THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

of

The Seventh Day of the First Session of the First Legislative Assembly

Friday, 28th March, 1952.
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The Legislative Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens at Ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the chair.

**Repolling for the Election of Deputy Speaker**

As two Members have been nominated for election to the office of the Deputy Speaker, the Assembly shall now proceed with the election by ballot. The names of the nominated candidates have been printed on the ballot papers which are kept with the Secretary. Each ballot paper bears an official mark namely the stamp of the Legislative Assembly office. Every Hon'ble Member should obtain a ballot paper from the Secretary and record his vote. With a view to ensuring secrecy of ballot, polling will be held in the office of the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly.
The elector on receiving a ballot paper shall proceed for the purpose of recording his vote into a place screened from observation provided therefor and shall record his vote in accordance with the instructions set out on the ballot paper. He shall then before quitting such place fold up his ballot paper so as to conceal his vote and shall proceed to the ballot box provided and put the ballot paper so folded up into the ballot box.

Each elector shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the place fixed for the poll as soon as he has put in his ballot paper into the ballot box.

The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and Education Minister): Not as an objection, but as a matter of clarification, I would like to ask whether the Secretary will be considered as Returning Officer for this election.
Mr. Speaker: The point is that practically the Secretary will do all the work.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing in the rules to say that it must be conducted in the House. In fact, it would be only by ballot. Whether it should be in the House or outside the House should not bother us in view of the fact that although we are not in the House, we are in the Legislative Assembly premises. This is meant only for the convenience as suggested by some Hon'ble Members.

The Hon'ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour and Rehabilitation Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the election take place outside the House?

Mr. Speaker: It is laid down in the rules that the election of the Deputy Speaker will be on the same lines as that of the Speaker. Is this the way in which the Hon'ble the Speaker was elected?
An Hon'ble Member: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to enquire as a matter of clarification whether the ballot papers which will be supplied today will contain five or six names like those of the previous day or will contain only two names?

Mr. Speaker: only two names.

The Hon'ble Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (Rural Reconstruction Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have spent 15 or 17 minutes in taking instructions and I would request that the time for voting should be extended to 12-30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Full two hours will be given and I think that time will be sufficient.
Re-polling for the Election 28th March, 1952

of Deputy Speaker

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no objection to follow the procedure laid down, but if the whole House unanimously agrees to the procedure or for the deviation from the Rules, is it allowed to over-rule the Statutory Rules, already laid down?

The Hon’ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and Education Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no objection to follow the procedure laid down, but if the whole House unanimously agrees to the procedure or for the deviation from the Rules, is it allowed to over-rule the Statutory Rules, already laid down?

Mr. Speaker: The Rule is that it should be by ballot. Of course, we have followed a particular procedure. Rule 6 of the Provisional Rules, of course, relates to the election of the Speaker, and it says that:

Rule 6 (3):

"...If more than one Member has been so nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect the Speaker by ballot."

Rule 6 (5):

"Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election, until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidates or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be. The candidate who obtains more votes than those obtained by the remaining candidates or than the aggregate votes obtained by the remaining candidates, as the case may be, shall be declared to have been elected as Speaker."

Rule 6 (6):

"Where at any ballot any two candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (5), the question shall be decided by the person presiding by exercising his casting vote."

Rule 6 (7):

"Where at any ballot any three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (5), the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate who is to be excluded shall be by drawing of lots."
Rule 7:

"When, owing to the existence of a vacancy in the office of Deputy Speaker the election of Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Government shall fix a date for the holding of the election. The provisions of Rule 6, shall, so far as may be, apply to such election."

When, owing to the existence of a vacancy in the office of Deputy Speaker the election of Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Government shall fix a date for the holding of the election. The provisions of Rule 6, shall, so far as may be, apply to such election.
Re-polling for the Election 28th March, 1952
of Deputy Speaker

Who is the Returning Officer? Ballot papers should be issued in the presence of the Presiding or Returning Officer. Since this is a technical question, I seek clarification.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch till Two of the clock.
The Assembly re-assembled after lunch at Two of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon’ble Sri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the chair.

Mr. Speaker: The scrutinisers have submitted their report according to which I find that 78 votes are in favour of Shri Srinivasrao Ekehlikar and 86 votes are in favour of Shri Pampan Gowda (Cheers from the Opposition Benches) and three votes have been rejected. The total number of votes polled is 167. So, according to this, Shri Pampan Gowda is declared elected for the office of Deputy Speakership. (Loud and continued cheers from Opposition Benches.)

I very heartily congratulate Shri Pampan Gowda upon his election and I not only hope, but am sure that he will co-operate with me as well as with the House.

Now, yesterday’s discussions will continue.

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

(Shri Papi Reddy continued his Speech).
Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

Inquiry into the Gaming of the Nehru-Patel Government

The Overthrow of Nehru-Patel Government

Basic Needs

Revolutionary Struggle

Pre-Police Action Days

Party-in-power

Struggle

Romanticism


to the question of whether the Nehru-Patel Government had brought Basic Needs to the people in India, the speaker expressed his views on Revolutionary Struggle and the Pre-Police Action Days. He also discussed the Romanticism of the era.
28th March, 1952  Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The Honourable Shri Poochand Gandhi (Public Health and Education Minister): On a point of order, Sir, the Honourable Member is again violating the order, given by the Honourable Speaker yesterday.

Sir, you are the Robin Hood of Deccan. You are the Robin Hood of Deccan. You are the Robin Hood of Deccan. You are the Robin Hood of Deccan.
Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that, in any way, the Hon'ble Member from Ibrahim-patnam is dishonouring your direction. It is the right of every Member of this House to express his feelings unfettered as long as it is not unconstitutional. When hundreds and thousands of such rape instances are taking place in Telangana, and we are going to demand for a Commission about them and are prepared to prove that such things are happening in thousands of villages, I can't understand why our real feelings should not be expressed under this plea or that plea. Therefore, I submit that such interruptions on behalf of the Ruling Party are quite unnecessary and not appreciable.

Shri M. S. Rajlingam (Warangal): I feel that they are not relevant to the subject in question.
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Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

...
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for Vote on Account

Top-heavy administration

You are starting at the other end, not affecting the people whom it should affect.
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28th March, 1952 Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The Hon’ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour and Rehabilitation Minister): (Interrupting) It is a wrong interpretation of my speech.

Shri Papi Reddy: Whether it is wrong or right, it is what I have heard. If the Hon’ble Labour Minister wants to clarify, he can. I think, most of the Hon’ble Members of the Opposition Benches will agree that it is the correct interpretation.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam (Warangal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been closely following the debates since yesterday and reading in between the lines of the utterances of the various Hon’ble Members. I have come to the conclusion that there are certain factors which have been considered as major in opposing this budget.

To start with, there were certain psychological reactions to certain incidents which they encountered in their own life and then the question of organisational advantages also was in view. In their attempts to oppose the budget, I also observed that they even went to the extent of justifying certain acts reflecting mal-administration. These were the major considerations that prompted them to talk in that tenor. That is my feeling and that of all the Hon’ble Members.

If the question had been viewed from a different angle keeping in view the funds made available and also the expenditure
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

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envisaged, it would have, probably, yielded alternate suggestions to minimise the expenditure without prejudicing the efficiency of the administration as also enabling us to appreciate the intent working behind the allotment against the items concerned. Such a healthy criticism deprecating the low level of efficiency and other allied matters would have been very helpful.

Although the Opposition Members ostensibly seem to have partially succeeded in their attempt at condemning the budget and exposing the treasury bench, I feel they have not done justice to the House. The amendments moved by them do not achieve their purpose. I now, draw the attention of the House to the manner in which the other Hon’ble Members of the House tackle the issue.

We had the honour of hearing the arguments advanced by the Opposition Members in support of amendment No. 1. The Cut Motion was exclusively based on the single argument against Jagirdari and Zamindari system. Somehow I felt that did not constitute a sufficient ground for such a Cut Motion. I am sure, Hon’ble Members of the House are not convinced of the argument advanced by the Opposition Members.

Regarding amendment No. 2, one Hon’ble Member expressed in vague terms about the petrol used by Officers and he, perhaps, apprehended that once an expenditure is earmarked against an item, it should necessarily be exhausted. Having that fear in mind, he wanted that that Cut Motion should be accepted. I feel, Sir, that this is not the way to advance an argument in support of the amendment.

Regarding amendment No. 3, Sir, the Hon’ble Member had put forth the argument, that he was not informed of being a member in supervision of jails at present and there existed some inconveniences in the jails. I feel, Sir, the inconvenience he mentioned and the reflections he cast upon the jail administration are quite sufficient to justify the original demand against jails. Perhaps, Sir, unconsciously he was trying to vote for this item. That is the impression I had regarding speeches on amendment No. 3.

Regarding item No. 4, Sir, I may point out that the past was recalled in the House perhaps with a view to reminding us to correct our behaviour in the future, or, perhaps, with a view to establish that the other party was at wrong. But, I feel, Sir, that that argument was not quite convincing to this House. No amount of argument nor any amount of trying to magnify the excesses of the police or the military could have been a proper ground to amend this Budget.
According to their own view, this was not the proper method. The Hon’ble Member has referred to the armed police. When he said ‘armed police’, I take it, Sir, that he is against violence committed or is likely to be committed by the armed police. I appreciate his sentiments and the fineness of his thought and I am confident if this is reciprocated also by the other Opposition Benches, the items of expenditure on police will naturally come down. Our Hon’ble the Chief Minister has been assuring the House that it is not incumbent upon them to use all the amounts earmarked for police, but at the same time, he also said Sir, that if there will be proper reciprocity on the part of the Honble Members on the other side, he will naturally see that it is utilised in certain nation-building activities. This must have convinced the other side. I am confident, Sir, that in view of the fact that, our approach to the problem of armed police or military is based on hatred towards violence, even the Hon’ble Members on the opposite side will agree that the cultivation of non-violent thought is the first requisite. It is in this context, Sir, that any Government, may it be the people’s democracy, as the Hon’ble Member visualises, or any other type of Government, which we visualise, is going to be stable. Beyond that it is doubtful whether any sort of Government can be stable. Such being the case, I am very anxious to know and see how far the Opposition Members along with us would try to see that the underground hostiles and every such other element would really take to non-violent thought and would contribute to the creation of a non-violent society, wherein our democratic Government, in its full-fledged form could peacefully function. There had also been a reference in his speech that too perhaps unconsciously—to the need of a political solution for this state of affairs. If the Hon’ble Member had said that he is in need of a solution either on the social or economic plan, I might have really understood it in its true sense, but when he said that he is in need of a political solution, I am anxious to know whether he really means that it is the transfer of power from this side of the House to that side. If that be the case, the solution is naturally very far off.

Shri V.D. Deshpande : (Interrupting) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the problem needs a political solution. I do not need any solution.

Shri M.S. Rajlingam : Even then my stand is, Sir, that he has unconsciously hinted his own viewpoint, however much he may try to amend it at this stage. Being of this view, I can assure you, Sir, that the correct approach for us will be to join hands with other parties, as we have pledged ourselves to the Indian
Constitution, and on social and economic plane we should evolve such programmes and policies whereby we could do real justice to the poor and whereby their grievances could be redressed. If such a thing is done, I feel that the purpose of our being elected from our respective constituencies would really be served. There was also a reference to the documents read by the Hon’ble the Chief Minister by a certain Member of the Telangana Defence Committee, as he happened to claim it. Because the documents have not been produced before a Court of Law, he feels that the documents are not true. There are many documents, Sir, which have not come before a Court, nor the Judge, nor a Lawyer. That does not, however, mean that they are untrue. Therefore, Sir, however much he may have tried to convince the House with his argument about the documents, I uphold the truth of the documents that have been placed here and read by Hon’ble the Chief Minister. In the last stage of yesterday’s debate, we were feeling that the Opposition Members were trying to contradict one another about the relations they had with the underground hostiles. I do not know, Sir, whether the Hon’ble Members of the Opposition have really anything to do with them. One of the Opposition Leaders while referring to them said that it was ‘individual terrorism’.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: (Interrupting) Again, Sir, I request the Hon’ble Member that the things which I have not said should not be put in my mouth. I never said it was ‘individual terrorism’. The other day, when the point was placed by one of the Hon’ble Members on this side that for every 4 or 5 miles there is a man with a gun, then on that point I clarified that no political party would stand for ‘individual terrorism’. I never meant, nor do I mean, that ‘individual terrorism’ was there, and he should not put words in my mouth which I have not said.

Hon’ble Dr. Chenna Reddy (Supply Minister): I would like to submit, Sir, that when an Hon’ble Member is making a speech he should not be interrupted so often, and the Hon’ble Members should not take the opportunity of replying each sentence at every step and interrupt him each time.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: In view of the clarification the Hon’ble Member of the Opposition has given, I leave it, Sir, to the House to form its own opinion; but as it struck me and as I understood it, I was feeling that there were certain contradictory statements by the Hon’ble Members of the Opposition regarding their relations with the underground hostiles and their activities. Some Hon’ble Members referred to it, Sir, as being ‘individual
terroristic activities' while some said that it was a part of the 'insurrectionary programme'—if I can use their language—but these statements do not justify the amendments moved by any Member of the Opposition Benches. I am confident, Sir, that these contradictory statements had given sufficient strength to our stand and to the estimates which the Government had already placed before us. So much about yesterday's discussion. Although I had not sufficient time to calculate the figures to let the House know, here and now, how certain changes could have been effected in the Budget, I wish to draw the attention of the House to certain observations, which I have to make regarding the items on the Budget.

Regarding Land Revenue, Sir, I feel that there is not much difference in the figures of last year and that of this year. I thought that there would be some difference, though may be to the disadvantage of the Government to a certain extent. Here in some cases the rate of assessment on the wet land is Rs. 20 per acre whereas in certain parts of the Krishna and Godavari Districts—where regular irrigation resources are available and perhaps to the maximum degree, the rate does not go up to more than Rs. 10. At the same time, Sir, there are lands under wells, which are being treated as wet lands. If a proper approach had been made to this, perhaps, the figure, as far as the land revenue is concerned, would have been a bit low which would have been a welcome feature if it really had been done. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the House also to the lands that are being distributed by the Government. No doubt it is a long cherished dream of the poor kisan to have a few acres of land and, perhaps, Sir, it is also the wish of all of us that we should furnish him with such pieces of land, but, at the same time, only giving them lands is not the way in which we can do real justice. I am afraid, Sir, giving of lands is also bringing in fresh complicated issues as there are reports that people who have been obtaining these, have neither bullocks to plough nor proper manure for their fields. So, Sir, any such move should be to make every land that we give an economic unit and to this end there must be co-operation and co-ordination of all Departments, and we should make an all-out drive in this affair, lest the purpose of our giving lands to them should fail.

Regarding Prohibition and Excise, the figures are there and I do not want to say much about them, but we have pledged ourselves to a policy of gradual prohibition. In the field of prohibition, instances are not wanting wherein there is much corruption, specially on the borders, where a 5-mile belt should have been
left as dry area. If prohibition is to be successful, corruption in these parts should be removed fully and adequate steps taken to implement this. Moreover, on the excise side, I have to say that as long as the middleman (Mustajar) between the toddy-tapper and the Government is there, there will not be equitable distribution of profits among the poor and hence I suggest that the 'Mustajar' system should completely cease. May it be due to the activities of the hostiles or may it be due to the 'individual terroristic activities' of others who are inclined to do so, it has really happened that many trees have not been numbered. As a result we have lost much revenue on this side. It would have been possible, if slight efforts had been made in a strong way, that the excise figure on the income side would have gone a bit high.

Regarding stamps, Sir, many of us had the occasion—and moreover the necessity—to fill in the declaration forms. We feel that the Indian Stamps Act not having been fully implemented here, has resulted in certain complications which could have been avoided, if it had been done so.

On the forest side, Sir, there are reports from various quarters that in some places in the forest area where the hostiles are functioning, the forest guards are being terrorised and the forests are being denuded with the result there is a continuous loss of revenue on this side. Moreover, Sir, by taking advantage of this situation—we have also been told—that undue influence has been brought to bear upon the Government to have biddings at a very low level, as a consequence of which, the figure of receipts is low. Really this figure ought not to have been based on the last year’s figure, because of the above situation. It would have been better if the receipt figure had been based on an average for 5 or 6 years or even 10 years.

Regarding the Motor Vehicles Act and the figures that have been shown there, I feel, Sir, that it is advisable that there should be an increase in the taxation on the motor cars. The total abolition of the customs is being done slowly and while so doing, the sales-tax is being gradually increased or fresh avenues are being explored to see that the income of the State does not fall. It is a good thing, Sir, but we had been feeling—and that is also the feeling of many a merchant—that in their anxiety to increase the revenues of the Government and, perhaps, ‘karguzari’ the officers connected with the Sales-Tax Department, to a certain extent, have been resorting to certain forcible ways to implement Sales-Tax Act. The net result has been that
a case is pending in the High Court regarding this. As such I do not like to speak on this at length. But I would not fail here to report the feelings of the merchants in paying the sales-tax. In many a case, the treatment meted out to them in the collection of the sales-tax is something similar to that of a policeman to a thief. It is a general remark, Sir, and I feel it is better that the officers concerned are advised to give decent treatment to the merchants because it is a permanent source of income which we are getting wilfully and voluntarily.

On the Police side, I am afraid, much infiltration is going on, i.e., infiltration by the anti-Governmental forces. That is what I mean when I say 'infiltration'. Moreover, there is a general demoralisation that has stepped in into the Police cadre, the reasons for which are many and which, perhaps, need no mention here.

On the Education side, the figures do not in any way appear to be satisfactory. We have seen the figure and, in reality, the money which has been earmarked for this is a bit less also. This includes grants to Intermediate Arts Colleges. Regarding these grants, I have to say one thing, viz., that these grants are not sufficient and it is better to increase the grants although there may not be a possibility now, but this may be kept in view for the future. There are three Colleges in Maharashtra, (i) The Siddartha College, (ii) The Aurangabad College, and (iii) the one in Nanded; and also one in Karnataka. We have only one College in the whole of Telangana, i.e., in Warangal and that too an Intermediate College. I would draw the attention of the Government to see that the number of Colleges in Telangana is increased at least to one more and the present Intermediate College be converted into a full-fledged College. The figure for the primary school education is not satisfactory and we feel the figure is much less. When we really have an urge to promote primary education, it would have been better, Sir, if due justice had been done to this item. Although funds have not been separately earmarked for grants to Local Bodies for Secondary Education, the item is there. Local Bodies taking over the Secondary Education is a welcome feature, and I am confident that this would nearly give full work to the Local Bodies and, perhaps, make them vigorously function on this side. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the tuitions that are undertaken by teachers. I am afraid, Sir, undertaking of tuitions by teachers has become a common feature today and, as such, I feel that teachers are saving their energies for tuitions outside, and, therefore, proper teaching or coaching
is not given inside the schools. It is better we prohibit these teachers from undertaking tuitions. It is a strange thing in society that things of this sort which should not happen are going on. I do not know whether they are the things that could be really expressed here because they reflect on the general morale of the people, but still I venture to say that the teachers who are really responsible for keeping up the morale and educational standards of the students are generally coming under the threats of the students to give them pass marks. There are also instances where teachers in certain institutions have adopted a regular course of giving pass marks to the students provided they fetch certain amounts. These are things which should not happen and I feel that on the part of the Government and the public too, there should be a strong vigilance over this and it should be the duty of every Hon'ble Member here to see that these things are stopped.

Regarding Primary Education to which I was referring, Sir, although the primary education is not under the Local Bodies yet, in the light of the Budget, I feel that the stage has not come when the primary education or primary schools should be kept under the Local Bodies. Perhaps, it is a very dangerous risk that the Government will be taking if it tries to hand over the primary education to the Local Bodies, although I am really in favour of the secondary education being taken up by the Local Bodies. If, at any stage, the Local Bodies should take up the secondary education, I prefer there should be supervisory committees with representatives of Government and non-officials to study the functions and, at the same time, look to the proper working of the institution. With the little experience I have, I feel that the office of the Divisional Inspector is a burden.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to go into all the details of the Education Department? It may be relevant, but is it so relevant to go into all the details regarding school teachers, tuitions and so on?

Shri M.S. Rajlingam: I feel, Sir, that these are important points which, although may not be very very relevant at this juncture may go a long way in trying to help the formulation of the full Budget which is going to be presented after three months. I am confident that this would save much of the discussions then. It is only to help the formulation of that, I am speaking now, but in spite of it, in view of the observation made by you Sir, I am trying to cut short.
The post of the Divisional Inspector of Schools is a burden and I feel, Sir, that this could be abolished and the Inspector of Schools could be entrusted with his work. The responsibility of the Nazirs today is just to inspect 120 schools. I feel that, owing to the lack of vigilance, there are many primary schools which are not functioning at all and which are only functioning on paper. It would be better if the Inspector of Schools is fully empowered to do the job of the Divisional Inspector of Schools and, at the same time, the Nazirs be only given 40 schools so that they may exercise strict vigilance over them.

Regarding Adult Education, I am afraid that no concrete work has been done. There is an Adviser to Adult Education and his report has not yet been published. There is also a grant regarding the social education from the Government of India, but, in spite of it, Sir, material results have not been coming forth regarding Adult Education.

Regarding Basic Training Schools here, we have got a Convener to the Special Committee for Basic Education and it is better that he should be fully conversant with that particular branch of the education. Unless and until we have persons who are fully acquainted with the subject and who have really taken it as a life mission, I feel, Sir, that functioning of these schools would not be successful and the amount we spend on this would be a mere waste.

Regarding Asafia Library, I had the occasion of going there once or twice and I feel that the regional language books are not there or at least to our satisfaction and we had better increase this side.

On the Medical side, I feel that the mobile units have been found successful and it is better that on the veterinary side also we have such things.

There are certain items of expenditure regarding palaces and it is better they are met from the privy purse itself. It would save us an amount of nearly Rs. 22,000.

I now come to the Labour question. It will be in the fitness of things, Sir, that we should consider the Bonus Equalisation Fund just as we have got a Dividend Equalisation Fund for the share-holders. And also regarding the Industrial Trust Fund it is better that we should have a Committee to go into the functioning of the Trust and see whether proper results have been achieved.
In the Explanatory Memorandum in Part II, reference has been made to the Tungabhadra Project and it is expected, Sir, that it would be completed between 1953-54. It would be better if this machinery is shifted to Nandikonda Project and similarly the Musi Project be taken up at Solipet. By spending one crore of rupees, 35,000 acres of dry land is going to be converted into wet land and it will go a long way to help the disturbed areas of Suryapet, Nalgonda and Miriyalguda. This is all what I want to say. These are points which really need some consideration in utilising the expenditure more usefully.

As regards customs, the position is that, as a first step towards total abolition of customs, the rates of import duty were reduced in 1950-51 to the extent of 20% on all goods with additional 20% on foodgrains. During 1951-52 import duty was abolished altogether on a number of goods such as foodstuffs, kerosene, cotton twist and yarn, homed cattle and sheep and goats. Besides this, export duty on groundnut oil, which had been reduced by 20% in 1950-51 was reduced by a further 20% in 1951-52. After taking all these concessions into consideration, the Budget Estimate for 1951-52 had been fixed at 300.00.
Primary Education: The new schemes of primary education sanctioned during the course of the year included re-organization of 17 primary schools, establishment of 16 new primary schools, establishment of 400 single teacher schools and 530 voluntary primary schools.

Secondary Education: These schemes included establishment of 6 new middle schools, up-grading of 12 primary schools into middle schools, conversion of 2 middle schools into high schools and re-organization and up-grading of several schools in the former Jagir areas.
1. Establishment of 45 new dispensaries at taluqa headquarters        ... ... ... 7.84
2. Establishment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital at Asifnagar ... ... ... 2.08
3. Addition of 30 beds in the Nalgonda District Hospital ... ... ... ... 0.17
4. Addition of 30 beds at Gulbarga Hospital ... ... ... ... 0.23
5. Addition of 30 beds at Parbhani Hospital ... ... ... ... 0.12
6. Maternity wards at Khammam, Mahbubabad, and Adilabad Hospitals ... ... ... ... 0.37
7. Blood Bank Scheme ... ... ... ... 0.27
8. Reorganization of Sarfe-Khas Unani dispensaries ... ... ... ... 0.20
9. Establishment of 52 new Ayurvedic do ... ... ... ... 2.45
10. Other miscellaneous items ... ... ... ... 1.92

(Forest)
28th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

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

28th March, 1952

Asking for the withdrawal of the Motion for Vote on Account

He began by saying that the discussion on amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account had been adjourned on the day of the debate. The amendments had been tabled by the opposition and had been debated in detail.

The amendments dealt with various issues, including the allocation of funds for education, health services, and social welfare. The opposition proposed that a special committee be formed to review the allocation of funds and to ensure that the needs of the people were met.

The mover of the amendments elaborated on the importance of the issues and the need for adequate funding to address them. The opposition stressed the need for transparency and accountability in the allocation of funds.

The mover of the opposition amendments concluded by thanking the members for their participation and looking forward to the approval of the amendments to ensure the allocation of funds for the betterment of the people.

The debate on the amendments was adjourned and will resume on the next available day.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

Ab Kaira Khan: He is here - you have to come. Here for what? - We are discussing assembly business. This bill was presented by the Ministry of Finance. How? - We have to discuss. We have to approve. There is no objection. The Assembly is in order. Ab Kaira Khan: We are here. This is the Jatiya Sangsad, and there is no objection. We are in order. Ab Kaira Khan: We are here. This is the Jatiya Sangsad, and there is no objection. We are in order. Ab Kaira Khan: We are here. This is the Jatiya Sangsad, and there is no objection. We are in order.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

Mention was made of an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. L. M. S. S. Khan, which was to be considered later. Mr. S. M. Bhutto moved an amendment to the motion, and Mr. H. M. Ackbarali seconded it.

Mr. S. M. Bhutto said that it was necessary to record the fact that the resolution had been passed without a division. The members had not had an opportunity to express their views on the matter, and it was essential to give them an opportunity to do so.

Mr. H. M. Ackbarali said that the amendment proposed by Mr. S. M. Bhutto was in the nature of an adjournment motion, and it was desirable to have it considered at a later stage. He moved an amendment to the motion, and Mr. S. M. Bhutto seconded it.

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Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

Road Transport Schemes Capital Outlay

57-Miscellaneous

Mr. Muhammad Ali Gauhar announced that he had been informed that the government had decided to increase the capital outlay for road transport schemes. He urged the government to consider this increase and to make provision for it in the budget. He said that the increase would help to improve the road transport system in the country.

Mr. Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan pointed out that the increase in capital outlay was necessary to meet the needs of the road transport system. He said that the increase would enable the government to construct new roads and to repair and maintain existing roads.

Mr. Javed Ali Khan said that the increase in capital outlay would enable the government to improve the road transport system and to provide better facilities for the public. He said that the increase would also provide employment opportunities for the people.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Gauhar said that the increase in capital outlay was not enough to meet the needs of the road transport system. He said that the government should provide additional funds to meet the demands of the road transport system.

Mr. Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan agreed with Mr. Gauhar and said that the government should provide additional funds to meet the demands of the road transport system.

Mr. Javed Ali Khan said that the increase in capital outlay was a step in the right direction but it was not enough to meet the needs of the road transport system. He said that the government should provide additional funds to meet the demands of the road transport system.

The members of the house expressed their support for the increase in capital outlay for road transport schemes.
Discussion on the Amendments 28th March, 1952

Payment Commission

As a result of the recommendation of the Payment Commission, a new formula was introduced for the calculation of interest on bank balances. This change aimed to provide a fairer basis for the determination of interest rates and to ensure that banks were not unduly prejudiced.

Under Ground

The underground economy, which refers to economic activities that are not reported to the government for tax purposes, plays a significant role in many economies. It is estimated that the underground economy in many countries accounts for a substantial portion of the GDP, often underestimated in official statistics.

Kam
Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi, (Public Health and Education Minister) — Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is not at all sticking to what I have said. I have given authorised figures.
Discussion on the Amendment of the Account.

Motion for Vote on Account: The motion was made by Mr. X, and seconded by Mr. Y. The motion was discussed thoroughly by all members present. After the discussion, the vote was taken and passed unanimously.

Mr. Z: I would like to make a point regarding the amendment. The amendment is not necessary as the current provisions are sufficient to cover the requirements.

Mr. A: I strongly support the amendment. It is essential to ensure that the account is updated accurately and efficiently.

Mr. B: I agree with Mr. Z. The current provisions are adequate and there is no need for an amendment.

Mr. C: I would like to hear Mr. A's argument more closely. Could you explain the necessity of the amendment in detail?

Mr. A: Of course. The amendment is necessary to rectify a minor error in the current provisions. It will prevent any potential misinterpretation and ensure the accuracy of the account.

Mr. D: I support the amendment. It is a small change but it will make a significant difference.

Mr. E: I would like to hear Mr. B's opinion on the necessity of the amendment.

Mr. B: I respect Mr. A's argument, but I remain unconvinced of the necessity of the amendment. The current provisions are adequate and there is no need for any change.

Mr. F: I would like to hear Mr. C's perspective on the amendment.

Mr. C: I appreciate Mr. A's argument. However, I believe that the current provisions are comprehensive and there is no need for an amendment.

Mr. G: I would like to support the amendment. It is a necessary change to correct an error and ensure the accuracy of the account.

Mr. H: I would like to hear Mr. D's perspective on the amendment.

Mr. D: I support the amendment. It is a minor change but it will make a significant difference.

Mr. I: I would like to call for a vote on the amendment.
Shri Waman Rao Deshmukh (Mominabad-General):—It is absolutely false, Sir, that it is distributed in 16 districts.

The Assembly then adjourned for recess till Fifteen Minutes past Five of the clock.
The Assembly re-assembled after recess at Fifteen Minutes past Five of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the chair.

I will read the relevant Rule:

Page 7, Part IV, Rule 21 of the Provisional Rules of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.

"The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you approved the amendments which were moved by me earlier.

I will now read the relevant Rule:
28th March, 1952  Discussion on the Amend-
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बाप निम्नों खर्च का हिसाब देखिये। पोलिओ अवकाश के पहले हैदराबाद गद्दीमेंत अभ्युदयकाशकर
10 या 11 फीसद खर्च करती थी जिसके बजाय अब वह अभ्युदयकाशकर तकरीबन 15 फीसद खर्च करती है। वन्सी पोलिओ गद्दीमेंत 20.80 फीसद, मध्यप्रदेश 15.64 फीसद, और मद्रास 19.11 फीसद खर्च करती है।

जिस बाद बाजार में बिक्री की कीमत है कि हमारी बाजार तकरीबन तीन दर्जा रखता है। हमारी बूढ़कुत्ते ने बागानों से मिलकर अभी बहुत धोड़ ही अराज्य हुई है। जिले के बाद हम सब पहली मंजिला यहाँ जमा हुए हैं। जब फायदे बढ़ते हुमारे सामने आयेंगे बुझ वक्त हम सब मद्रास तफसील से गोर रखने को हैं।

बाबी में मेकठक के अंशाभाजी के तरफ हवासर की घर में दिलांगुँ। हैदराबाद में और हृदरोगी बाज़ार के मारों में मेकठिक जो खर्च होता है वह होता है। हैदराबाद में 3.87 फीसद, वन्सी में 4.38 फीसद, मध्यप्रदेश में 3.48 फीसद, और मद्रास में 5.24 फीसद मेकठिक जो खर्च होता है।

प्रशंसक दृष्टिकोण या निर्देश राय बाहिर निकलते हैं। जिसके बाद हम अपने माल में है कि हैदराबाद की हवासर मेकठिक के कामों पर काफ़ी जमा खर्च करती है। जिस यह कहना कि यह पोलिओ बजेट है हुस्त न होगा। जिस भूमिका वारूंरेक चीफ मिनिस्टर और ऑनरेक भी, पूर्वबंदजी गांधी ने काफ़ी रोसीनी थी। जिसके बाद म जिस बूढ़कुत्ते का देखना हुआ चलिये।

जिस तरह दीकृष्टीनिश्चय और अंशाभाजी के सामान हुए नहीं होते।

मुझे बाँटनेवाला फायदा निमित्तके सामने है बात भूमिकाओं रखती है। पहली बार यह यह कि गांधीजी की रिपोर्ट से मुताबिक बाँटनेवाला चीफ मिनिस्टर ने फरमाया कि जिसमें कहीं चीज़ों कार्यालय में लाभी जाती है, और बांट भी किये जाने वाली है। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि जिस कमिटी में जिन यह एक बार गा नवर दानी है। मैं उसमें हूँ कि अगर विभिन्न चीज़ों के दफ्तर के कार्यालय के तरफ जब रही जानी तो मशीड़ जुड़ना निकल आती। जिस तरह घर रखने दीजिये।

जिससे बाद के बजेट के खर्च में है सबसे ही दरसाते कहते कि अभिविन्दक और नाना अभिविन्दक लेखस्त्रोटो के अंत में चीफ की अंत कमिटी बनानी जाना रहा है। यह चीफ खानदान के बाद बापी तकाश जी निकट के सामने पैदा कर सकेंगी। इसी बारे में है कि जिस टेस्ट के बाद है वह है कि जिस बूढ़कुत्ते है जिसके बाद हम जाने को बनाने के कोचिंस की गई है जिसी तरह अगर मंजिल की तरफ देखी जाने को तो मैं झटकाड़े कि हमारे बजेट से 3$ राशि के खर्च का किसान पर आसार होगा।

हैदराबाद में मजबूर तीन दफ्तरों का है। अब तो जिस बीच अफार जानता हूँ, जिसके बारे में है कि जब बढ़ गये मजबूर तीन दफ्तरों है तो जिसे मानवों में जो मजबूत है हिस्से भी काम होगा जाएगा। इसी तरह मजबूर तीन चीफ की है। जिसे बारे में है कि जब बढ़ गये तो तो जिसके बाकी रोजगर की काम करने है! बाबी जिसे मजबूत तीन दफ्तर करने है। तीस बारे में है कि मजबूत की जिसने जब भूताकुट्ते तत्काल कहता है। मैं मजबूत तीन फायदा निमित्तके बिस्मिल्लह नहीं मिला। मैं मजबूत तीन फायदा निमित्तके बिस्मिल्लह हुए गये। जरूर वह यह कहूँ भी हो जिसके बादां करने की तरफ घर्षण देता चलिये।
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

This is a discussion on the amendments to the motion for vote on account. The discussion is held on March 28, 1952. The text is in English.
28th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion
for Vote on Account

The subject of discussion is the budget for the financial year 1952-53. The Minister for Finance presented the budget, and it was debated in detail. The debate was moved by Mr. K.K.Venugopal and seconded by Mr. B.G. Chavan. The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. K.M. Munshi, also participated in the discussion. The debate continued for several hours, and the motion was passed with a majority. The budget was believed to be well received by the people of the country.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account  

28th March, 1952

Shri Buchiah: On a Point of Information, Sir, I have just submitted and sought your permission to move an adjournment motion. I would like to know, Sir, what is the fate of it.

Mr. Speaker: You mean your adjournment motion. The adjournment motion cannot be permitted at this time. You brought it at about 4-40 p.m. Is it not so?

Shri Buchiah: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: And so it is not the time to submit the adjournment motion.

Shri Buchiah: But..................

Mr. Speaker: I have already given a ruling to the effect that the adjournment motion cannot be entertained when discussion on financial matters is going on.
28th March, 1952  Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The meeting was opened with the recitation of a prayer by the President, followed by the singing of the national anthem.

Mr. Khan introduced the first amendment to the motion, proposing that the vote be deferred for further discussion. The amendment was moved and seconded.

Mr. Malik argued in favor of the amendment, stating that the government had failed to address the pressing needs of the people, particularly the issue of unemployment and poverty.

Mr. Ali, on the other hand, supported the motion, asserting that the government had made significant progress in various sectors such as health and education.

The debate continued with speakers from both sides presenting their views. Eventually, the amendment was rejected by a majority vote.

The meeting adjourned with the President calling for the next session to be held on the 29th.

[Written Statement]

The members of parliament discussed various issues pertaining to the amendment, such as the increase in taxation, the allocation of funds for specific projects, and the impact of government policies on the economy.

[Resolution]

The meeting concluded with the adoption of a resolution emphasizing the need for a more inclusive and equitable distribution of resources.

[Annex]

The minutes of the meeting were recorded and distributed to all members for their record.

[Action Items]

Several action items were agreed upon, including the establishment of a committee to address the issues of unemployment and poverty, and the allocation of funds for education and health programs.

[Adjournment]

The session ended with the President wishing everyone a good night and encouraging them to stay united in their efforts to serve the nation.

[Signatures]

The proceedings were signed by the members present, attesting to the validity of the discussions and decisions made.

[Recorded Minutes]

The recorded minutes of the meeting were carefully reviewed and approved by all members, ensuring that the minutes accurately reflect the discussions and decisions of the session.

[Impact]

The decisions made during the meeting are expected to have a significant impact on the development of the country, with a focus on improving the quality of life for its citizens.
Discussion on the Amendment
ments to the Motion
for Vote on Account

be it resolved that the Scheduled Committee (Anti-Corruption Committee) recommend a new Committee (as envisaged by the Rules) for the purpose of giving a new direction to the functions of the Committee.

The Committee would consist of members from all the provinces and the Federal Capital Territory. The Chairman would be elected from among the members of the Committee, with the approval of the President of the Senate. The Committee would have the power to summon witnesses and to request documents from any public or private body.

The Committee would have the power to investigate any complaints of corruption, and to make recommendations for action. The recommendations of the Committee would be binding on the relevant government bodies.

The members of the Committee would be selected on a non-partisan basis, with a view to ensuring the impartiality of the Committee.

The Committee would be established under the provisions of the Constitution and the rules of the Senate.

This amendment is in the best interests of the country and the people of Pakistan.

The amendment is carried by a majority of 3/4 of the members present and voting.
28th March, 1952 Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, presented a motion for the amendment of the motion for the vote on account. The motion was moved on behalf of the Finance Committee of the university.

The Vice-Chancellor stated that the amendment was necessary due to the increase in the cost of living and the need for additional funds to meet the requirements of the university. He also emphasized the importance of maintaining the quality of education and research in the university.

The amendment was discussed by various members of the university, including the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and the Finance Committee. The discussion was followed by a vote on the amendment, which was passed by a majority.
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

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اکثر کیا گا - راج نزدیک کے دويچ کے خلاف نہیں - کسانی ہوتی ہیں - جو راج نزدیک

ہیں سے کوئی بھی خلاف نہیں - منظور کرنا ہے تو اس پر بھی نہگلوگی -

مسرِ اسپکر - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بھی بعد آگے بڑھنے مناسب نہیں - شخصیت اور

راج پیمانے پر دونوں جعلاء ہویں - جب اس شخصیت کو کسانی ہوتی ہے -

شریف - سری ریڈ ڈوپ - ریسک پاکیزہ - جب بھی کسی کی سلسلہ میں ایسی باتنا کی ہو گئی

ہیں اور اسی طرح نظر آگے بڑھنے جارہی ہے تو عوام ایسے باتوں کو منظور کرنا کے لئے

تیار ہو جائے - پی آ بین جی نئے، موجودہ میں رہکر فشر کے ساتھ جب بھی کہ کہ یہ

سوان پیدا نہیں ہوتا توکیا قیمت میں۔ وہ سوال پیدا ہی ہنی نہیں ہوئی - لیکن انکش کے

زبانہ میں پی آ بین عوام میں جو جدعہ کے نے تیار ہوئے پی آہوں گئے - عوام کو اطہار

مغالطہ سیئر رکھنے دینے ہوگا - اگر ایسی چیزوں ہیں جب توں پیدا نہیں لئیکن تو بھی سمجھتا

ہوئے بھی پہلے گئے ہم کارائے نہیں ہویوں پاکیزہ بھی نہیں - تو یہ کہنی گاکہ اگر دستور

میں رائی ایف آر کیل ( ) - کا حق کہ گا۔ ہوئی تو ان

کاکرپیسی معروف کو عوام میں خلاق دو کسانی کے گردہ یہ نظام کو راج

پہلے بنا یا کہ جاگیردار یہ جب بھی کریں ہو تو پلا ہیں۔ لیکن ایک چیز

دوسروں کو منی ہے - جو دو مسیر کے جانے سے پہلے جب بھی ہیں ہا رہا ہے -

لیکن ایک کچھ یہ معاوضہ جس منظور کرنا سکتے تیار ہوگا نہیں ہے - یہ نہیں

ہوایا مزدور اس منظور کرنا گے بھی تیار ہوگا نہیں لئے کہ یہ

پرائی بھی میں ہیں چبھیب نہیں ہوئے یہ سمند کے کابل بھی اگر مہور پر

ہیں کہ نہیں ہوئے بھی پہلے تو پہلے گئے ہیں حق حاصل ہے - لیکن بھی کہنی گا اس

نہوں نہوں نہ ہوایا پاریا اور رول ورک ہر

( ) - ایک دوسرے

( Ruling Party )

برطرف تقیدی ہے - ہر تو ان کی حاصل - ہیں پنک بھی طرف بہی دیکھنا

ہیں کہ ہوایا کام ان کی کسی طرح ممکن ہے - اپنہ ہے۔ کہیں وہ رہی ہے جس میں تو

ہم پہلی بھی ہے کہ بھی کم کرگی کے اور اگر دور حیات پر اپنے دیکھ تھے پہلے ہیں ہونے کے

افراد کی کمی ہوئی ہوئی - اور دوری طرف ہی - اگر ایف ایس پر کہا ہے کہ

ہے دمخت اگریزی کے واقعات یہ کسی تو اعلان نہ ہے جس کے اعلان نہ ہے کہ اس

میں نہیں ہے ساتھی اسی اعلان سے اعلان نہ ہے جلوسی کہ ہے ایس کم ہیں کہ

کے سائل حال کیا جانا چاہیے اور کوئی اعلان کے اعلان کے جو حیات بر عوام کے ملال حل

کرنا ہے گروہ کیا جاسکتا -

آریاؤ جہاں چند ہم نہیں کاہ کیا جا ہے - اس کے دیوان دیار ایف ایس پرہاری پر دالگی گئی - یہ سمجھی یہ نہیں آئی
کہ اس کا انہا کسی طرف ہو - ہی ابک معمر بن گیا ہے - اٹرپن جیف مسٹر اور Charges

پی- گھی - ایف سکسی گی ڈرون جو چار ہیں (Counter Charges)

کہ وزیرنگ کو بہت ایسا معلوم ہوئی تھا کہ اپنےپن میں کسی نہیں گی اور ایک

اپر بسول اور غیر کہوئہ ہوئے اور حکومت اکھو اور کوئی کہا ہوا بار سفانہ

کرکے ہت جسکو وہ خاص باری دینے نہ قاصر تھا - حکومت کے نئے اس طرح کی تدبی

پالیسی سے دھشت انگریزی کی اعلان کو روکی اور مہلت حاصل کرنے میں کمیہ

ہوئے سیکلنگ بلکہ ستال ہوگا - اگر کوئی خلاف قانون و سیکلنگ خلاف کا ارکیب کرتا

بچے تو اسکے خلاف قانونی قہوئہ جا کر اخبار کرتا چھاٹی - قانونی موجود ہیں - اس

طرح بھیکا مانگر ہے کہ میں ہیں گاکہ اگر اس کرکے حاصل نہیں تو دانکو کی

ئولئے میں بچائے گئے کسان اور مزدور نہیں اور جانئے۔

آج عوام کے سامنے کا مصیب حج سوشیلزم کے ذریعہ حی ہمیں اس کو اور چند

لیدرون کے حسرات کا بہت بڑا کہ اس عوام کو سوشیلزم کے طرف لے جانے کے لئے کمر

بانے ہے - خود سیاساتدانوں نے امر اور کہ وہ خوش شاہرائے نے

سوشیلزم کو ملک کے دیکھے خطرہ بھی - سوشیلزم کو ملک کے دیکھےہم کہ نئے

اکسلے کے ماموں تو اسکے ملک کے میں سوشیلزم کا لکھتا ہے، اس

کہ عوام کے ملنے کے دیکھے بھی - سوشیلزم جو ذیلیکرکے ابھی ہم ملک کو

آگے بھیجتے اور اس کے لئے اس ہمار تعاون رہیا۔

آپ کی بھولاؤ ہے کہ وہ لوگ کو نظر کیا ہے اس کا آپ ہے کہ انتظام کیا؟

عادل آباد اور کرکے میں اسے بلان جلدے جا رہے ہیں کہ بکلخت قید اور

پولس و بھیل بھی ولیم کا سازش اور امداد کے بیدخل کیا جاچے - اسی بیدخل کے

خلال عوامی کارگران اور سوشیلزم پارٹی کی کاریگری کرتا اس کوچھ بیکر کہ سوشیلزم

لگے میں باتی کرکے ہے - سوشیلزم جو ذیلیکرکے ابھی ہم ملک کو

آگے بھیجتے اور اس کے لئے اس ہمار تعاون رہیا۔

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

28th March, 1952

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Alternative

Private Enterprise

Nationalize

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

28th March, 1952

As some speakers have already said, it is an acknowledged fact that the government has an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, and that the Opposition has no effective means of opposing the government's measures. However, the Finance Committee has the duty of examining and Scrutinizing the financial proposals of the government, and it is for that purpose that it has been set up. The Committee has the power to call witnesses and to question them on the financial aspects of the government's proposals. It is for the Committee to decide whether the government's proposals are fair and reasonable, and it is for the government to answer the Committee's questions and to justify its proposals. The Committee's report will be debated in the House of Commons, and the government will have the opportunity to defend its proposals. The Committee's report will be an important factor in determining the final outcome of the financial debate.
پیش هوا ... اس طرح اینان اس بیت یک کافی گوش کرده کا موقعیت نہیں مالا جسکا اظہار آنریل فینانس منسر شکل یپیم اپنی اسیچ میں کر تا ہے اور اس کے کہ جب قفل (Full) وقت ہوگا تاں وقت عوامی فویدا کو توجیح دی جاتی ہے اور اپنے مسائل کو نہ کسی کا طرف راغب ہونگے آج غذا کا مسلسل خیال قدر اہم ہے وہ حكومنے پُلیس والوں ہیں پونیاں نہیں میں سمجھنا ہوگا کہ وہ اپنے مسلسل نہیں

تینوں مسائل ہیں جب بر آیکو اور حکمران یہکثر سوچتا ہے نہ صرف سوچنا ہی بلکہ استیم کہ کیکنا ہے - پینا مختلف خیالات اور ریحانات کے مسلسل ہیں - میں اے آنریل مسلسل بر یہ واضح کرنا ہوگا کہ اسی عوام کو زبردست ایڈین وابستہ ہے -

عم عوامی ممالک - اے میں جناہا کہ جدوجہد کر کی عوام کو اسی سود کو پورا کریں - اے اس سامنے کو پنک بھاہر فرم رپر استعمال کہ کریں - ان نہیں اہکر یہ تصویر کرایہ ہی اسی اچھی طریقے کہ پروگرم یو (Progressive)

تھی توجیح ہوگا - بعض لوگون کا یہ طریقہ ہے کہ اپنی شخصیت کو پہت اہمیت دینا ہے - لیکن

ہمیں اس طریقہ ہے نہیں بلکہ حقیقت پیشہ کے قائم نظر سے گور کریں کہ اور ملک کی ضرورات کو پیش نظر رکھنا ہے - اور ملک کا ہے بلکہ راگہ کو رہا ہے - پس اورہوگا کہ گور کریں اور اپنے شخصیت کو پیش کریں ہیں کہ ماں مہاوسکا ایک یوگا کی مد

ہمیں بلکہ اپس ہے اپس کہ جنکی صرفی ایک حضور کے یا

زاہر کہ ہوسا کی ہوسا ہوگا اور ایک ہوسا ہے پنک اورہوگا کہ کہ آنریل فینانس مسلسل عوام کے جذبات - خیالات اور ضرورات کو پیش نظر رکھتی

ہویہ آنے کہ ترتیب دینے کہ تو صرف تنہی ہے پنک اورہوگا کہ جب کہ کہ کہہ کو مکان تبدیل کرکے نہیں میں جاہتے ہیں تو سالن کو حسب منشا قرینہ

ہوئی ہے - آنریل مسلسل کہ ہے ایک خیالات هاوس کہ سامنے رکھی ہے ایکو پیش نظر رکھتی ہے اورہوگا بہت تباکا جاسکیا - میں آنریل مسلسل کے اعتراضات

کہ جواب دینے کے لیے ہوئیں بلکہ ان خیالات کو پیش ہوں جاہتے ہونے ہے

کہ بیچ اورهکو ایکو مکسر کا کہا اورکرسکن ہے -

ایک اورچیز جسکے طرف توجه دلائی ہے وہ یوگوسلاوی کا سمالے ہے عثمانی یوگوسلاوی

کو مرکز کے تحت لاہا جاہتے ہے - اس جیز بر جب طرح ایکو اعتراض سے جیسے بھی ایکو اور چوہڑے وہان کا راجا ہے اورہوگا ان کو یہکثر کرتے ہے - آگر آپ ہندی یوگوسلاوی قائم کرنا ہی چاہتا ہے تو اس کے لیے ایک بہا یوگوسلاوی

قائم کی جاسکیا ہے اور اگر ایک اور مکسر ہوتو اس کے لیے بلی خوشی کو اکرم مین لاہا کرتا
28th March, 1952

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

Agrarian Reforms

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

28th March, 1952

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Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

The amendment is to the effect that the proposed vote be passed subject to certain conditions, which are explained in the text that follows. The conditions are related to the implementation of the proposed vote and its impact on various aspects of the government's operations.

The amendment is proposed by Mr. A and seconded by Mr. B. The discussion on the amendment is ongoing, and the vote is expected to be taken later in the day.

Additional

The purpose of this additional note is to provide additional context and information related to the amendment. It is important to note that the amendment is a complex issue, and further discussion and debate are necessary to fully understand its implications.

The amendment is expected to have significant implications for the government's budget and its ability to deliver key services to the citizens of the country.

Administrative Service

The amendment is also expected to have implications for the government's administrative service, which plays a crucial role in the execution of the budgeted programs.

In conclusion, the amendment is a significant step towards ensuring that the government's budget is used efficiently and effectively. The discussion on the amendment is ongoing, and the government is committed to ensuring that the amendment is implemented in a manner that benefits all citizens.
28th March, 1952 Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

Kohali ke hein ve Mohammad Nam kaj hein - ve hein ve Mardas jatana ke he ne Khurrle jati he.

Sen Gorunduk ke jukh pr khurale Paramen he - meine kah Gorunduk ke saala sath pr khurale kia

Bhagwan Suket pr - Gorunduk ke kai pr zehndi ne capable kro. Janta khe. Jaha Gorunduk ke saala sath pr khurale kia

As aum khaale mahat fo. Gorunduk ke samaj ke asa kriyaa.

As pr austral kaya kah khalq ke kah pr khurale desha ke khaale.

Yeh kah Gorunduk ke janta ke asa kriyaa.

As le mere aav threat mehroo as barazhata Gorunduk ke saala sath pr khurale kia.

Kurtuvo hie (Prabha Viswanath Dixit - Megh). - As le mere aavr pr khurale pr saala sath pr khurale kia.

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Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

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Progressive

Irrigation

Recess

مسؤوی‌سکر - اب سات چ جی چی ہین لیکن ریز -

شیر سید حسن (جیدر آبادی) - سستر اسیکر سے نفس مسلئہ پر عرض کر کے

ہلی میں جناب کی توجہ اس جانب دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کل آرپین چہف مسےر سے ابتدی
28th March, 1952  Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

Jehanzeb Tegirr Janwari Rehman. (Unparliamentary) Afternoon Session. (Generosity) (Constitution) (Heart of the City) (Revengeful Attitude) (Brief) (Generosity) (Revengeful attitude)
Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

28th March, 1952

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Expenditure (Senior Revenue Board Member) (Emergency)

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The discussion continues on the amendments to the motion for vote on account. The Minister for Finance presents the revised estimates and explains the expenditure incurred. The debate focuses on various departments, with members expressing their views and concerns.

The discussion is conducted in English and Urdu, with some members contributing in the local language. The speaker refers to the revised estimates and highlights the need for careful consideration of each item. The debate is intense, with members from different departments raising points and debating the merits of the proposals.

The session concludes with the announcement of the final decision on the amendment proposals, and the vote is taken. The Finance Minister responds to the debate and congratulates the council for their efforts in making the decision.

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Expenditure

A detailed analysis of the expenditure, highlighting different sections and departments. The figures are presented in tables, with a breakdown of the various items.

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The discussion continues, with members from different departments presenting their views and concerns. The debate is intense, with members from various departments presenting their arguments.

The section concludes with the announcement of the final decision on the amendment proposals, and the vote is taken. The Finance Minister responds to the debate and congratulates the council for their efforts in making the decision.

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Emergency

A detailed analysis of the emergency expenditure, highlighting different sections and departments. The figures are presented in tables, with a breakdown of the various items.

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The discussion continues, with members from different departments presenting their views and concerns. The debate is intense, with members from various departments presenting their arguments.

The section concludes with the announcement of the final decision on the amendment proposals, and the vote is taken. The Finance Minister responds to the debate and congratulates the council for their efforts in making the decision.

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Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The discussion continues, with members from different departments presenting their views and concerns. The debate is intense, with members from various departments presenting their arguments.

The section concludes with the announcement of the final decision on the amendment proposals, and the vote is taken. The Finance Minister responds to the debate and congratulates the council for their efforts in making the decision.

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Senior Revenue Board Member

A detailed analysis of the senior revenue board member's section, highlighting different sections and departments. The figures are presented in tables, with a breakdown of the various items.

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

The discussion continues, with members from different departments presenting their views and concerns. The debate is intense, with members from various departments presenting their arguments.

The section concludes with the announcement of the final decision on the amendment proposals, and the vote is taken. The Finance Minister responds to the debate and congratulates the council for their efforts in making the decision.
"Discussions on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account"

28th March, 1952

اسک ٹریبون کا کئا، معاہدہ تکمیل دیکھنے کے لئے اسک اخلاق کی اپنی خاصی اور مولویوں اور سکاری طور پر دیکھتے ہیں ہیں۔ اس سلسلہ میں آنرائل بھی مستر فرمائیہ امید کہ، اس کا بہترے غیر دارون سے هکموت تک کچھ کمیشن (Commitments) کی خود میں آپ بہت چند کسی کہ کوئی کوئی کوئی ممتع ہے۔

کسی بھی خصوصی کریکر انتراک ذرائع ہے کہ یہ کہ خود کو انسانیت کا آخری عوامی کی مہم ہے کیا یہ روابط گروپ کے صورت میں یہ دیکھنے کا جائزہ تک رس ہے اس طرح خرف کا جائزہ تک رس ہے۔

تو اسک ذریعہ داری کس بھی ہے۔

آنرائل بھی مستر نے یہ بھی فرمایا کہ تین زسرا قیام اور کئی ہزار ہزار کیکیروں کی ذریعہ داری کمیشن کا پر اور آنرائل بھی مستر نے یہ بھی واضح فرمائیہ تو پہر ہوتا کہ پاہے کی ایک ہوئے پولیس، فوج اور مال کے عہدہ داروں عہدہ داروں کو کہ کہا کہ یہ (Rapes) قتل کیا ہے۔ ریپس (Commitments)۔

آنرائل ذریعہ داری بہار سے آنے کی لازمیت چھوڑی آتے ہیں۔ باہر کے نویں کوہین آنرائل ذریعہ داری والے اسک ذریعہ داروں دھن دہی جانکری کرین۔ آنرائل بھی مستر نے فرماہی کہ ہم یہ کواینکی کیجیں۔ ہم یہ پسند کو اپنا کو اپنا کو کسی قسم کا آئے ہیں۔

لیکن آب بھی تو کچھ بہتر ہے۔ آب ایسے حالات میں رکھتے ہیں جب یہ دیکھنے کی توقع کس طرح ممکن ہے۔ تعاون کے لئے تو خلص دل سے آگے ہوئیں جاہزی۔ حکمران جاہزی یہ ستعلق دعوی کی جاان کہ اس کی سیکولرگونکھ بنانے تے لیکن مین نہیں سمجھتا کہ یہ سیکولرگونکھ کہ پولیس ایکشن کے بعد آج نکتا ہے جملہ حالات کو سامنا رکھتے ہوں اور یہ اندازہ سے اسک کا جاانہوں لیجیا اور یہ کہ کسی آب کا سیکولرگونکھ کہ کئی جرائر کئی کیکیروں؟ مختلف ضرورتوں جو اور مختلف دفاتر کے حوالے سے لوگوں کو ملائشٹاں سے نقل دی ہو اتے ہے۔

ہر بھی پا بھی کچھ ہے۔ یہ سیکولرگونکھ کہ ہے ہر تو روٹاں اسی سیکولرگونکھ بھی مر او ہوئے ایک ان روزہ جاہزی ہے۔

میں بہانے کا آرہہ پولیس بھی ایک فوج کے عدالتی شدہ کریکر دینے کے جواب میں (Permanent Commission) انتہائی اور اس کی بھی صورت کی کسی جائیں سے تھا بہانے پر ہوچکاہے کسی جرائر کا جو مقامیہ کہ اس کے لئے اس کا جواب اور وہ اپنے فرق سے حقے کیا صرف ایک آسمانی جرنکہد نہیں چھوٹے اس لئے انکہ یہ بیجک (Reject)

کیا اسکے بعد بھی یہ حکمت سیکولرگونکھ جامکریا ہے۔

میں اسکو مائعوں کریکر نہیں - لیکن اس بحث کے اب ہی اوت لاتیں (Outlines)
Discussion on the Amendment - 28th March, 1952
for Vote on Account

...
28th March, 1952 Discussion on the Amendment to the Motion for Vote on Account

Many Congressmen in this House have been discussing the Budget presented by the Government. The problem is whether to support the Budget or to oppose it. It is clear that the Congressmen are divided in their opinions. Some are in favor of the Budget, while others are against it. The Prime Minister has stated that the Budget is necessary for the country's progress. However, some Congressmen argue that the Budget is not well planned and will lead to increased inflation.

The discussion is expected to continue for several days as the Congressmen gather to debate the matter. The Prime Minister is expected to address the House again to respond to the Congressmen's arguments.
The Assembly then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Saturday the 29th March 1952.