THE
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Thirteenth Day of the First Session of the
First Legislative Assembly

Sunday, the 6th April, 1952

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens, at Nine of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon’ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the Chair.

L. A. Bill No. VI of 1952, A Bill to provide for the Salaries of the Ministers of the State of Hyderabad.

Mr. Speaker : The Hon’ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao.

The Hon’ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce L. A. Bill No. VI of 1952, A Bill to provide for the Salaries of the Ministers of the State of Hyderabad.

The Bill is introduced.

The Hon’ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that L.A. Bill No. VI of 1952, A Bill to provide for the Salaries of the Ministers of the State of Hyderabad be read a first time.

QUESTION PROPOSED

The Hon’ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao : Mr. Speaker, Sir....
A supplementary Bill to provide for the allowances of Ministers and connected matters will be placed before the Assembly in due course hereafter.

The Hon’ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour Minister): I submit that a procedure may be laid down for introducing or moving for the first or second reading of the Bills. I have now found that the Bill has been read a first time and before the Bill is moved for a second reading one of the Hon’ble Members has started probing into details of the Bill. So I wanted this matter to be brought to your notice, in order to evolve a proper process for discussion of the Bills.

Mr. Speaker: Sub-rule (2) of Rule 85 lays down:

"On the first reading of a bill the principle of the bill and its general provisions may be discussed: the detailed provisions shall not be discussed nor shall any amendment to the Bill be moved at this stage."

We are at this stage now. After discussing the general principles of the Bill, we reach the stage of its second reading.

The Hon’ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister): At this stage, when general principles of the Bill are under discussion, I have to clarify only one point, so that those who wish to discuss or move amendments may bear this in mind. This Bill seeks to provide only for the salaries of the Ministers. As far as
allowances are concerned, they will be placed before the Assembly later on in the form of a separate Bill. The reason for this is the practice in this respect varied from time to time. In the past, the salaries of the Ministers were determined not by any Act of the Legislature, but by the executive orders. The Government immediately before this Government was a composite Government consisting of four Ministers appointed by the Government of India who were given different scales of salaries which were in conformity with their substantive posts or governed by certain conditions of service contracted by the Government of India on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad. The four Congress Ministers of that Government were paid a salary of O.S. Rs. 1,500 only, along with fully furnished houses and motor cars. The chauffeurs were also paid by the Government, that is to say by the Amera Department. The petrol and maintenance charges of the cars were also borne by the Government. The quantum of expenditure on these two items, viz., the maintenance of the cars and the furnished houses was not fixed but it was to the extent of actual charges incurred in this connection. The quantum of petrol allowed was also different from time to time. When it was found that more petrol was being consumed, a few months ago, an attempt was made to regulate it by fixing it at hundred gallons. But on experience, the Hon’ble Ministers found that this quantity was absolutely inadequate causing them to spend more money out of their own pockets. All these questions are being examined. The Hon’ble Members are aware that at present Amera Department has got a Garage Section to look after the maintenance of Government cars. The salaries of the Chauffeurs are borne by this department for which a separate provision is made. Similarly, the maintenance charges of the buildings owned or taken on rent by the Government for purposes of residences of the Hon’ble Ministers and the repair charges of the furniture whatever they may be, are all borne by this Department under the Maintenance Head of the P.W.D. These expenses are not fixed. It is in the light of this fact that the Government now propose to consider that part of the question separately. An attempt is being made by the Government to rationalise the expenditure in the Amera Department. We are trying to cut down the expenditure in the Garage Section as well as in other sections of the Amera Department, and the reorganization scheme is under consideration. Till it is finalised, I thought it best to defer the question of fixing other allowances, such as car allowance and house allowance, etc. The fixation of these allowances has been deferred with a view that the Govern-
ment may be able to examine these things in the light of the economy that has to be effected and propose a reasonable system. The old system may continue if it is held economical and reasonable or a formula fixing the allowances for the maintenance of the cars and the houses may be evolved and the appropriate amount suggested subsequently. This is the reason why I have proposed to come before the Assembly only for the sanction of the salaries of the Ministers. The principle on which these salaries have been arrived at in this Bill is, I think, very obvious. We have got some information regarding the salaries of Ministers in the different neighbouring States. In U.P. the Ministers get a salary of Rs. 1,500 each besides other allowances. In Madras also, I understand that the salary was first fixed at Rs. 1,000 but subsequently allowances for motor car and house were given. The salary of Rs. 1,000 which had been originally fixed, was raised subsequently. Similarly in Bombay and Bengal the salaries that were originally fixed at a very low rate of Rs. 500 and Rs. 700 respectively were raised subsequently by amended legislation and they have been placed on different levels. So the practice obtaining in each State is different. When the four Congress Ministers jined the previous Ministry this question was tackled on a comparative basis taking into consideration all the figures of other States. It was decided that it would be proper if the Congress Ministers received O.S. Rs. 1,500. This was the amount fixed at that time. It is now thought necessary to fix I.G. equivalent and therefore an amount of I.G. Rs. 1,250 which is slightly less than O.S. Rs. 1,500 has been proposed as salary for the Ministers. I do not know whether it would be necessary for me to advance arguments in favour of this figure, but this is the general principle which we have followed and I personally think that the figure suggested is not at all exorbitant or high in view of the fact that the Ministers have certain responsibilities to discharge which sometimes involve more expenditure than the salary that has now been proposed. As one who was a Member of the previous Government, I can relate my experience before the Assembly. Most of us had been spending extra amounts from our pockets even when we used to get O.S. Rs. 1,500 because there were deductions in the form of Income-tax, electricity and water charges, etc. After these deductions, we used to find that it was not possible to make both ends meet. That was the situation and our experience in the past. Some of us were spending sometimes Rs. 200, sometimes Rs. 300 and sometimes Rs. 400 out of our pockets, over and above our salaries. Against this experience, the proposed figure of I.G. Rs. 1,250 is not very high.
In some of the States an amount of Rs. 1,500 has been allowed besides other allowances.

I would have been really happy if it were possible to reduce the amount still further and make the salaries of the Ministers conform to the standard proposed long back by Bapuji. I am sure, the House will agree with me that things have changed considerably since then. The cost of living now is 3\frac{1}{2} or 4 times more than what it was when Gandhiji suggested the figure of Rs. 500 for all Congress Ministers. I do not wish to say anything more on this subject. These facts I wanted to place before the Assembly for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: I draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to Clause (5) of Article 164 of the Constitution which says:

"The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time by law determine and, until the Legislature of the State so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule."

Of course, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister may bring in another Bill for purpose of allowances.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: That is exactly the situation, Sir. As I explained just now, the Government is examining the question of allowances. The previous practice in this State has been somewhat different. The Ministers were not receiving fixed allowances but the expenses were being borne by the Government. All these figures are being examined with a view to arriving at a proper amount. A separate Bill to provide for these allowances will be placed before the Assembly. In the meantime—probably for a couple of months—the previous practice will have to be continued.

Question Put: "That L. A. Bill No. VI of 1952, A Bill to provide for the Salaries of the Ministers of the State of Hyderabad be read a first time" and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of salaries is concerned, I presume that the statement I have just made has satisfied the Hon'ble Members and therefore there will be no further discussion. I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

QUESTION PROPOSED AND AGREED TO
L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki (Law Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to introduce L.A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a first time.

QUESTION PROPOSED

Mr. S. V. S. Reddy (Minister of Law) : The Bill is introduced.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a first time.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a first time.

QUESTION PROPOSED

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a first time.

QUESTION PROPOSED

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a first time.
As respects all matters for which no express provision has been made in this Act including holidays to be counted as days for the purpose of clause (b) of section 3, the Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Act.
L.A. Bill No. VII of 1912. A Bill to provide for Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.
L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly

6th April 1952.

Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined.

“Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined.”

Question Put. “That L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a first time” and agreed to.
Mr. Speaker?

Sir, I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. VII of 1952, A Bill to provide for salaries and allowances of Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly be read a second time.

QUESTION PROPOSED AND AGREED TO.

General discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Shantry Matador and his followers - the orthodox are its base. Among the orthodox, there are a few who believe in the right to commune and the social system (Struggle) is a form of organization.

Movement Scheduled Castes Federation.

Struggle (Committee) Scheduled Castes Federation.

Scheduled Castes Federation.

The Scheduled Castes Federation is an organization of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. It was founded in 1932 and is one of the major political organizations of the Scheduled Castes. The Federation advocates for the rights and protection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and works towards their social, economic, and political empowerment. It is one of the largest political organizations in India and has a significant presence in the state of Rajasthan.

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General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Rehabilitation Fund

Any funds raised in the form of a special fund would be available for the rehabilitation of the homeless. The fund would be used to provide shelter, food, and medical assistance to those in need. It would also be used to provide education and job training to help individuals become self-sufficient.

The Tenancy Act

The Tenancy Act was introduced to address the issue of tenant rights in urban areas. The act sought to protect tenants from eviction without just cause and to ensure that they had basic rights to housing and fair treatment.

The Bill was introduced in the Assembly and was debated for several days. It was eventually passed with amendments and was presented to the Governor for assent.

406 6th April 1952.
کئے ہوئے جو - سال سے سال کئے کریں آرہے ہیں آن سے نوکر نانے کے لئے کھوؤں
گزارہ ہوئے - جب چیک بیش کچھ سب سے مل سکتا ہے کئے کوئی نیں - اپنے ہیلی
پیار باپے ہے اذان لگیا جاتی ہے چمک کرے لیکا لیکن کہے لاپروکس (Law makers)
لاپروکس (Law breakers)
پر غور کریں تو آپ کو خود معلوم ہو جائے گا کسی لاپروکس نہ ہوسکا آپ

مسلو اسپیکر - آپ "آ"ے مراد مہری طرف

شری مادہو راؤ نین کرکے - اہمہ کوئی اور منصب بھی بچے کہا جاتا ہے ہم
ہیں دستوری
پیچھے کی گیا - دستوری کے قانون کا اہمہ کسی اپکے بھی - لهنہ کوئی نو
کچھ ہو اس بھی کہان نک چکا عمل کرنا ہے - اس بھی کسی جیسے بھی کہہ چھوٹے چھوٹے
کے سہیلی کو ہماری کردنی جانی اپکے کوئی کوئی کوئی دھاڑی ہیں با ماہا کہ ہماری کھدائی تو
کچھ لیکن آپ دستوری اور دیکھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ انکہ ساتھ جانور ہے بہت
بہتر سیکیا جاتا ہے ایک "دندر" اور "عہلوں" میں "ہوریکش" (لیکا) ہک
کہا کچھ کیا ہو ہے ہیں اپکے رکھا کہ عمل ہورا ہے - کئے "بہت لکھ سابھی راج"
کہا بہت عوامی حکمتیاری ہے ہیں عوام ہے کہ عمل کرنا ہیں جب جنہاں کے
کہ وہ "بہت بعد" راج سے کہ اس غیر جنہاں کیا جانچ ہے - ضلوع اور
دستوری میں اب بھی بہ حال کہ اس کہ کہو "اچھوٹ" اپکے" کہہ ہیں سکتا - اگر وہ
سواری بھی کچھ ہو مارچک ہیں اچھا - وہ ہی سکتا اپکے کی مالہ اس کہ
بیہ قائم ہے - آپ بھی اچھوٹا سا کام بیہ دو ہیں - بہت دو ہیں جان ہے کہ دستور
میں ہو اکھا "کہا جائے کہ دستوری کے ہیں جب جو آدیکار دیکھا ہے اس "سے" ہے
دیکھا جانے - لیکن آپ کہ عمل ہے تو اس کے معلوم ہورا ہے کہ آپ دستوری بھی
کہا جانے - بہت جیسے "عہلت" اور "دی" - بہت "سی" اور ہو اس کے ساتھ "لاہ" جانے
تو کہا جانے - کہ آہستہ آہستہ عمل ہوگا - دستوری کے مطالب عمل نہ کرنا ابیک ہی
داغ ہے جسی جہاں لازم ہے -

آپ بھی بہذ کہ کیا اپکے ہو ایسی اپکے پارنظام کو رکھنا نہیں کئے ہیں - بہت دستوری
لعلی اے راج بھی "عہلت" - بہت ہی آباد ہے - بہت ماتا ہو دستور ہی اگو ہوئے
کہا جانے - لیکن آپ وقت وہ "باریہ" نہیں اپکے کوئی بھی "ہورا" نہیں - لیکن آبہان
یکساہہ اسی بھی قائم ہو ہوکھے - آزادی حاصل ہوئیکہ بعد - ہے ہی سال
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

6th April 1952.

Hindustan mein aur wapas nahi hain. Yeh hai koi khair na hain. Aap Malaria ki kisim hai? (Concession)

Kyon acha milta hai apko. PLS apko koi kisam kya? (Secular Government)

Aapko kitna samajhaya hai? Aapko kitna samajhaya hai? (Secular Government)
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6th April 1952.

...
6th April 1952. General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

دوری جیزہ ہے ہے کہ آپ نے ملائشیا میں سالارے پر فیصلے فیصلے اچھے تھے۔

گئے رکھے ہیں لیکن اس پر عمل نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ چونکہ کسی دیپارٹمنٹ میں خرابی آئی ہے، تاکہ تاکہ جوابی کانگریس کے ساتھیوں نے پرینٹ ہو چکا۔ اس لیے کام کی بجائے کام کی تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ اس جگہ کے ایہ بچے نہیں ہیں۔ ہے کام فوڑی ہوسکتا ہے۔ ہے ہیں دونوں باریش کی طرح انتشار بیہلانا نہیں۔

جاہتے ہے ابین مشکلات آپکی سانس رکھتے ہیں نہیں حیل کرکے کوشش کیجی۔

مجیب یہ کہ ہوئے افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ اس لوك شامی زمانے میں بیگڑی

کے لئے زندہ نہیں توجہ کی ہے کہ دو کی پیگڑی کے لئے بیہ ہاتھ میں ہے اور اگر بولس کے پاس

بہت پیچیدہ ہے تو کہ ہیں کہ کوئی کارپائی بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔ ایسے صورت میں بولس

کسی کو جوابی کو دکھا دو کور نہیں کرسکتے - بہتچوہری میں درخواست

کروئے کے آپکی نہیں حکمتی ہے۔ اس جانب توجہ کی ہے اور ایک ویک ویگا قطعاً

بندرکی دیا جاتے - میں سیاسی باریش شخصی بھی بہت بارہتعا کروئے کاہو ہے اس جانب

توجہ کرتی اور حالا سائے دیں۔

بنینہمردہ دن سے اپنی خیالات کی اظهار کی کوشش کر رہا تھا - اسیکر صاحب

نہ جو موقع دیا ہے اس کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

آپ بیل شری سیدی نے آخر جگہ (پر - ذیلیو - ذی منسی) - سر -

کہ آپ آپلی سیری کی کام نیز اور آپنیل سیری ہوی یہ - ذی دیشیانہ یہ راج ہرکیہ کے

افریکی کے سلسلے میں انتیسیز کے تعلق ہے فینچندہ کیا اٹھنار کیا کہ میں محسوس

کرناہے کہ اناکی سپرد ہے قید و انتقام کا اٹھنار ضروری ہے نہ تاکہ ہو گیا فلسطینی اسک

یمانے ہے بیدا موہوتے ہے۔ نہ جو ہے۔

آپلی سیری ہوی یہ - ذی - دیشیانہ یہ انتیسیز کے تعلق ہے فینچندہ کیا اور

اکثر انتیسیز کا ناکام ہے طرف ایسے کہ کہا کہ گورنمنٹ ہے کو ہے چاہے ہے کہا ہے جا ہو ہے - بی بی کہوئے ہونے ہے۔ بی بی ایس

ڈیسکی کہ جا ہو - وکسین اٹھنار اورکیسی میں میں ہے - ہے هو ہے بی بھی ایسی

میرے کے قیام ہے اسی سب کا ایسا وکسین ہے جو جو عدلیہ کنسی ہے - بی بھی اسکی سمند ہو - میرے ہے - اگر ہو

ہیں تو معمول کے عدل ہو ہے۔ فیصلہ سر پہلے ضمیمہ کا میں ایک جمال معمول ہے۔

ساب عدل ہو ہے بیہلا ضروری ہے کہ اگر انتیسیز کو بھی بھی بھی بھی بھی

اسکو اچھی طرح سے چلا ہو چکا ہے۔ بہت بہت حس اٹھنار سے اسکو اچھی طرح سے

کی کہ ہے۔
General Discussion on the Motion 6th April 1952.
for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetonic anhydride, Acetate process.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.

Acetone, Acetic Acid, Acetic anhydride.
6th April 1952.  

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

...
I think the Hon'ble Member is absent and so the amendment is dropped.
Mr. Speaker - Arvind B. B. R. (Borivali) : I am not moving my amendment.

Shri Buchiaiah : (Sirpur) : I do not want to move my amendment.

Mr. Speaker - Arvind B. B. R. (Borivali) : I am not moving my amendment.

Shri Dharam Pal (Sirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to move my amendment No. 12.

Mr. Speaker - Arvind B. B. R. (Borivali) : I am not moving my amendment.

Shri Rajmullu (Lakshettipet) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to move my amendment No. 12.

Shri Raj Reddy (Sultanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to move my amendment.

As Shri G. Raja Ram is absent, his amendment is therefore dropped.
General Discussion on the Motion 6th April 1952.
for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Shri G. Sreeramulu (Manthani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, considering the gravity of the question I want to move amendment No. 16.

Mr. Speaker : The Hon’ble Member may move it by reading the amendment.

Shri G. Sreeramulu : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :

"But regret to note that the policy of the Government regarding education is ambiguous and unplanned. And no measure has been contemplated for making the University fully autonomous."

Mr. Speaker : Amendment moved. We may have discussion on this later.

Shri Srinivasa Rao : I beg to move, that at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely :

"But regret that the industrial policy of the Government declared in the address is not at all heartening. And no definite measures are contemplated to encourage and expand the Cottage Industries, thus solving problem of unemployment which has assumed major importance."

Mr. Speaker : Amendment No. 19 Shri Ram Rao.

Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to move amendment No. 19.

Mr. Speaker : Amendment No. 20 Shri Pendum Vasudev.
Mr. Speaker : Amendment No. 21, Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao

Mr. Speaker : Amendment No. 22, Shri K. Venkat Ram Rao.

Mr. Speaker : Am I correct when I say that amendments Nos. 16 and 17 are the only two amendments moved and the other amendments have not been moved?

Now we shall take up discussion on the two amendments.

Mr. Speaker : Any how, at this stage, no explanation is necessary.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I thought it was necessary, Sir. I request you to give sometime for general discussion as most of the amendments have not been moved.

Mr. Speaker : Of course, I may do so, provided there is sufficient time for discussion on amendments No. 16 & 17.

Shri G. Sriperamulu : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Considering the time fixed by the Hon’ble the Speaker I had to adopt such a course. If the Hon’ble the Speaker assures that sufficient time will be given for general discussion, I will be in a position to withdraw my amendment. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker : About the time, we have come to certain conclusions and these conclusions are before the House. Therefore I do not want there should be any conditional withdrawal. But now I take it that the Hon’ble Member has withdrawn it unconditionally.

The amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.
The amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: All the amendments that had been proposed have either been not moved or withdrawn.

As the time has been allotted till 12’O’clock general discussion will continue now.

"It has been the privilege of the Asaf Jahi family for seven generations to administer this historic State under a system of monarchy."

"Today it is my still greater privilege to address you as the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad under the secular constitution of the Indian Republic."
6th April 1952.  

**General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.**

Party-in -

...
General Discussion on the Motion
for Address of Thanks to the
Rajpramukh.

6th April 1952.

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(Imperialistic Activities)

(General)

(Imperialistic Activities)

Un-social elements

Maintain

(Touch)

(Romance)

(Capitalistic out-look)

(Monarchy)
6th April 1952.

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

To the House -

May it please your Lordships:

I beg to move the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

The Rajpramukh is one who has been chosen by the people of the country to represent their interests and demands. He is the embodiment of the will of the people and is expected to act in their best interests.

The Rajpramukh is a symbol of national unity and a source of inspiration for all the people. He is expected to lead the country towards progress and development.

The Rajpramukh is also expected to promote peace and harmony among the different communities in the country. He is expected to work towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination and oppression.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Rajpramukh is an important institution in the country. He is expected to play a vital role in the development of the country and the welfare of the people.

I therefore move the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

(Exploit Institution)
کیا ناگر چلایا زنین جوئتیا به سبب کردن که بعد اسکا قلم غایب کردنی جاتا زنین اسکا مانند تهیه کنن جگست که دقت مر ان جوئتیا که نام جوئتیا سانسیت که جاتا که غایب هواجیه زنین نرمی تحقیق که محاوخت عین می‌باشد درمانه می‌باشد رسیدنی جاتا زنین کیا که زنین اسکا معلوم ناجیه امتحاندار بی‌مهی نیشی جاتا به ان معلوم هوانکه پنایونمی‌باشد کیا لکزی به‌جز که به‌جز که جهاز وکه نیشی‌گر هوانکه یه‌که جاتا به‌جز بحث‌که نیشی‌گر هوانکه، یه حال‌که حیاتی کشیده دوسه‌زونه به‌جز آواره می‌باشد، دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردار نین دیکه‌کارگردا
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

6th April 1952.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not interrupt.
It should be free to decide all matters including the future of the Nizam and the State and the form of its integration with the rest of India.
We are not against Kings, but against Kingship. We are not against Jagirdars, but against Jagirdari system. We are not against Zamindars, but against Zamindari system.

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

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We are not against Kings, but against Kingship. We are not against Jagirdars, but against Jagirdari system. We are not against Zamindars, but against Zamindari system.
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Disproportionate importance of certain issues (Legislators) and the need for a more rational redistribution of agricultural land is called for (Exploit).
General Discussion on the Motion 6th April 1952.

for Address of Thanks to the

Rajpramukh.

Sections

Discuss Tangible Scheme

Ideas

Commitments

Reasonable Amendment

Integrate

Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act
6th April 1952.

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Standard of life (Standard) - "Quality Life" - एक अंतर्मे मिली हॉस्कि द्वारा ऐसे हॉस्कि एक साहसी हाँ - अपो विदा करना देता है। आदर्श कायमि - मैं स्मरण हूँ करेंगा दिन के यहाँ रोजाना हॉस्कि बालिका से, उसका साहस देता है।

Basic holding (Basic) - "स्थायी रक्षा" - जब हॉस्कि स्थायी रक्षा की उम्मीद के लिए एक कार्यकाली के लिये जीवन की पूरी जानें।

मौजूदा फिनल्यान्ड इलाक़े के दो तिन स्क़ैस्निहौज हैं।

जन में ग्रामस्त तब्दील की जीवंत हैं - हम इस जिन्दगी को गरीब करने हैं - हॉस्कि एक साहसी है।
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

6th April 1952.

(Personal cultivation) (Growth more food campaign) (Landless) (Powers) (Surplus lands) (Arbitrary)

(Grow more food campaign) (Powers) (Landless) (Surplus lands) (Arbitrary)
General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.


Legal-argument


Regional languages

6th April 1952.
They are necessarily vague; they can not but be vague.
The Assembly then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Monday, 7th April, 1952.