialist Party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh were on the one side and the Communist party was on the other.

Lack of Respect for Public Demands

The Police Department was criticised most relentlessly when the demand for the payment to the police brought from Uttar Pradesh was moved. The subject had an emotional touch. The Police firing on the agitators of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement was denounced as a move to crush the democratic demand of united Maharashtra State by the people. The firing resulted in the death of 105 martyrs, and government moved a demand for the firings opened in Bombay to crush the movement Sarvashri R. D. Bhandare (Republican, Worli), D. B. Tambene (PSP, Thane), S. G. Patkar (Communist, Sewree), D. S. Narvekar (PWP, Gadhinglaj), K. S. Patil (PSP, Khatav), P. K. Bhapkar (LNM, Ahmednagar) and V. R. Kaut (PWP, Pen) participated in the discussion and criticised government with all vigour at their command.

The crimes under the Indian Penal Code showed an upward tendency. The anti-social activities illicit liquor business and other crimes were on the increase. It was quite clear from these illegal activities that the Police Department lacked efficiency.
The members of the Assembly put in a request to get defined the duties of the officers in the Police Department. Shri S. K. Athalye (Independent, Lankja) lodged a complaint against the policemen that they did not pay attention to the public complaints. Government was not in a position to reply to these complaints.

Problem of Political Detenus and Ucharist Congress

The Opposition members referred to the question of political detenus also. They held this move as the moral defeat of the government. Shri Athalye opined that being a Secular State, government should not have given a special consideration to the Ucharist Congress. The government's stand on the Ucharist Congress issue was correct. The Opposition members failed to appreciate the government's stand.

Accidents

The criticism levelled against the government relating to the accidents compelled the government to appoint a Committee to look into the matter. It suggested that owing to the improper inspection of the vehicles the accidents occurred. The prime reason was that the inspecting staff was inadequate.

Defective Inquiries

Shri Patkar (Communist Sewree) raised the problem of huge amounts to the officers as compensation. In inquiry
condicted against the officers they were not held defaulters owing to some technical mistakes on the part of the inquiry officers. Government did not give serious consideration to this matter.

**Controversy between Majority and Minority on the Expenditure over the Police Department**

Opposition members and Majority members clashed on the topic of expenditure on the Police Department. The Majority party members argued that even in emergency the expenditure was not excessive. While Opposition members considered it huge, Shri K. S. Dhariya (Congress, Kolaba) taunted Shri Patkar (Communist, Sewree) that because of the anti-social activities like strikes, morchas and gheraos carried by Communists the heavy expenditure was incurred. The members of the Opposition did not take a firm stand on this issue. Once they demanded a higher pay for the village police and afterwards they protested against the huge expenses on the police. The Opposition members objected to the costly methods of detecting the prohibition crimes.

The maintenance of law and order was the prime concern of the Police Department. The Congress party and the Opposition parties had definite views on this issue. The discussion was useful for the Opposition parties because the government gave several assurances regarding inquiry of the lathi charges and firings. The discussion on the Home Guards resulted in the promise by the government to appoint
a committee to evaluate the usefulness of the Home Guards Department.

The Opposition parties were divided on the discussion of a cut-motion moved by Shri Warty (PSP, Vasai). In his cut-motion, he criticised the Communist party because of its extra-territorial loyalties. The Jana Sangh and the Praja Socialist parties held similar views. The ruling party also criticised the Communist party. It was the occasion when the Congress party, the Praja Socialist party and the Jana Sangh were on one side and the Communist party on the other. The Peasants and Workers party, though believed in Marxism, reserved its comments on this issue.

As a result of the present discussion the government promised to order a Committee to find out the reasons of the accidents. As far as the discussion relating to the inquiries of the officers was concerned the members of the Assembly were disappointed. The reply of the government on the Orthodox Congress was appropriate, however the members were not satisfied with it.

During the session of February, March and April, 1961 the party participation on this Department was as given overleaf. During this Session, though the major portion of the discussion was claimed by the Praja Socialist Party, all Opposition parties were equally violent against the Police Department.
Party | How many members participated | Cut-motions moved
--- | --- | ---
Praja Socialist Party | 3 Sarvashri Tamhane (Thana), S. M. Joshi (Poonia) and Warty (Vasai) | -
Congress | 2 Sarvashri Rafiska and Kher (Bandra) | -
Communist | 2 Sarvashri Bardhan (Nagpur) and Nimbalkar (Phaltan) | -
Peasants and Workers Party | 2 Sarvashri Lad (Tagaoan) and U. S. Patil (Osmanabad) | -
Lal Nishan Gat | 1 Shri Bhanja (Ahmednagar) | -
Jana Sangh | 1 Shri Mhalgi (Mawal) | -

(ix) **Co-operation**

**Failure of the Co-operation Movement**

The Co-operative Movement was expected to bring many advantages to the cultivators. In principle the co-operative philosophy was very attractive. But the members of the Opposition succeeded in exposing the fact that its materialization benefited the big landowners only. It was further criticised that the government missed the very core of the problem by neglecting the strict implementation of land ceiling provisions. In the midst of heterogenous groups of the cultivators, success could not be achieved unless the predominance of the richer class was relegated from this field. The members of the Assembly contended that
the amounts of loans provided by the Co-operatives were grabbed by the big landholders only.

**Corruption**

The members were very severe on the rampant corruption in this Department. Numerous instances occurred where the framed rules and regulations were bypassed. Not only that but the Minister for Co-operation was unnecessarily accused of misusing the funds in granting loans transgressing the legal provisions. Such instances, pleaded the Opposition, would lead to loss of credence among the people about the government machinery.

Government's reply on the question of rampant corruption in the Co-operative Department was logical but not convincing. Government replied that only in 10 per cent of the co-operative societies frauds were detected, implying that 90 per cent of the Co-operative Societies were running smoothly.

**Regional Demands**

While discussing the demands for grants members put forward regional demands. One demand was for setting up a super factory at Sinnar (District Nasik). Government took the proper stand. It appreciated the enthusiasm of the people but argued that such demands were made from many places and regions. They could be accepted only after being studied on merit basis.
Good Suggestions by the Members

In some cases government was influenced by the suggestions of the members. Government was persuaded to accept in principle the suggestion of establishing yet another agency for giving loans. But it explained that the agency would not be in position to provide long term loans which were also required.

Government accepted in principle the suggestion of Shri Datta Deshmukh (LIG, Sengamner) of establishing the Sale Purchase Societies for dealing with this problem. A helpful suggestion was mooted by Shri D. A. Deshmukh regarding the principle of compulsion in the co-operative field.

The government decided that if 66 per cent land was offered under co-operation the remaining should compulsorily be brought under the Co-operation. Shri Datta Deshmukh advised the government to persuade the people and then to make compulsion so that the growth of co-operation might be steady. But in this connection the Opposition was divided in two camps. Shri Mahalgi (BJS, Nawal) opposed the compulsion.

Government appreciated a suggestion by Shri Navneetray Shah (PSP, Palghar) which aimed to prepare a plan for the co-operative movement. Government added a footnote that it had already patterned its co-operative programme on planned principles.
Lack of Sound Relationship between the Officers and the People

A fair relationship between the officers and the people could have been taken as a sign of good administration. But this seemed to have been forgotten by the officers when they came in contact with the poor and illiterate people. The Opposition criticism was very apt when it condemned the government officers for conniving at the public interest.

The Opposition expected that the officers should carry out their duties in missionary spirit and such programmes should be chalked out which might assist the people in understanding the importance of the co-operation. The then Minister for Co-operation rightly remarked that the people should come forward to have their share in this movement.

Backward Classes

Owing to the pressure of demands in the Assembly the government was keen on offering adequate chances to the backward class people in this movement. The legislators requested the government to give membership of the Cooperative Societies to the backward class people. The government replied that it had already given membership to the backward class people.

Some Specific Cases

The members brought out some specific cases.
was accused of excluding rice from the regulated market at Gondia. This decision put the rice producers to losses. In the Nagpur Session of the legislature a detailed reply was given on this issue. Government in fact had to regularise the market but some representations opposed the regularisation. Therefore at one end the government was pressed for one thing and at the other end for the other. Again there were some difficulties like lack of sheds and store-houses.57

The members of the Opposition were also cautious about the progress in the co-operative movement. Shri N.B. Shah (FSP, Palghar) with a cut-motion asked as to why the licence for a processing industry of agricultural commodities was given to private industrialist instead of to Co-operative Society in Saphale, Taluka Palghar (District Thane). Government agreed with Shri Shah on this issue.58 Government further stated that the private industrialist Shri Panchal filed a case in the Court of law, hence the licence was given to him.

Ventilation of Their Own Grievances by the Legislators

The members pointed out some discrepancies in the demands. Shri T. S. Karkhanis (FMT, Kolhapur) appropriately pointed out the discrepancy between two statements on the same subject.59

Shri Karkhanis asked for the postponement of the
demand. The Speaker accepted the existence of the discrepancy but stated that on the point the demand could not be postponed. The Speaker warned the government that such type of discrepancy should not occur again.

The members protested against the government's habit of concealing the information. The members demanded detailed information of the Co-operative societies, regarding their total membership, capital investment, efficiency and financial position. It was the fact that mere figures did not explain the entire phenomenon. The government could not be absolved of its responsibility after financing them. For such societies could be revitalized only when government would provide vigilant attention to them.

Criticisms regarding Co-operation

The members complained that the facilities were given to the rich persons coming from dominant families and Joint Farming Societies were not sanctioned loans. The Joint Farming Societies in Dhulia were not rendered assistance for poultry farms and dairy farms.

The members alleged that the movement failed to create confidence among the people. The people were reluctant to invest their money in co-operative banks on account of the numerous frauds reported in them. The members expected that co-operative societies should start milk-processing, dry-fishing, warehousing and marketing.
The members pointed out that the various layers in the co-operative movement should be linked on a purely scientific basis. They voiced a reasonable plea for establishing a Committee to avoid further precarious situation in this field. 61

The question of arrears was very serious. In 1958-59 the arrears amounted to Rs. 25.31 crores and they increased to Rs. 52.00 crores in 1960-61. 62 The government could not give proper reasons for such huge arrears. Government did not announce any step to recover the arrears. The demand of the Opposition members for a Committee to evaluate the work during the period of 12 years was quite pertinent.

It was exposed by the Opposition that in the election of the co-operative societies Congressmen poured sizable amounts in anticipation of gaining something more.

Government's replies were highly objectionable when it argued that the societies were running well even though the societies were defunct. It was revealed by the Opposition members that the Congress members misused the funds of the co-operative societies for contesting elections. 63 The government could not give a satisfactory answer.

Another serious drawback in this movement was that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were not given scope in this movement.

The Congressmen attempted to defend the governmental
activities. The Congressmen argued that this movement had tried to deal with the basic problems of the cultivators. Government had endeavoured to solve the difficulties relating to the raw materials and marketing facilities. The godown facilities were not monopolised by the rich farmers. It was revealed that the Co-operative movement had reached to the 92 per cent of the rural population. Government had given the co-operatives financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 338 crores.

Government submitted that it had left no stone unturned for the development of the Co-operative Movement. Government dubbed the suggestion of uplifting the moral standard of the people by the Assembly members as unpractical. The contribution of the Council to the discussion on the subject was very nominal.

The problem of safeguarding the interests of mill workers achieved prime importance. The members paid attention to the grievances of the weavers also. The government’s stand was sympathetic. It had taken some measures to cure the trouble.

The programme of co-operation received sympathetic consideration of the Peasants and Workers party, the Communist party, the Samyukta Socialist Party and the Praja Socialist party. However, the Jana Sangh held a different opinion on the principle of co-operation. Principally, the Congress party and the Opposition parties, except the Jana
Sangh, were unanimous on this issue. On the replies given by the government on corruption the Opposition parties did not express satisfaction.

The outcome of the discussion on the Co-operation Department was satisfactory because it made the government appreciate some fair suggestions of the Opposition parties.

The government took into consideration the problems of the backward class people. Through the discussion on this subject the members ventilated their own grievances resulting from the provision of inadequate information to them.

The partisan approach crept into the discussion because the elections to the co-operatives were referred to.

One Session of 1961 (February, March and April) revealed that one cut-motion was moved by the Praja Socialist party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Party</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Cut-motions moved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Praja Socialist Party</td>
<td>Sarvashri Rahangdale (Goregaon) and N. B. Shah (Palghar)</td>
<td>1 (by N.B. Shah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>Sarvashri Gholap (Murbad) and Nayak (Jintur)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>Shri Nimbalker (Phaltan)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal Nishan Cat</td>
<td>Shri Shephkar (Ahmednagar)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Smt Bagal (Kagel)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Shri Londhe (Baramati)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the discussions on the Co-operation Department, the Congress party and the Praja Socialist party were represented by two members each; other parties viz. the Communist, the Lal Nishan Gat and the Republican were represented by one member and one Independent member also figured.

(x) Miscellaneous

Failure of the Government in Dealing with the Problems of the Untouchables

On the front of eliminating untouchability the Maharashtra Government had to court failure. Huge amounts were spent on the programme of eradicating untouchability but it could not create hopeful results. Shri Karkhanis (M.P., Kolhapur) argued that the untouchability was not removed completely. He suggested that the Three-Man Committee (two members from the Majority Party and one from the Opposition) should be constituted to verify the information. The seats reserved for the backward class people were not provided to them. The Adivasis area could scarcely receive government attention. Shri M. S. Uike brought to the notice of the House the serious negligence of these poor people by the government as evidenced by the absence of the concerned Minister during the course of the discussion.

Cancellation of Educational Facilities to the Untouchables

The government submitted that government did not want
to cancel the facilities offered to the backward class people. But as they converted themselves to Buddhism, they could not claim the previous facilities. The government stated that in accordance with Article 340 of the Indian Constitution, a Commission for the backward classes was to be established. Shri G. B. Kamble (Republican, Chipulun) alleged that government did nothing for the welfare of the backward class people. The amounts sanctioned for the education of the backward class people should not be transferred to the Department for backward classes. The Sanskar Kendras were held as a mere 'show'.

Exploitation of the Mahar and Adiwasi

The members charged against the government that government was exploiting the Mahar Vanavasis. Very meagre amount of Rs. 10 was given to them annually. Society gave harsh and humiliating treatment to the Nav-Bouddhas. According to the members, permanent or long-term schemes should be embarked upon. Shri G. S. Katkari (PWP, Pen) criticised that some societies were not created for the betterment of the backward class people but for absorbing the Congressmen as office bearers.

Shri Katkari (PWP, Pen) aptly demanded that the functioning of the Adiwasi Societies be vested in their own hands. The working of the Ashram Shalas was far from satisfactory. Shri Katkari (PWP, Pen) illustrated that
the amount of Rs. 3000 was granted to the Chauk Adiwasi Jungle Society in 1956-57 but that society stopped functioning from 1952-67.

**Government's Explanation**

Government was forced to explain itself. It illustrated that it tried to distribute 39 lakh acres of land. Government clarified the instructions given to the officers which went in favour of the backward class people. Government issued instructions to the Public Service Commission to give priority to the backward class candidates. Government to keep the suggestions of the members in view, accepted to call the backward class candidates for the interviews for employment through the Social Welfare Department.

Government informed of the Centres through which higher education should be imparted for the competitive tests. An amount of Rs. 1,30,000 had been sanctioned for that programme. The retrenchment policy was not applicable to the backward class employees. In connection with the abolition of Mahar Watans the Minimum Wage was being considered for them. Government complied with the view that the facilities awarded to the backward classes were not adequate. But government was also in financial difficulty. Government promised to give more grants for intercaste marriages. Government also appreciated the plans for constructing the houses for Harijans in Hindu localities. Government's policy in this behalf was also remarkable.
Government, as it might be seen from the above information, took substantial steps for the welfare of the backward class people. But in actuality the facilities did not reach the backward class people. The Opposition took recourse to the recommendations of the Report of Shri Shrikant. But the Opposition connived at the appreciation of the progress in this regard made by Shri Shrikant.

Government held the view that the question of untouchability related to the state of mind and therefore could not be solved easily. During the discussion of demands the government informed the House that government had decided to extend all facilities which were given to the other backward classes to the Nav-Bouddhas. Government had snuffed out the criticism that the rural area would not be benefited by these facilities.

The members made a reference to the problems of some other backward classes in the State. Shri Lallubhai raised the question of the Dubla Samaj in Surat. In this case government had already respected the demand by making a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for the Dubla Samaj.68

Government seemed to be under the control of the Assembly when it accepted the criticism in regard to the sweepers. Government promised that it would use strict measures to remedy the situation.69 The Assembly could see its another plea accepted when it made the State government
negotiate with the Central Government and to get cancelled the condition regarding marks in behalf of awarding scholarships for backward classes.\textsuperscript{70}

The legislators elicited adequate information about the government steps taken for the uplift of the backward classes. The government utilized the occasion for explaining its role in this field. The members belonging to the backward class were of the view that there was much to be done for the backward class people. The government respected few suggestions made by the legislators.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Name of the Party & Participants & Motions moved break \\
\hline
Congress & Sarvashri Javde (Wani), Nayak (Jintur), Tadvi (Jalna) and Wankhede (Nalkeshwar) & \\
\hline
Republican & Sarvashri Bhatekar (Ahmednagar) Bhandare (Amli), S. L. Kamble (Masik) and Shirke (Hatkanangali) & 3 (by S. L. Kamble) \\
\hline
Praja Socialist Party & Shri Gerud (Jamner) and Shri Tambane (Thana) & \\
\hline
Communist & Shri B.O. Patkar (Sewree) & \\
\hline
Peasants and Workers Party & Shri Raut (Pend) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The data concerning party roles in the discussions on the Miscellaneous Department indicated that four Congressmen, four Republicans, two Praja Socialist members,
one Communist member and one Peasants and Workers party member spoke on the subject. The views of the Republicans were violent against the government because of the precedence of the government's decision of cancelling the facilities to the backward class people.

Conclusion

The legislators communicated to the government several problems of the teacher community. The regional demands, particularly from Marathwada and Konkan areas, entered into the discussions on the concerned subjects. In other instances the Congressmen were also inclined towards presenting their constituency difficulties. The government promised to satisfy certain regional demands. The backward classes were duly represented. The Ruling party and the Praja Socialist party held identical views on several programmes. The ideological factions in the Opposition parties were also recorded. Particularly the incongruity between the Praja Socialist party and the Communist party came to the surface when national loyalty came under discussion. The legislators persuaded the government to accept some administrative drawbacks.

The Opposition parties emphasized the general criticism of the departments. The criticism was monotonous. The tendency to discuss the department became sharper and the cut-motions were not resorted to. The Opposition party
members did not adhere to the party programmes strictly except the Praja Socialist party. The discussions on the demands for grants facilitated the government to explain and reiterate its policies. The Opposition parties could collect substantial information from the financial discussions.

The Praja Socialist party and the Peasants and Workers party shared most of the Opposition's work in this respect. Shri D. S. Desai, when he was in charge of the Department of Revenue was impressive in pleading the government policy. His defence of tenancy legislation against the roaring opposition criticism was admirable.
REFERENCES

7. The Evaluation Report on the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks said that the composition of the advisory committees for the purpose was still being determined in many cases on the basis of status and prestige rather than on functional competence or representation of organized village activities. The Gramsevaks were never actuated by the sense of factual development in this behalf (Ibid., p. 897).
8. Ibid., p. 941.
12. Ibid., p. 1336.
16. Shri Deshmukh pleaded that previously 30 per cent people had 70 per cent land but after legislating Tenancy Act 20 per cent people claimed 75 per cent land. There might be a slight divergence in the data given and the actual figures but it was clear that the Tenancy Acts did not bring expected favourable results for the tenants.


20. Ibid., p. 1162.

21. Ibid., p. 1163.

22. Ibid., p. 1164.

23. The discussion was raised when Shri A. B. Bardhan proposed a cut-motion. Bombay Legislative Assembly Debates, Vol. IX, No. 12, December 15, 1959, pp. 535, 539-42.


28. Shri K. M. Dhulup referred to the report of the Expert Committee which was set up to study the problems of the farmers. Shri Dhulup quoted an extract from the report which said, "The group has, however, ascertained that broadly speaking, the effort during the Second Five Year Plan in the State deliberately and directly to improve the economic conditions of the landless labourers was negligible." Shri Dhulup by giving another extract strengthened his arguments. For achieving the high targets of agricultural production set for the Third Plan, he said, it is important that
growers should have confidence that the additional effort and investment which are called yield return (Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Debates, Vol. VII, No. 20, July 5, 1962, pp. 593 and 594).

29. 1956-57 Base year = 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production during First Plan</th>
<th>Production during Second Plan</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>100.6</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>24.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>105.88</td>
<td>129.5</td>
<td>23.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>94.34</td>
<td>117.72</td>
<td>23.12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>95.26</td>
<td>115.5</td>
<td>20.95 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td></td>
<td>117.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ibid., p. 953).

30. Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Production during First Plan</th>
<th>Production during Second Plan</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>10.0 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>12.4 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>17.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>3.0 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>3.5 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>16.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>24.9 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>31.5 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>26.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>10.0 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>12.2 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>22.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>6.6 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>8.6 lakh tonnes</td>
<td>43.8 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ibid., p. 991).


33. Ibid., p. 257.


39. He said that on the Purna Project Rs. 2.25 crores were spent in four years, and how the remaining amount of Rs. 4.75 crores was to be spent within a year was a
question. On the contrary on the Kakrapra Project and on the Mahi Project 70 to 75 per cent amount was expended. The expenditure on the Mahi Project was unnecessarily huge (Ibid., p. 1185).

40. Ibid., p. 1184.


42. Year | Expenditure
---|---
1956-57 | Rs. 33.9 lakhs
1957-58 | Rs. 77.76 lakhs
1958-59 | Rs. 83.2 lakhs
1959-60 | Rs. 100.19 lakhs
1960-61 | Rs. 164.49 lakhs

(Ibid., p. 1635).

43. Government gave the following data of the expenditure on various divisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Rs. 36,32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poona</td>
<td>Rs. 1,53,73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>Rs. 1,48,65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>Rs. 2,15,05,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ibid., p. 291).


45. Ibid., p. 1464.

46. Ibid., p. 1491.


48. Ibid., p. 1598.


53. Ibid., p. 923.

54. Ibid., p. 924.

55. Ibid., p. 933.

56. Ibid., p. 934.


58. Ibid., p. 934.

59. Ibid., p. 933.

60. Ibid., p. 676.

61. Presenting statistical data Shri K. W. Dhulup argued that about 12 per cent of the Societies in the State (30 per cent of Bombay, 17 per cent of Poona, 0 per cent of Aurangabad and 4 per cent of Nagpur Division) advanced short term credit to the tenants. Shri K. M. Dhulup furnished very surprising and sad information that in Konkan the rich farmers drew loans, and lent the amounts at a higher interest to the small farmers (Ibid., p. 676).

62. Ibid., p. 678.

63. Shri K. B. Dhonde made a very serious charge against his rival candidate in the Assembly election. Shri Dhonde alleged that his rival was the ex-Chairman of District Board and the Chairman of the Nanded District Land Mortgage Bank. He borrowed loans from the co-operative societies to utilize them in election propaganda (Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Debates, Vol. IX, No. 20, 1963, p. 700).


65. Ibid., p. 1096.
67. Ibid., p. 967.
69. Ibid., p. 1592.
70. Ibid., p. 1593.