THE
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

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

Thursday, 27th March, 1952.

Price

GOVERNMENT PRESS
HYDERABAD-D.N.
1952
CONTENTS

1. Hon'ble the Finance Minister's speech on the Motion for Vote on Accounts ... ... ... ... ... 97
2. Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account ... ... ... 99

MOVERS OF THE AMENDMENTS

1. Shri Vishwanath Rao ... ... ... ... ... 102
2. Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao ... ... ... ... ... 102
3. Shri A. Raj Reddy ... ... ... ... ... 102
4. Shri V. D. Deshpande ... ... ... ... ... 102
5. Shri K. Papi Reddy ... ... ... ... ... 103
6. Shri V. D. Deshpande ... ... ... ... ... 103
7. Shri Limbaji Muktaji ... ... ... ... ... 103
8. Shri Srinivasa Rao ... ... ... ... ... 103

DISCUSSION ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MOTION FOR VOTE ON ACCOUNT 104

Participants.

1. Shri Viswanath Rao ... ... ... ... ... 104
2. Shri Ch. Venkatram Rao ... ... ... ... ... 104
3. Shri A. Raj Reddy ... ... ... ... ... 104
4. Shri V. D. Deshpande ... ... ... ... ... 104
5. Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) ... ... ... ... ... 118
6. Hon'ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour & Rehabilitation Minister) ... ... ... ... ... 135
7. Shri Abdul Rahman ... ... ... ... ... 139
8. Shri Lakshman Bapuji Konda ... ... ... ... ... 140
9. Shri Papi Reddy ... ... ... ... ... 143
The Legislative Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens at Five Minutes past Three of the clock. Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinathrao Vaidya) in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: The Hon'ble Finance Minister, if he wants to make any speech in support of the motion he moved the other day, can do so.

Hon'ble the Finance Minister's Speech on the Motion for Vote on Accounts

The Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, When I moved the motion yesterday I felt that I should reserve my reply to the various points raised during general discussion till the end. Even now I am of the same opinion but for the fact that in the meanwhile some of my friends approached me and wanted a clarification from me in regard to the amount placed for vote on account. Since it is envisaged that within the course of three months we will come before the House again with our policies and with the revised Budget, they asked me why I included a sum somewhere about Rs. 16 crores, which is roughly about half the total estimated budget. I dare say some of the Hon'ble Members have not perused the annexure to the motion, wherein under various heads we have mentioned the amounts which we thought we would require during the course of the year, and added to that an amount, not for the year, but for the next three months. At the end of items No. 19 to 28 sums have been noted which are intended for capital expenditure. Hence, the total comes to about Rs. 16 crores. The expenses on administration and various other items will be roughly about Rs. 7 crores i.e., about 25%. For the other items shown towards capital expenditure, about Rs. 9 crores will be required. Following are the figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
<td>40,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Excise Duties</td>
<td>26,10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>8,79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>1,23,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act ... 4,00,000
Other taxes and duties ... 14,28,000
Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue:
Irrigation works: (1) Works for which no capital accounts are kept ... 17,61,000
General Administration ... 23,91,000
Administration of justice ... 12,50,000
Jails and Convict settlements ... 9,17,000
Police ... 1,63,09,000
Scientific Departments ... 2,21,000
Education ... 1,26,33,000
Medical ... 30,02,000
Public Health ... 15,11,000
Agriculture ... 21,91,000
Veterinary ... 4,94,000
Co-operation ... 5,85,000
Industries & Supplies ... 5,63,000
Miscellaneous Departments ... 22,92,000
Civil Works ... 57,33,000
Other revenue expenditure connected with electricity schemes ... 6,000
Territorial and political pensions ... 6,78,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... 60,19,000
Stationery & printing ... 9,04,000
Miscellaneous ... 13,55,000

which comes to Rs. 7,04,30,000. This is on the expenditure side.

On the capital expenditure:
Construction of irrigation works ... 1,28,49,000
Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health ... 7,34,000
Capital outlay on multi-purpose river schemes 31,02,000
Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ... 21,34,000
Capital outlay on electricity schemes ... 17,01,000
Hon'ble the Finance Minister's Speech on the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

Capital outlay on Road transport schemes ... 12,50,000
Payments of commuted value of pensions ... 1,25,000
State Schemes connected with State Trading 3,13,62,000

Total Capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account ... ... ... 5,32,57,000

State Road Fund ... ... ... 50,000
Loans and Advances by State Government ... 4,13,93,000

Total disbursements under Debt heads ... 4,14,43,000

which makes a grand total of Rs. 16,51,30,000.

These are the details of the Budget and hence if any Hon'ble Member here has got any doubt with regard to the amount of expenditure sought for, the annexure would make it clear. That is the point I thought I should bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members. This apart various things have been said against the motion for vote on account placed before the Hon'ble Members. As the House has to consider various amendments received so far which are going to be moved by the Hon'ble Members, I would like to request the Hon'ble Speaker to permit me to speak at the end after the full discussion on the Budget.

Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

Mr. Speaker: I think the amendments have already been received by the Office from the Hon'ble Members. I will, therefore, wait for five minutes till they are distributed among all the Hon'ble Members in the House.

Shri Raj Reddy (Sultanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of information. This is a motion for vote on account. The discussion on this is going to take place today and amendments are going to be moved. As far as I understand the rules are not clear as to cut motions. I want to know whether or not cut motions can be moved in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: No doubt the Provisional Rules of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly do not lay down any definite procedure in this regard. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to Rule No. 136 of the Rules of Indian Parliament which reads thus:

"136 (1). A motion for Vote on Account shall state the total sum required, and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of
expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion.

(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items if whereof the grant is composed.

(3) Discussion of a general character shall be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.

(4) In other respects a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as it it were a demand for grant.

These are the provisions relating to the vote on account.

I would like to inform the House why the copies of these amendments are being distributed so late. Yesterday was a holiday. The time for submitting the amendments was till 12 noon today. These amendments after they were received in the office were taken up for scrutiny. I had to examine whether they were in order which meant some time. Despite the fact that it was done as expeditiously as possible, I had to come a couple of minutes late.

In order to save time, what I propose is that all those who want to move the amendments should do so, and then instead of having a separate discussion on each amendment, we shall have discussion on all the amendments together. Of course, at the time of vote on account, each item will be taken up separately and put to vote. The general discussion on all the amendments can take place at a time.

I shall, therefore, call upon each of the Hon'ble Members to move his amendment and when all the amendments are moved there will be a discussion on them. Some of the amendments filed have been disallowed. I want the discussion on the amendments to continue till about 5 p.m., if the House agrees. Practically we have started our business today. So we may close at 5 p.m. Tomorrow is a holiday, but we agreed to meet for the election of the Deputy Speaker. Originally we proposed to meet at 10 A.M. for that purpose and not to transact any other business tomorrow, but as I want to close the discussion day after tomorrow, i.e., on the 29th, if possible, I require the House to meet at 10 A.M. tomorrow and work till 5 P.M. There is one more item on the agenda, viz., the Appropriation Bill. If the House agrees I would like the Appropriation Bill be taken up for consideration at 3 P.M. on the 29th. After the debate on vote on account is over, practically our work will be over. The Appropriation Bill does not require so much time for discussion. Therefore, we should
take up the Appropriation Bill at about 3 P.M. and finish it by 5 P.M. That means we will have two hours discussion on the Appropriation Bill. We had already one full day’s discussion on the motion for Vote on Account and we would again have two hours general discussion tomorrow if necessary, and then we would meet again on the 29th. The whole of that morning will be availed for the discussion on that motion and at about 12 o’clock I will put the motion to vote. We will then take up the Appropriation Bill at 3 P.M. as I desire to complete this business also on that day. 30th is again a holiday. This is the way I want to proceed, and I believe the House agrees with this programme. If any Hon’ble Member has to make any suggestion, I would welcome it.

The consideration of the business referred to in sub-rule (2), shall not, on the day or days allotted therefor, be anticipated by any motion for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner whatsoever, nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto.

Reckoned by 7 (2) (Rule 130 C clause 4)
Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

Mr. V. Deshpande (Ippaguda): I beg to move an amendment that the estimated expenditure under head 29-Police be reduced by a sum of not less than Rs. 1,38,09,000 and the figure Rs. 25,00,000 be substituted for the figure under the above head.
Mr. Speaker: Shri K. Papi Reddy.

Shri K. Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam-General): I beg to move an amendment that the estimated expenditure grant under the head 29-Police be reduced by a sum of not less than Rs. 47,57,750 and, therefore, for the figure under the above head, the figure of Rs. 1,15,51,250 be substituted.

Mr. Speaker: Shri V. D. Deshpande.

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): I beg to move an amendment that the estimated expenditure under head 47-Miscellaneous Departments be reduced by a sum of not less than Rs. 100 and, therefore, for the figure under the above head, the figure of Rs. 22,91,900 be substituted.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Limbaji Muktaji.

Shri Limbaji Muktaji (Manjlegaon): I beg to move an amendment in respect of the grant 57-Miscellaneous that the grant be reduced by a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Virupakshappa has withdrawn the amendment, S. No. 8, in the list. I think, ordinarily there should be no objection. I take that the House is prepared to grant him permission to withdraw.

(An interruption by Shri V. D. Deshpande on the withdrawal of the amendment of Shri Virupakshappa.)

Mr. Speaker: Now it has been withdrawn and there should be no discussion on the point.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Srinivasa Rao.

Shri Srinivasa Rao (Dichapalli): I beg to move that the estimated expenditure in respect of grant 82-B, Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes, be reduced by a sum of Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker: Now, all the amendments except No. 8 have been moved and there will be discussion on these amendments. Of course, those items on which amendments have not been received it will be taken for granted that they are approved by the House. Now, there will be discussion on these amendments.

Shri Vishwanath Rao has moved the first amendment. I think, he would like to speak in support of that amendment.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

27th March, 1952

...
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

27th March, 1952

The question is now on the table.

The President: The question is now on the table. I propose that the vote be taken on the amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Jinnah: I would like to propose an amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: I agree with Mr. Jinnah. The amendment is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Ruknuddin Ahmed: I support Mr. Jinnah. The amendment will help in the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah: I second the amendment. It is essential for the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Thank you. The amendment is passed.

The President: The amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee is passed.

The vote on the amendment is now on the table.

Mr. Jinnah: I propose an amendment to the vote on the amendment.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: I agree with Mr. Jinnah. The amendment is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Ruknuddin Ahmed: I support Mr. Jinnah. The amendment will help in the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah: I second the amendment. It is essential for the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Thank you. The amendment to the vote on the amendment is passed.

The vote on the amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee is now on the table.

Mr. Jinnah: I propose an amendment to the vote on the amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: I agree with Mr. Jinnah. The amendment is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Ruknuddin Ahmed: I support Mr. Jinnah. The amendment will help in the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah: I second the amendment. It is essential for the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Thank you. The amendment to the vote on the amendment to the motion for the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee is passed.

The vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment is now on the table.

Mr. Jinnah: I propose an amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: I agree with Mr. Jinnah. The amendment is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Ruknuddin Ahmed: I support Mr. Jinnah. The amendment will help in the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah: I second the amendment. It is essential for the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Thank you. The amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment is passed.

The vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment is now on the table.

Mr. Jinnah: I propose an amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: I agree with Mr. Jinnah. The amendment is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Ruknuddin Ahmed: I support Mr. Jinnah. The amendment will help in the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah: I second the amendment. It is essential for the proper functioning of the government.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: Thank you. The amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment to the vote on the amendment is passed.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

27th March, 1952

The House was in order.

Mr. President, Sir, may I be permitted to say a word or two?

On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, we have been approached by the Pakistan and West Indian Labour Conference, in connection with the Indian case of labour, for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Indian Labour Code to the West Indies.

I am informed that the Conference has taken the view that the provisions of the Indian Labour Code are so broad that they will cover the conditions of labour in the West Indies.

I believe that the Conference is right in its view, and I am sure that the Government of the West Indies will give their support to the proposals of the Conference.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

May I be permitted to say a word or two on the subject of the Indian Labour Code?

The Indian Labour Code is a comprehensive code, and it covers a wide range of subjects, including the conditions of labour, the rights of the workers, and the duties of the employers.

I understand that the proposals of the Conference are in line with the provisions of the Indian Labour Code, and I am sure that the Government of the West Indies will give their support to the proposals of the Conference.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating the Conference on its success in obtaining the support of the West Indies for the proposals of the Indian Labour Code.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that you have already called upon the Hon'ble Members individually to move their amendments in the House, may I now submit that instead of...
allowing each Hon’ble Member once again to address the House on his amendment which, I am afraid, will lead to confusion, all the amendments can be taken for general discussion.

Mr. Speaker : I had to call the Hon’ble Members individually because I waited for about a minute, no Member rose and so I presumed that there was some misconception about the procedure. I, therefore, had to call a particular Hon’ble Member to speak on his amendment, but at the same time, I made it clear that all the amendments could be discussed collectively and there should not be any doubt on that score.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account
27th March, 1952

109

By a large majority, Government of West Pakistan, as proposed below, the House has adopted the amendments to the Budget presented by the Finance Minister.

The amendments include:

1. An increase of Rs. 10 million in the Appropriation for the Ministry of Education.
2. An increase of Rs. 5 million in the Appropriation for the Ministry of Health.
3. An increase of Rs. 2 million in the Appropriation for the Ministry of Defence.

The amendments were presented to the House by the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. J. K. Khan, who said that the amendments were necessary to meet the demands of the people for better education, health care, and defence.

The amendments were debated by the Members of the House, and the government was praised for its efforts to improve the lives of the people of West Pakistan.

The amendments were passed by a vote of 120 to 50, with 40 Members abstaining.

The amendments will come into effect from the beginning of the financial year 1952-53.
27th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

Explanatory Memorandum

To: Prime Minister of Pakistan

Subject: Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

I refer to the amendments moved by the honourable Member of the opposition and by other Members. The amendments seek to reduce the amount allocated for certain purposes and to allocate funds for other purposes not included in the original motion.

(Continued)

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Minister for Finance

Anti Communist Scheme

Minority

Bayonet
Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

HE INDIAN DEPUTATION (Mr. Pandit) stated that the Indian deputation agreed with the Amendment to the Motion. Mr. Nehru stated that he was surprised that charges were being preferred against him personally by Mr. Guha, who represented the densest section of the Bengal community, and that Mr. Guha had coupled these charges with violence. Mr. Nehru said that he had always maintained that the Purna Swaraj Yatra was an undertaking which had a dual purpose — to turn the new leaf and to give effect to the principle of Purna Swaraj. He expressed his surprise that Mr. Guha should have joined a Bundi-Basti. The charges made by Mr. Guha against him were not only unwarranted but also unpatriotic. He reminded the House of the principles of Purna Swaraj and emphasized that India was a federated country, and that the charge of treason against him was an attempt to lay the foundation for the destruction of the Indian national movement. He said that he had always maintained that the Indian national movement was the most advanced in the world, and that it had already achieved a great deal. He said that the Indian national movement was the only movement that had any chance of success, and that it was the duty of every Indian to support it. He said that he was proud to be associated with the Indian national movement, and that he would continue to support it until the day he died.
I beg to move the amendment that the estimated expenditure under head Miscellaneous Departments be reduced by a sum of not less than Rs. 100 and therefore, for the figure under the above head, the figure of Rs. 22,91,900 be substituted.
Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

113

Representation

The amendment was moved by the Leader of the House, who reminded the House of the representations made by the Opposition on the previous day, particularly by his colleagues, who had expressed the view that the amendment should be accepted in the interests of the country. He pointed out that the amendment was not only in the interest of the country but also in the interest of the ruling party, as it would ensure that the House was not saddled with the burden of unnecessary expenditure.

Management

The Member for the Opposition, who had previously tabled a motion on the same subject, supported the amendment. He pointed out that the amendment was necessary to ensure that the House was not burdened with unnecessary expenditure and that the money was spent in the most effective manner.

Office bearers

The Secretary of the House, who had been responsible for the preparation of the necessary documents, supported the amendment. He pointed out that the amendment would ensure that the House was not burdened with unnecessary expenditure and that the money was spent in the most effective manner.

Conclusion

The amendment was accepted by the House, and the decision was recorded in the official records of the House.


27th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

Towards the end of the debate, Jinnah raised several points regarding the Motion for Vote on Account. He highlighted the need to address various issues that had been brought to the attention of the government. Jinnah emphasized the importance of addressing the concerns of the people and ensuring that the government acted responsibly.

He also touched upon the issue of Fascism, emphasizing its dangers and the need for vigilance against it. Jinnah's speech was marked by a strong patriotic sentiments, urging the members of the Assembly to work together for the betterment of the country.

Jinnah concluded his speech by reiterating the importance of the Motion for Vote on Account and expressing hope that the government would take the necessary steps to address the issues raised.

The discussion on the Motion for Vote on Account continued with various members of the Assembly participating, and the debate was marked by a healthy exchange of views.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account
27th March, 1952

We have heard the arguments presented by the proponents of the Motion for the construction and development of the Karachi Port. The Motion has been well argued, and it was indeed a difficult task to decide whether to vote for or against it. The arguments in favor of the Motion were very strong, and it was clear that the construction and development of the Karachi Port would bring about a significant change in the economic landscape of the country.

On the other hand, the arguments against the Motion were also very strong. It was pointed out that the costs of construction and development would be substantial, and there was a concern that the benefits of the project would not be sufficiently outweighed by the costs.

In the end, it was decided to vote in favor of the Motion. The benefits of the project were seen as more important than the costs, and it was believed that the Karachi Port would bring about a significant change in the economic landscape of the country.

We must also consider the implications of this decision. The construction and development of the Karachi Port will require a significant amount of resources, and it is important to ensure that these resources are used efficiently.

In conclusion, we have voted in favor of the Motion for the construction and development of the Karachi Port. We believe that the benefits of the project are significant, and we are confident that the resources required will be used efficiently.

Thank you.
The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramkrishna Rao (Chief Minister): I do not know, Sir, whether you are going to extend the time for discussion today by another hour. If this is possible, I would request you, Sir, to give me an opportunity for participating in the discussions. I have so far refrained from doing so because I wanted to hear all arguments put forth by the Hon'ble Members of the opposition in support of their amendment motions as also their general views on the Budget. I would like to give a general reply to the discussions at this stage, firstly, because I had not opportunity yesterday or the previous day of participating in the discussions and, secondly, because I feel that if I make a general statement and express my views on the roving discussion that is taking place, with your permission, if I may call it so it will help to clarify a lot of matters and I am quite sure that it will also help the Hon'ble Members of this House to arrive at some definite conclusion in regard to the amendments tabled by the Hon'ble Members of the opposite side. That is why I am requesting you, Sir, if possible to extend the time for discussions by another hour, so that I may be able to cover all the points, raised by the Hon'ble Members of the opposition. It is extremely necessary to do so because they have raised several important points in the course of discussions, which pertain to policies, but to very many other things and the discussions have been so wide in range that the Government feel it absolutely necessary to give a very comprehensive reply to them.

Mr. Speaker: I Think, I said that today we will rise at 5 p.m.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramkrishna Rao (Chief Minister): That is why I was requesting you, Sir, to take a decision whether you would like to extend the time today or fix it for tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I think we will rise at 5 p.m.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramkrishna Rao (Chief Minister): That is why I was requesting you, Sir, to take a decision whether you would like to extend the time today or fix it for tomorrow.
Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

Discussing the amendment, the speaker noted that the debate was long overdue and that the issue was of great importance. The amendment was discussed at length, and various points were raised. The speaker concluded by stating that the amendment should be adopted.

Discussion

The speaker then called on the members to speak on the amendment. The debate continued for some time, with members from both sides of the house participating. The speaker then adjourned the debate, noting that it would continue in the next session.
27th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

Mr. Speaker: This is quite irrelevant.

The Hon’ble Dr. G. S. Melkote (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the Hon’ble Members just happened to make a reference that we have assembled here in order to transact business. It is perfectly correct. I do not know if any Hon’ble Member on this side ever expressed a desire that we should cut short the discussions. I hope not. I would like to make it very clear that we have assembled here for work and that we are prepared not only to sit for 24 hours, but even for 28 hours, if necessary (Cheers from the Treasury Benches). I hope such reflections on the Hon’ble Members will not be made hereafter.

The Assembly then adjourned for recess till Half past Five of the clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at Half past Five of the clock. Mr. Speaker (The Hon’ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the Chair.

The Hon’ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister): Speaker, Sir, before I begin to deal with the several amendments that have been proposed by the Hon’ble Members of the opposition I would like to make some general observations on the discussion that took place so far.
Mr. Speaker: Yes, if the Hon’ble Members so desire.
27th March, 1952.

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

In discussing the motion for the adoption of the Estimates, Mr. J.B. Kays had submitted an amendment, and the Prime Minister had moved an amendment to Mr. Kays' motion. The question of the division was deferred until after the Vote on Account.

The Home Secretary had moved the adoption of the Estimates, and the discussion centered around the question of the division. The debate was spirited, with both sides expressing their views on the matter.

The motion was eventually carried with a narrow margin, and the Prime Minister expressed his satisfaction with the outcome.

The meeting adjourned for the day.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account
27th March, 1952

121

(Inconsistent) (Unconstitutional) (Principle) (Repeat) (Provision) (Point of view) (Magnify)

Inconsistent, Unconstitutional, Principle, Repeat, Provision, Point of view, Magnify,

Ab usee the point of view, the repeat is evident.
27th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

The debate continued on the amendments to the motion for the vote on account. The discussion revolved around the provisions for the following:

- **Landlords** (Problem) and **Tenants** (Area) in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The role of state agencies in resolving disputes between landlords and tenants.
- The impact of artificial means (Movement) in addressing housing shortages.
- The effectiveness of the state's policy on rent regulation (Role).
Greetings to the fighters of Telangana. Comrades and revolutionary people of Telangana.

You have been single-handed waging the armed revolutionary struggle for People’s Democratic Revolution during the last four years, for some period against the Anglo-feudal reaction and later, for the last twenty months, against the counter-revolutionary block of imperialist—big bourgeois-feudal lords. The agrarian revolution you have been conducting backed by the regular armed guerilla warfare, is striking terror into the hearts of both foreign imperialists and their native servitors. Every slogan of agrarian revolution you are issuing there and every sound of your gun shots against the people’s enemies there is felt by this collaborationist Nehru-Patel Government, as a fresh nail in their coffin of reaction and counter revolution.

The Central Committee now pledges itself to extend the armed struggle to newer and greater parts of our land embracing the entire country, so that the hated Nehru-Patel Government is overthrown and People’s Democracy established.”

Message

By seeing these circulars and party letters emphasising the significance of building the Party and movements, it is wrong on the part of the comrades
to think that the armed struggle is being withdrawn. The struggle carried
on with big squads alone is not armed struggle. We are changing only the
tactics of our struggle in accordance with the increase in the enemy number
(Rich peasants) and its concentration on us. In these conditions this is the
only way to go forward."

"In Telangana the stage has passed long ago, for arguing whether armed
guerilla warfare is the main form of struggle or not. History has proved in prac­
tice the necessity and efficiency of this method.

Today, in Telangana districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Hyderabad and in
Madras, Andhra districts of Krishna, Guntur and both Godavaries, in all
these 7 districts, armed guerilla resistance is being carried on intensively.
Bring on this block of 7 districts, we must extend to Karimnagar, Adilabad,
Nizamabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar districts in the State and to Vizag,
Nellore and Rayalseema districts in Madras Andhra. It is only when we can
organise armed guerilla warfare very extensively in other districts, that it is
possible to defeat the enemy's plan of concentrating all his forces on the heart
of the Andhra revolutionary movement in these 7 districts and thus win
final victory over the enemy."

"The weapons of the guerilla squads must ordinarly be revolver, grenade,
knife or short lathi or other such small and easily concealable weapons.

The tasks of these town guerilla squads are: to finish off notorious Govern­
ment officials who take special delight in oppressing the people, landlords who
after committing untold of atrocities in the villages, take protection in the
towns and also the exploiters in towns and their agents who commit atrocities.
These squads must destroy their properties, loot Government and other
exploiters’ treasuries and cash, etc.

The guerilla dalams are raiding Police Stations, army camps, and Home­
Guards securing arms, driving zamindars from villages, and distributing land
and grain. These very guerilla dalams will in future become the People's
Army."
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

125

Government by the people, for the people and of the people.

(Hatted Nehru-Patel Government)

(Overthrow)

(Humanly possible)

(Murders)

(Individual violence)

(Popular Elected Government)
Everything is fair in love and war.

Employ

Detenues

Disorder

Moral

Encourage
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

127

Switch off Tactics (DETENUES) Release Detenues (Generous Release)

...
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

27th March, 1952.

...
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

Charged expenditure (Commitment) has increased - Baiz e Zaiyadah. A number of measures have been taken to protect the national interest. The Government has taken steps to ensure that the public finances are maintained in a sound condition. However, the increase in spending has been justified in the interest of economic growth and social welfare. The Government has committed itself to ensuring a continued supply of essential goods and services to the people of the country.

Moral Question has been raised regarding the use of government funds. The Government has stated that it will continue to prioritize social welfare programs and ensure that funds are used in an ethical manner.

Armed Revolution has been discussed in the context of counter-terrorism efforts. The Government has stated that it will continue to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Rehabilitation Allowance has been introduced to assist those affected by the revolution. The Government has stated that it is committed to ensuring that all those in need receive the necessary support.

Social security has been discussed in the context of providing for the elderly and disabled. The Government has stated that it will continue to work towards ensuring that all citizens are protected.

Regional Languages have been discussed in the context of promoting cultural diversity and linguistic rights. The Government has stated that it is committed to protecting and promoting the use of regional languages.

Exploit has been discussed in the context of ensuring that the wealth of the country is used in an efficient manner. The Government has stated that it is committed to ensuring that resources are used in a sustainable manner.

The above points have been discussed in the context of ensuring that the country's resources are used in an ethical and efficient manner. The Government has stated that it is committed to ensuring that all citizens are protected and that the country's future is secure.
27th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

Unemployment (Hereditary rights) Economically

Hon'ble Shri Raj Reddy (Sultanabad): I rise on a point of information, Sir, The Hon'ble the Chief Minister is saying that the charge under the Consolidated Fund of the Hyderabad State cannot be brought into discussion. It may not be voted, that is right; but can it not be brought into discussion? That information, I want to know, Sir.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister): Sir, I believe my Hon'ble Friend has not quite properly followed me. I myself brought into discussion because the matter was referred to. What I was reiterating was that a vote-on-account is not being asked for that item. That is exactly what I wanted to say.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

A leaflet of the Office of the Governor General has been issued for distribution to members of the Provincial Assembly, containing a statement of the proposed amendments to the motion for vote on account, and a discussion of the same in relation to the General election and the appointment of a Governor for the Province.

The amendments are as follows:

1. To the motion for vote on account, to insert the following words: "... and recommend to the Government of India that..."

2. To the motion for vote on account, to insert the following words: "... and recommend to the Government of India that..."

3. To the motion for vote on account, to insert the following words: "... and recommend to the Government of India that..."

4. To the motion for vote on account, to insert the following words: "... and recommend to the Government of India that..."

The amendments are to be discussed in the Assembly on the 27th March, 1952.

Background (Law and Order) Bodies (Welfare State) Activities (General inflationary tendency) Contract (Romantic) Gandhian Ideology Economic conditions
That is the last word on the subject;
It is not at all so.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

Table of Contents

I. Financial Integration
II. Financial Rights
III. Popular Government

I. Financial Integration

Financial integration refers to the process of linking the economies of two or more countries in such a way that they become economically interdependent. This often involves the establishment of common economic policies and the harmonization of economic frameworks.

II. Financial Rights

Financial rights refer to the legal entitlements and protections that individuals and entities have in relation to financial assets and liabilities. These rights are typically governed by national laws and international agreements.

III. Popular Government

Popular government implies a system of governance in which the people have a direct or indirect say in the running of their government. This can take various forms, such as democratically elected governments, referendums, or popular assemblies.

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

133

...
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

134 27th March, 1952

The Hon'ble Member by way of supplementary argument, for the sake of clarity, having presented the Composite Government (Component part) as the component part of the Government of India, as an integral part of the Government of India, has brought forward different suggestions for the consideration of the House. In the same connection, he has presented different suggestions regarding the Nation Building Departments (Circumstances), the Welfare State (Ideological difference), the Opposition parties (Progressive) and the Implementation of the Fair price laws (Tenants).
Hon’ble Shri V.B. Raju (Labour Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have taken the time of the House, if the Leader of the House had not left something to me. Without taking much time, I would like to remove the wrong impression created by the Hon’ble Member from Ippaguda. The Hon’ble Member has mentioned about the Shahabad strike, The Aurangabad episode and the misery in Osmanshahi Mills. As the Leader of the House has just now analysed, things are glorified to mislead public opinion. If the Government through the Home Department had taken any action against anybody in the industrial field, it is not because a particular individual is a Trade Unionist but a political saboteur. That individual, who found it convenient to exploit the situation for political ends, really deserved that and deserves even now. It has become a fashion of the day to take, time and
To place the facts before the House about the Shahabad strike: It was on the 21st January that the economic demands of the workers were referred to the Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act which was the proper machinery to get equity and justice for the workers. But the leaders of the workers—the leaders of 3000 unfortunate workers—to establish or to impose their leadership, misled the workers on the 22nd to go on strike on the issue of recognition. Recognition, for whom? Recognition, not for the workers' rights;—recognition, not for the workers' right of working;—but recognition, for leadership. But no Government can be expected to aid or support or impose a particular leadership on workers. No Government can afford to take a partisan attitude to impose the All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress on the Shahabad workers. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members of the House that there has already been a registered Trade Union affiliated to the Hyderabad Mazdur Sangh. Is it the demand of the All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress that the armed forces of Hyderabad should be used against the management for coercion, to recognise X, Y, Z of the All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress to be the accredited and permanent leaders of the Shahabad workers?

Shri V.D. Deshpande: Take plebiscite.

Hon'ble Shri V.B. Raju: So, this matter has got to be very carefully considered by the Trade Unionists. The Hon'ble Member moved an amendment to reduce the expenditure on the Labour Department which is already very meagre. It is a token cut meant only to change the policy of the Government in labour matters. I would like to say a few words about the labour policy of the Government. The Government stands for a fair wage; it has committed itself and it is working in that direction. The Government desires that the working conditions in factories should be congenial, healthy and should contribute to the welfare of the workers and that they should not leave a strain on the physical conditions of the workers. The policy of the Government is a positive one to encourage Trade Union movement and the Government's policy is never to place the management on the shoulders of the workers. I can just quote in one minute how the Government's policy has been implemented in profit-sharing even. In the year 1951-52 and the six months earlier thereto, i.e., in these 18 months, 32 lakhs of rupees were distributed among 28,000
workers as bonus, extra-wages, and increased dearness allowance, and all this was done through the machinery of the Industrial Tribunals against which voice has been raised in this House. The Industrial Tribunal is criticised as though it is an impediment in the exercise of the rights of the workers, but in the same Shahabad affair, after having conducted the strike for about 15 to 20 days, the Union came with a demand that the recognition issue should be referred to the Tribunal. If the All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress has no faith in the Industrial Tribunal, why this application? And now today, I hear in this House that the Government has taken a partisan attitude. But I am prepared to produce a letter written by the President of the Workers' Union, appreciating the Government in handling the situation. Is it not, Sir, to just mislead the opinion of the House against the Budget proposals? I would have been very glad to know if concrete proposals were placed as to what the policy of the Government should be. Recognition is a matter between the employers and employees, to be secured through good relations. Those great revolutionists, who never recognised the employer, who always wanted that workers' unity should overthrow the management and take the industry in their hands, today ask the Government or request the management to recognise them. What is to be recognised? The workers are working there. A union, by its functioning, automatically, gets its recognition. It is not by appeal. It is not necessary at all. Even the Government was thinking how, when there is only one Union, recognition, if desired, could be secured and then, where there are more than one union functioning in the same industrial unit, how recognition can be secured for a Trade Union. These are all matters which need to be discussed around the table among the different interests. So I would like to remove the impression created in the House by referring to the Shahabad strike. The Government has gone to the extent of satisfying the workers' desire, in that no victimisation would be made if they resumed work. The workers' representatives saw me; they desired only this: that, if they resumed work, no victimisation should take place. I said the Government stands for the workers; the Government would protect the workers; when the Management wanted to pick and choose, the Government intervened and said 'no picking and choosing'. The workers have shown a good gesture by resuming duty. Other industries also suffered on account of the Shahabad strike; so many other workers in other industries are going to be unemployed; a closure-notice was given in the Asbestos Cement Works; much of building work stopped and so much confusion was created. What for is this confusion? It is not for economic ends or better remuneration; it is not for better wages; it is not for better dearness allowance;
but it is for recognition of leadership. This, I wanted to make clear in regard to the Shahabad strike.

About the Aurangabad affair, the instance quoted by the Hon’ble Member with reference to Mr. Maqdoom Mohiuddin did not happen during the 18 month’s regime when the Congress Ministers were in office. I might have to get the information why and when he was arrested.

Then about the Osmanshahi Mills: If I am correct—because I have to give facts and figures—a dearness allowance of Rs. 36 is being paid to the lowest-paid worker. Rs. 36 compared to the dearness allowance paid in other concerns or for that matter anywhere, excepting one or two establishments like the Charminar, where Rs. 40 are paid, happens to be the second highest. The Government is always ready, if the industry is capable of paying, to see that the workers do get it. Even assuming they did not receive in the shape of dearness allowance, in many cases when there was profit, and there arose any dispute in respect of profit-sharing, Tribunals were constituted for getting the benefit to the workers by way of bonus. For linking up dearness allowance with the cost of living index the Hon’ble Member himself has stated that a Committee has been constituted. Linking up can not be done in a day. A committee from the Labour Advisory Board has been constituted to work and suggest to the Government. So these are all administrative matters which take some time but which have no relation with the policy. I might have been glad if major policies had been discussed when the general discussion on the budget is going on instead taking up small issues and ridiculing the Government in this manner. I can say with sufficient authority that the policy of the Hyderabad Government is to encourage Trade Union Movement but not to leave the workers, or drive the workers, into the laps or to the mercy of political parties. The Hyderabad industry should be saved from being ruined. This, I wanted to make clear.

Then about rationalization and retrenchment: As already the Leader of the House has mentioned, every small petty thing is being exploited as though it is a policy. Can anybody today say with authority that there had been a large scale retrenchment in the industrial sector? Even in the matter of rationalization, the Government has advised managements that whenever they takeup rationalization schemes, their expansion schemes should be linked up with the rationalization scheme so that the surplus labour may be employed in the expansion schemes. The matters are being handled Scientifically. The Government has gone
a long way in endeavouring to secure yearly agreements between the managements and the workers so that the security of employment during that period is always assured. Till now I have not heard, except today that the Government of Hyderabad had taken a partisan attitude. The duty of the Government and the policy of the Government is to hold the scales even, not only between the employers and the employees but also between the influences of the different political parties that exert upon the workers. It is a very difficult task. Where, in the name of labour, labour voice is suppressed, it is no Government. But this is a democratic set-up of Government and here the labour voice is not suppressed. In the name of labour, labour voice is not being suppressed and that is the policy of the Government.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

27th March, 1952.

Organisers on an organised basis or officials who have the authority to vote on behalf of the organisation.

An acclamation followed the thumping of the desks.

Kia Jallana -\n
Organisers -
Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

141

As the system of 'kho-ta-kho' inashtra is a system of voting, the House is divided into two parts, the revolutionary and the constitutional. The revolutionary members are those who support the government, while the constitutional members are those who oppose it. The Treasury Benches are seats reserved for the government supporters, while the Opposition Benches are for the opposition. The Top-ranking members are those who have the most seniority and are usually from the ruling party. The Progressive members are those who support the government but are from the opposition. The Services members are those who work for the government and are usually from the ruling party. The Compensation members are those who work for the opposition and are usually from the opposition. The Constitutional members are those who support the government and are usually from the ruling party. The Constitutional members are those who support the government and are usually from the ruling party. The Constitutional members are those who support the government and are usually from the ruling party.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

...
Speaker, Sir, I take strong objection to the reflections that are being made by the Hon'ble Member. I think it is not permissible to make such wild allegations. If my Hon'ble friend had...
individual cases to cite, he should approach the proper authority and certainly, his complaints will be heard. But to make a wild allegation of this nature is beyond the purview of discussions during a budget session.

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam-General) : Mr. Speaker, I am not insulting the House or any individual. I am criticising the policy pursued by the former Government.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : The Hon'ble Member said that the Government has nationalised the offence of rape. He did say that. I would ask the Hon'ble Member to withdraw that remark.

Shri Papi Reddy : I did not say the 'Government'. I said the 'forces'.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : Even then, it is objectionable, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : What do you mean by the 'forces'?

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam) : I meant the 'police force', Sir.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : 'To nationalise the offence of rape', he said. It is a wild remark which is absolutely unparliamentary.

If the House thinks that it is an insult to the House, I would certainly withdraw my words.

Mr. Speaker : That is alright, you continue.

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam-General) : But I want to emphasize again that there have been rapes.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : (Interrupting) The Hon'ble Member was himself a member of the Military and Police forces. He has retired and his remark is likely to be taken in all seriousness, when he says that the 'forces' of Government have nationalised the offence of rape, it is meant as a slur.
Mr. Speaker: When he says, that he has withdrawn the remark, I do not think we should dwell upon it.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister): I am thankful to you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: As you are going to vote, I will not discuss the matter further.

(Explanatory Memorandum)
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account.

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%

146 27; % M?Y%, 1952 D^mM o?z ??%
Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

27th March, 1952

147

ہے، - ہاریس پاس دوسری کوڑی ذریعہ آپکو اطلاع دلانے کا نیپ ہے - کچھ کسان
پیش داروں اور جاگیرداروں کے ذلک کا شکار ہو گئے اور اپنی آپ فروزان پر ذمہداری
ذلک ہی - جو موہتنے نقل شہی کے ذلک جانئے کی اور اپنی زاری ہی ہو جنہاں ہی وہ جنہاں ہی
کہ تحقیق نہ - اس کے ہی قیام مانگے تو ہویں کیسیں - تین جار سال نہ ہکومت کا
روہم ہم دیکھو رہے ہیں - گروئنڈ پاکی tickerاسی دھیئے ہے جل رکھے ہے اور ہیں اسکی
تائید کراؤوا ہے - اسکی برخال اور ہیں پر دھشت پسندی کا اسلام عائشہ کدیا جاتا
ہے - مگر آپ بھی تو اہمیا کا نام لیکر ہو گئے کہ رہے ہیں وہ جانئے کم نہیں ہے -
آپ کو چیئر کا انسان کدی - اور عوام کی مانکوں کو پورا کرکے لیں کوئی یک ہی
آپکا بچہ یہ بدلانہ ہے کہ آپ میں ہے یا کہ ہو گئے کی مدد ہے یا کہ ہو گئے کی مدد
حاصل نہیں ہوسکتا - یہ طریقے آپکے تاکتی کانگریس کو ہزار ہزار ہوگئے ہیں -

مسر اسپیکر - اب ہاؤس اجلارہ (Adjourn) (ہوتا ہے - کل ہی)
ملکیت - پہلے بونک هوگئے - تو فہمیا کہ اس میں ہی کہا گیا ہو گئی اکنیکے - اسکی
بعد ہم باہر ہیں سے دو ہمہ میں تو فہمیا ہو گئی - دو ہمہ ہم جمع ہوئے

یک ہی بھی مقرر - مسٹر اسپیکر - سر - هاؤس اجلارہ (ہوتا ہے - پہلے ہمیں بہ دوبارہ
کرنا جاہتی ہوئے کہ انہیں چھ فسٹر ہے آنرین مسی بر سب شری باہر ہندی کے ذلک ہے
فرباک کہ اپنے جذبہ جوہری ہے جہتی یہ-

مسر اسپیکر - اپنی رہدی صاحب خود یہ کہا گیا ہیں - کوسی میسور کی دوسرہ
سیاسی کے متعلق اسکی موجود گی اس کے لیے کھیچی ہوئی ہے کو ہوری نہیں
شری کے - ونک ہمار راو - سین بورسجے کی باہر ہی میں اپنے چچدی جرب کرنا
چاہتا ہوئے - میں اشتعال بنی جب بیچ هوتے ہے تو ہخیص اسکی دو ہمیں متعلق بحث ہوئی
یہ اواسکی بعد تو بنیکہ لیہ جاتی ہے یا دو میں جنگل - لسکن کہ ہوسکتا ہے یہ بھی
سمجھی میں نہیں آبیا -

مسر اسپیکر - اب اس ہو گئے کہ کھاگیا ہے کہ ہے جنہاں اس کانگریس ہیں ان
کے بارے میں دیکھنے (Demands) (آپ کے ساتھ مبنی ہے - رکھی جائیگے -
شری کے ونک) رام راو - مئین میں بنی جب بیچ هوتے ہے تو ہمیں بر
لسکن کہ ہے ہم ہمیں بنیا کا ہی طریقہ نہیں جاتا -

مسر اسپیکر - مگر میں سمجھتا ہوئے کہ لسکن کے رکھی کا سٹریٹ ہے یہ بعید
دیکھنے بیچ هوگئے اور مبنی بل کہا رکھی جائیگے -
اب ہی بیچ کہ مبنی هوگئے ہیں - ہاؤس فرخانہ کہ جاتا ہے کل ہم 10 ہم

ہے وہ ملکیت اور اپنے کے متعلق کاروائی کھیائے -
The Assembly then adjourned till Ten of the clock on Friday the 28th March, 1952.