HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
Official Report

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THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 13th March, 1953

The Assembly met at Half past Eight of the Clock

[ Mr. Speaker in the Chair ].

Member Sworn

Name of Member: Constituency.

Shri Arutla Ramchandra Reddy............ Ramayanpet.

The Chief Minister (Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao): Sir, I congratulate the new Member for Ramayanpet who has newly joined the ranks of the Assembly and I welcome him. I hope he will be an asset to the Assembly.

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker: Now let us take up questions.

Kharij Khata & Poramboke Lands

36 (3) Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur): Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of Kharij Khata and Poramboke lands in the State?

(b) the manner in which these lands are being distributed among the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes?
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL AREA OF KHARIJ KHATA AND PORAMBOKE LANDS IN THE STATE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total area of Kharij Khata in the Dist.</th>
<th>Total area of Poramboke in the Dist.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>10,418—35</td>
<td>75,935—3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>36,553—21</td>
<td>1,517,759—0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Total area of Kharij and Poramboke is 1,08,701 Ac. 20 Gt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>73,231—0</td>
<td>1,52,917—0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>57,495—18</td>
<td>47,499—1</td>
<td>Total area of poramboke &amp; Kharij Khata is 47,023 Ac. 86Gt.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>28,179—39</td>
<td>57,604—3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>34,117—0</td>
<td>32,332—69</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>45,773—34</td>
<td>1,08,317—0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Raichur</td>
<td>49,513—3</td>
<td>1,88,922—0</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>35,951—5</td>
<td>1,79,739—23</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11,309—29</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>1,986—36</td>
<td>38,243—11</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Bhir</td>
<td>125—37</td>
<td>40,494—0</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>8,745—27</td>
<td>97,025—33</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>17,774—31</td>
<td>1,40,195—34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>3,364—26</td>
<td>40,349—0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Waste land

श्री के- राम कृष्ण राव- पूर्वोत्तर के जिले के स्थानीय मंडलों के सभी गृहों को शीतीय क्षेत्र का स्वीकार किया जाता है।

श्री के- राम कृष्ण राव- पूर्वोत्तर के जिले के स्थानीय मंडलों के सभी गृहों को शीतीय क्षेत्र का स्वीकार किया जाता है।

First preference (कैलिफीकेशन) और दूसरे क्लास के लिए विविध प्रतिक्षाएँ

Second preference (कैलिफीकेशन) और दूसरे क्लास के लिए विविध प्रतिक्षाएँ

श्री के- राम कृष्ण राव- पूर्वोत्तर के जिले के स्थानीय मंडलों के सभी गृहों को शीतीय क्षेत्र का स्वीकार किया जाता है।

श्री के- राम कृष्ण राव- पूर्वोत्तर के जिले के स्थानीय मंडलों के सभी गृहों को शीतीय क्षेत्र का स्वीकार किया जाता है।

Backward (कैलिफीकेशन) और दूसरे क्लास के लिए विविध प्रतिक्षाएँ

Classes (कैलिफीकेशन) और दूसरे क्लास के लिए विविध प्रतिक्षाएँ

श्री के- राम कृष्ण राव- पूर्वोत्तर के जिले के स्थानीय मंडलों के सभी गृहों को शीतीय क्षेत्र का स्वीकार किया जाता है।

श्री के- राम कृष्ण राव- पूर्वोत्तर के जिले के स्थानीय मंडलों के सभी गृहों को शीतीय क्षेत्र का स्वीकार किया जाता है।

Hand over
422 10th March, 1953. Starred Questions & Answers

(Allot) - has allocated

- has committed

- has appointed

- has summoned

- has appointed

- has appointed
Shri G. Hanumanth Rao (Mulug) : Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India consulted the Hyderabad Government in appointing the Education Experts Committee for the transfer of the Osmania University?

(b) whether the Government have agreed to transfer the University?

Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

Whether the Government have consented to introduce Hindi as medium of instruction in the Osmania University?
Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

The expenditure incurred annually during the last five years by the Government on Central Research Laboratories and Engineering Research Laboratories?

Central Research Laboratories

Shri G. Hanumanth Rao: Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

The expenditure incurred annually during the last five years by the Government on Central Research Laboratories and Engineering Research Laboratories?
**INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES**

†42 (70) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices inspected during 1952 by the Chief Inspector of Government Offices?

(b) the special features of his enquiries and the benefits accrued therefrom?

* 40. (46) & 41 (47) answers under the heading Unstarred Questions and Answers.

† This question standing in the name of Shri Ch. Venkatram Rao was put by Shri V. D. Deshpande under authorisation.
10th March, 1953. Starred Questions & Answers

Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have to accord sanction for the publication of the annual report of the Public Service Commission?

P. S. C. Report

†*43 (71) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have to accord sanction for the publication of the annual report of the Public Service Commission?

†*This question was originally tabled by Shri Ch. Venkataram Rao but since Shri Venkataram Rao was not present the same was put by Shri V. D. Deshpande under authorisation,
Mr. Speaker: In the printed list of questions, there are no parts (c) & (d). They need not be answered.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: But in the original questions, there are parts (c) & (d).

Mr. Speaker: We will have to go according to the printed list.
Shri V. B. Raju ((Secunderabad-General): Is it a fact that the first report of the Hyderabad Public Service Commission was released by the Commission itself, or was it done by the Government?

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: The previous report, i.e. the first report, was released by the Public Service Commission itself. Government, however, informed the Service Commission that according to convention, it had to submit the report to the Government before it is released. This suggestion was accepted by the Public Service Commission, who have agreed that the report should not be released before it is submitted to Government.
Starred Questions & Answers 10th March, 1938.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: It is not merely a convention; but it is laid down in the Rules.

TANK BEDS

*44 (132) Shri G. Sreeramulu (Manthani): Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tank beds in Huzurabad taluqa are being given free by Tahsil Office without auctioning them as in other taluqs?

(b) If so, for what reasons?

Shri M. Buchiah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question is addressed to the Chief Minister whereas it is being answered by the Minister for Excise.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: It is absolutely within my right to ask any member of my Cabinet to answer the question.
Mr. Speaker: It is a general question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a general question.
Mr. Speaker: This is argumentative.

(a) whether the Government propose to give the tank beds free to the Harijans and landless Kisans in the villages?

(b) whether any order was passed for the tank beds to be given free to the Harijans without auctioning in Manthani taluka?
Mr. Speaker: It would be better if hon. Member speaks in Hindi so that all the Members and I can also understand the question and the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going to Warangal and other districts whereas the question pertains only to Manthani taluq.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here.

Excess Collection by Makhtedar

*46 (133) Shri. G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that one Lokageri Pedda Ramanna, Makhtedar of Rudram village in Manthani taluqa collected Rs. 22,000 from the Shikmedars of this Billmakhta?

(b) whether the Naib Tahsildar who enquired into the matter reported about the coercive methods adopted by the above Makhtedar?

(c) whether and if so, what decision was given by the Deputy Collector of Huzurabad to whom the Shikmedaras requested for refund of the excess amounts collected?

(particular case

Shri B - Ram Kishan Rao - Why should the Collector proceed?

As the case stands, could we decide?

On the report, the Collector has not taken any action.

Shri B - Ram Kishan Rao - NFTJ - This is a particular case.

Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area of the inam lands in the State?

(b) what would be the income of the Government if all the Inam lands would be enfranchised?

(c) whether the Government is considering about the abolition of all the Inams?

INAM LANDS

*47 (176) Shri K. Venkatram Rao: Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area of the inam lands in the State?

(b) what would be the income of the Government if all the Inam lands would be enfranchised?

(c) whether the Government is considering about the abolition of all the Inams?
10th March, 1958. Starred Questions & Answers

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Mr. Speaker: I can't allow that question.

CONGRESS SESSION

*49 (130) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan obtained by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation from the Government for construction dust proof (cement) roads in connection with the Congress Session in January, 1953?

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon and the number of instalments in which the loan is to be repaid?
10th March, 1953. Starred Questions & Answers

Survey & Plan for Water Scheme

*(173) Shri K. Venkatram Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Local Self Government be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the survey and plan for the water scheme for Nalgonda was prepared by the previous Government prior to Police Action?

(b) If so, why was it not executed?

Restrictions on Muslims

*(26) Shri M. Buchiah: Will the hon. Minister for Labour, Rehabilitation, Information and Planning be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are any rules restraining the Muslims from selling, in times of need, movable or immovable properties?

(b) If so, the reasons for formulating such rules?

(c) If not, why are the Muslims being restrained from such sales?

( Intending evacuee) Shri I.M. - Pehia - K. Salsanian, AIO. Abdul Kabeer - Ambala, who is a naturalized citizen of India, was a tenant of the government property, and has been evicted. He has no alternative source of income, and hence is in need of assistance. The government is requested to provide suitable assistance to him.

Custodian
Mr. Speaker: This is a hypothetical question. It is not intended for eliciting information.

Shri Ch. Venkayya Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Social Service be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Harijans are being forced to do yeer in Husnabad area of Karimnagar taluqa, Nalgonda and...
10th March, 1953. Unstarred Questions & Answers

Yesantapuram villages of Jangaon taluq by the above village Patel Patwaris?

(b) If so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister for Social Service (Shri Shanker Dev): (a) No instance of forcing Harijans to do Yetti in Husnabad area of Karimnagar taluq was brought to the notice of any Revenue Officer. Similarly in Nellutla and Yesantapuram villages of Jangaon taluq, Harijans are not being forced by Patels and Patwaris to do Yetti.

(b) Does not aries.

EVENING COLLEGES

40 (46) Shrimati S. Laxmi Bai: Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the evening colleges are self supporting?

(b) Whether there is any proposal to start Post Graduate classes in the evening colleges?

(c) If so, when are they going to be started?

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: A statement of income and expenditure for the last 3 years is as under, in respect of the two Evening Colleges, one at Hyderabad and the other at Secunderabad:

EVENING COLLEGE, HYDERABAD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Budget Provision of Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October, 1949</td>
<td>24,346</td>
<td>20,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1950</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>70,361</td>
<td>1,07,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>66,361</td>
<td>98,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evening College, Secunderabad:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Budget Provision of Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 1949</td>
<td>7,290</td>
<td>8,676</td>
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<tr>
<td>March, 1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>30,021</td>
<td>48,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1952</td>
<td>11,121</td>
<td>42,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Motion regarding extension of 10th March, 1953. 130
time for the presentation of Report by the Committee on Unemployment

It will be seen therefrom that except in the year 1949-50 in respect of the Evening College, Hyderabad these colleges have not been self supporting

(b) The Answer is in the negative.

(c) The question does not arise.

*(47)* Shrimati S. Laxmi Bai: Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

Whether there is any proposal to admit Government servants to the Evening College who have passed their matriculation Examination by compartment system?

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: The answer is in the negative.

Motion Regarding Extension of time for the Presentation of Report by the Committee on Unemployment

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next item, Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao.

Shri. B. Ramakrishna Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to move;

"That the time fixed for presentation of Report by the Committee on Unemployment upon the matters viz.,

(a) Unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas of the State respectively;

(b) ways and means of relieving the said unemployment and under-employment, and

(c) ways and means of arresting further growth of the said unemployment and under-employment in the State of Hyderabad, shall stand extended up to 18th, July, 1953."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the time fixed for presentation of Report by the Committee on Unemployment upon the matters viz.,
10th March, 1953.  

Motion regarding extension of time for the presentation of Report by the Committee on Unemployment

(a) Unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas of the State respectively,
(b) ways and means of relieving the said unemployment and under-employment, and
(c) ways and means of arresting further growth of the said unemployment and under-employment in the State of Hyderabad,

shall stand extended up to 18th July, 1953."

Mr. Speaker: In this connection, I shall read out Rule No. 186 of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules.

'The Minister in charge of the Department concerned shall, unless he waives his right to be Chairman, be the Chairman of every Committee appointed by the Assembly.

(Constitutional Position)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time fixed for presentation of Report by the Committee on Unemployment upon the matters, viz.,

(a) Unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas of the State respectively,
(b) Ways and means of relieving the said unemployment and under-employment, and
(c) Ways and means of arresting further growth of the said unemployment and under-employment in the State of Hyderabad,

shall stand extended up to 18th July, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

We shall now take up the general discussion on the Budget.

General Discussion on the Budget

Dr. G. S. Melkote: Sir, I would like to clarify the situation, and I shall do so tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the discussion begins.
10th March, 1953.  
General Discussion on the Budget

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

In the Budget, it was stated that the objectives of the Government are to promote employment, industrial development, and rural development. The Government has planned to increase the budget by 50% to achieve these objectives. The Federal Parliament has approved the budget with some amendments.

The budget will provide assistance to farmers and industries. The Government has allocated a significant amount to the development of rural areas. The budget also includes provisions for social welfare schemes.

The budget will be implemented in phases to ensure a smooth transition. The Government will monitor the implementation of the budget closely to ensure that the objectives are met.

The budget will be presented to the Federal Parliament for discussion and approval. The Federal Parliament will ensure that the budget is in line with the country's economic and social development goals.
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

Attention was drawn to the Budget on 10th March, 1953. (Political Speeches) and the necessity thereof. (Schemes) were brought forward. (Sugarcane Cultivation) was also discussed. (Finance Minister) also opposed the Budget. (Item) was also opposed. (Sugarcane) was also opposed. (Item) was also opposed. (Sugarcane Cultivation) was also opposed. (Item) was also opposed.
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

In the House of Assembly, 40 Members present (Assessment) and 30 Members present (Road Transportation). The discussion was opened with the following points:

1. **Assessment** (Surcharge)
   - Surcharge to be applicable in the following fields:
     - Road Transportation
     - Industry
     - Electricity

2. **Road Transportation** (Road Transportation)
   - Surcharge applicable from 0-3-0

3. **Industry** (Sugarcane Cultivation)
   - Surcharge applicable from 0-4-0

4. **Sugar Industry** (Industry)
   - Surcharge applicable from 0-5-0

5. **Explanatory Memorandum**
   - Discussion on the proposal and its implications.
General Discussion on the Budget
10th March, 1958.

(Proposals)

(Political Parties)

(Land Reforms Bill)

(Financial Policies)

(Sound)
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Facts and figures

...
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1958.

...There is, therefore, hardly any scope for further taxation in order to make good the anticipated deficit and any measures of any additional burden would naturally be resented and vehemently opposed....
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Per Capital

- Revenue
- Budget
- Direct Taxation
- Indirect Taxation
- Sale-tax
Deficit financing was a method by which the State drew its resources from the public by a process of squeezing which was neither understood nor realised by the majority of those who are squeezed.
"Deficit financing is a very untidy and disorderly way of taxing the people. It simply means that the poor are driven to the well, the rich made richer and the poor poorer. There is no discrimination and you are left with no choice. Government tax the money in the way of higher prices."

15th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Deficit financing is a very untidy and disorderly way of taxing the people. It simply means that the poor are driven to the well, the rich made richer and the poor poorer. There is no discrimination and you are left with no choice. Government tax the money in the way of higher prices.
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

( Pulses ) ( Commercial Crops )
( Castor seed ) ( Cotton ) ( Groundnut )
(Agrarian crises)

Features

Maximum good of maximum number

Development Plan

Financial Position

Remarks

Financial Position

Loop holes
452 10th March, 1958. General Discussion on the Budget

March, 1953.

General Discussion on the Budget

Top heavy (Heavy) adopt (Adopt)

Maximum good of the maximum number

Four pillars of the States

Township

Village unit

State unit

District unit

Delegation

Population

Area

Corrupted (Top heavy)
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1958.

Village

Headman

Responsibility

Collect

Magisterial Powers

Township

un

Villages

Un

Semi-Independent

Progressive

Constitution

Development Schemes

Headman

Responsibility

Collect

Magisterial Powers

Township

unit

Villages

Un

Semi-Independent

Progressive

Constitution

Development Schemes

Un

Semi-Independent

Progressive

Constitution

Development Schemes
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

In this document, the discussion revolves around various topics including:

- **Community Projects**
- **Five-Year Plan**
- **New deal**
- **Environment**
- **Inspiration**
- **Co-operation**
- **Statistics**
- **Unemployment**

The discussion likely explores the implications of these topics within the context of the general budget discussion.
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953

The house adjourned for recess till five minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after recess at five minutes past Eleven of the Clock.
456 10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair].

Business of the House

General Discussion on the Budget

Shri Ananth Reddy: May I continue, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Before we continue discussion, I would like to announce the order in which the demands for Grants should be taken up for consideration. The following is the order in which they will be taken up for consideration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minister-in-Charge</th>
<th>Demand Nos.</th>
<th>Date on which the Demands will be taken for discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chief Minister</td>
<td>2, 12, 14, 48, 50, 55, 60, 61, 65, 66, and 70.</td>
<td>12th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Minister for Home</td>
<td>7, 17, 18, 62, and 16</td>
<td>13th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Minister for Finance</td>
<td>1, 8, 15, 34, 37, 43, 51, 53, 64, 68, 78 and 80.</td>
<td>14th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Minister for Rural Reconstruction and Education</td>
<td>20, 21, 27, 28, 29, and 31</td>
<td>14th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Minister for P.W.D., Medical &amp; Public Health</td>
<td>10, 11, 22, 23, 25, 45, 49, 50, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 76.</td>
<td>18th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Minister for Excise, Forests and Customs</td>
<td>3, 4, 5, 6, and 9</td>
<td>19th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Minister for Local Government.</td>
<td>24, 44, 46, 47, 56, 59, 71, 74, 77 and 25.</td>
<td>19th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Minister for Commerce and Industries &amp; Labour</td>
<td>19, 30, 32, 33, 38 and 52</td>
<td>20th March, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Minister for Social Services</td>
<td>39, 40, 67 and 75</td>
<td>21st March, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

General Discussion

Crisis

Interim Budget

Adjustment

Co-operation

Walk out

Warning

Rigid

Shortsighted

Liquidation

Hie General Discussion on Hie Budget 10th March, 1953. 457
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

(Nationalisation) 

1. General Discussion on the Budget
2. Malpractices
3. Successful Industrialisation
4. Management
5. Trade Unions
6. Constitution
7. Privy Purse

Malpractices

1. Malpractices
2. Management
3. Trade Unions
4. Successful
5. Constitution
6. Privy Purse

Successful Industrialisation

1. Successful
2. Constitution
3. Privy Purse

Management

1. Management
2. Trade Unions
3. Successful
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Trade Unions

1. Trade Unions
2. Successful
3. Constitution
4. Privy Purse

Constitution

1. Constitution
2. Privy Purse
3. Successful
4. Management
5. Trade Unions

Privy Purse

1. Privy Purse
2. Successful
3. Management
4. Trade Unions
5. Constitution

Successful

1. Successful
2. Management
3. Trade Unions
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Management

1. Management
2. Trade Unions
3. Successful
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Trade Unions

1. Trade Unions
2. Successful
3. Constitution
4. Privy Purse
5. Management

Constitution

1. Constitution
2. Privy Purse
3. Successful
4. Management
5. Trade Unions

Privy Purse

1. Privy Purse
2. Successful
3. Management
4. Trade Unions
5. Constitution

Successful

1. Successful
2. Management
3. Trade Unions
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Management

1. Management
2. Trade Unions
3. Successful
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Trade Unions

1. Trade Unions
2. Successful
3. Constitution
4. Privy Purse
5. Management

Constitution

1. Constitution
2. Privy Purse
3. Successful
4. Management
5. Trade Unions

Privy Purse

1. Privy Purse
2. Successful
3. Management
4. Trade Unions
5. Constitution

Successful

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2. Management
3. Trade Unions
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Management

1. Management
2. Trade Unions
3. Successful
4. Constitution
5. Privy Purse

Trade Unions

1. Trade Unions
2. Successful
3. Constitution
4. Privy Purse
5. Management

Constitution

1. Constitution
2. Privy Purse
3. Successful
4. Management
5. Trade Unions

Privy Purse

1. Privy Purse
2. Successful
3. Management
4. Trade Unions
5. Constitution

Successful
The Budget Estimate for 1952-53 had been fixed after applying a lump cut of 15.86% on account of probably savings due to late sanctions and possible administrative delays in implementation of new schemes.
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Condemn

Change over

Cost of living

Equal Pay

Expenditures

High Commissioner in England

Adjust

Top heavy administration

Disorder

Maladministration

Equal Pay

High Commissioner in England

Adjourned
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

Irrigation (Major irrigation) and Development (Five-year Plan) are major areas of concern. The focus is on solutions for major irrigation projects. Loans are raised locally to fund these projects.

Shatter (Minor irrigation) is also discussed, with a focus on the five-year plan and the allocation of funds.

The discussion highlights the importance of efficient allocation of resources for the betterment of the country.
General Discussion on the Budget

10th March, 1953.

Broad Feeling (Brain) - Broad Feeling is a word used to describe a general feeling or sentiment. In the context of the Budget discussion, it suggests a broad consensus or sentiment among the audience or participants.

Privy Purse (Brain) - The Privy Purse refers to the personal funds or savings of a person, especially in the context of a government budget, where the term is used metaphorically to discuss the financial reserves or funds available to a government or authority.

In the document, the discussion on the Budget is highlighted, with references to general sentiments and financial concepts. The text suggests a Bayesian approach to understanding budget discussions, where broad feelings and privy purses are key considerations in the decision-making process.
اسپارح اور دوسری چیز کو لیکھنے صعبتا وحرفت میں بھی حس نہیں پہنا سبب ہے۔

اصل کو خیال کرنے جا اے اس چاہتا ہے ہم یہی صحتی ظاہر کو اعلاؤ چھوٹی صحتی

کی جانب بھی لیا توہہ کچھ ہری ہے-کوئی سری کیہاں ہیں کیونکہ کچھ ہیں

ہے سا قابل مدت میں جسقدر رقم خرچ کی جاسکتی ہے کہ جانے ہیں۔

اپنا تسلیم اور حوصلہ افزائش کو اپنے چوہتے کی بھی جو کچھ ہیں جانے چاہے

کیا جارہا ہے۔

زراعت جو ایکہ ملک کے زندگی کی سمیت سب بے اپہر چھوڑنے مکمل ترقی کیلیے

ضروری تداوی اہمیت کیچھ ہیں اس میں بھی ہوئے تاریخ کے ساتھ ترقی کے کوئی

کچھ نہیں اسے زراعت کی ترقی کیلیے نہیں تبدیل صرف امداد کے جارہے ہے۔ ساتھ

ہے آپ جب براہکس کیلیے بھی وہی رنگ میں سمختی ہو چاہتا ہے کہ ساتھی اسی میں

وابستہ ہے ہیں لیکن بلکہ چنگیز کا انیہے ہوئے کیلیے کچھ مدت تک صبر کریں کی

ضرورت ہوگی۔ اسکی بھی لیا رکھی گا ہے کہ براہکس کے بنا پر بیشتر ہندوستان

صرف ہوئی ہیں اس میں جوہر ہے جہاں تا کب تک ہمارا کبھی ہیں نہ سب بھی کچھ ہے کہاکڑورون

کو تک بحیان میں اور جوہر کیلیے مشروطہ دینا جانے ہیں معاہدے زراعت کی جانب ہے

جاتا ہے۔

لیکن ملک کا ایکہ حصہ ہوئے تھا اسکی حفاظت کی جہازات ہی اینکا قانونی مدد

کچھ ہر ہے جو بماوضہ اینکا اثاثہ ہیا ہے دیا جانے ہیں اسکی ساتھی ہے۔ سمختی ایک کی

کہ تحت سبب بھی بنائے جارہے ہیں اور جوہر سمندریان اینکا فراہم کچھ ہیں۔

ملک کی ترقی کیلیے بہت اہم کچھ ہے جہاں سے معاہدے کی ضرورت دی جا رہی

ہے۔ اس میں جانتے ہیں کہ جہاں کی کرائشون کی وجہ ہے ہی بہت ہے کہ تکلیف کی دیکھ

آل ہیں جہاں سمجھ کی کہ آپ توہین دیاں ہے میں اسکی تقاتلات میں جانا ہیں جاہتے

کہ صرف ہی بھی ہوئے ہیں۔ کچھ معاہدے کی ضرورت ہے رہے ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ حکومت یعنی اس قابل مدت میں دینا تاونکی سمجھ کی جانے ہیں کہ

اور بھی جہاں کیلیے لیڈ ریفرس کے سملے سے توانکی بھی پیش کیا ہے لیڈ ریفرس

ہے میں گرا اینکا حقیقی ہیں۔ زندگی ہیں جہاں تک عبادت میں انسان کیہاں

بندی نہیں ہے۔ لیکن انسان میں کیہاں کوئی مدد کا کچھ ضرورت نہیں جتنے دیکھا

کہا ہے۔
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. R. Veeraswamy.

Shri. K. R. Veeraswamy (Kalvakurti-Reserved): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to say in the very beginning that the hon. Finance Minister has presented the Budget with all sincerity at his command. At the same time, I cannot but refrain from saying that this is a Budget based on over-estimations, under-estimations, rosy forecasts and last but not the least a long line of excuses.

In this connection, I would particularly like to invite the attention of the House to the following extracts from the hon. Finance Minister's speech:

"This increase of Rs. 342 lakhs on account of increase in Central subvention and Customs and surcharges has, however, been partially counterbalanced by short falls of revenue under excise, sales tax and other heads.

Excise auctions have recorded a fall of about Rs. 66 lakhs, while duty on liquor has also gone down by about Rs. 22 lakhs. As the Excise year is from October to September, the loss in 1952-53 will be about Rs. 49 lakhs and the balance will be reflected next year.

The Sales Tax Department is still in the formative stage. Business has also suffered, to a certain extent, on account of fall
in prices. The income from this source is, therefore, now expected to be Rs. 193 lakhs as against Rs. 247 lakhs anticipated in the Budget. There is thus a fall of Rs. 54 lakhs under this head."

Sir, from this it will be noticed that there is a fall of about Rs. 66 lakhs under Excise and another Rs. 54 lakhs under Sales Tax. The total of both these items comes to about Rs. 1 ½ crores. Apart from this, if there was no Central subvention also, the State would have had to face a deficit of over Rs. 3 crores. Thus, as I said this is a Budget of overestimation, underestimation and rosy forecasts. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that only because of the Central subvention, the State Government had been able to survive. I must say that the Budget as presented by the hon. Finance Minister has got technical lacunae in it. We cannot underestimate or overestimate huge amounts of money, and call huge reductions in money as short falls. This is wrong budgeting.

Secondly, I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain points about the Central subvention. As has been pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister, the Centre has increased its subvention from Rs. 116 lakhs to Rs. 342 lakhs—an increase of Rs. 226 lakhs. That is to say, the Government has got—over and above what it got last year by way of subvention—Rs. 226 lakhs in 1952/53 and Rs. 217 lakhs in 1953/54. In my opinion, perhaps, we could have got more. In this connection, the hon. Finance Minister observes:

"......But the Finance Commission did not find Hyderabad as a fit case for grant-in-aid under the substantive portion of Article 275 (i) of the Constitution....."

On the one hand, the hon. Finance Minister says that the State Government got substantial amount from the Centre by way of subvention, but on the other hand, he admits that:...... the Finance Commission did not find Hyderabad as a fit case for grant-in-aid under substantive portion of Art. 275 (i) of the Constitution..... What does this mean According to the hon. Finance Minister, the principles recommended for aid under the above Article are: (i) budgetary needs, (ii) self-help by way of tax effort and economy in expenditure, (iii) standards of social services, and (iv) social obligations. In other words, it is tantamount to saying that in all the above four items Hyderabad has not done well and, therefore, it has not been able to get sufficient aid from the Centre. That is to say though the Centre has increased its subvention, yet it has found that Hyderabad
is not adjusting its budget properly; it is not able to tax itself to the maximum; and that the amount spent on Social Services is not as much as it ought to have been. So, what I mean to say is that on all these four items, Hyderabad Government has not shown sufficient justification for more Central subvention. In view of this, we can see that the Centre has not found Hyderabad a suitable State for granting more subvention. This itself is a censure by the Central Government (Applause from the Opposition Benches) and it has been admitted by the hon. Finance-Minister himself. The present amount of subvention which the Government of Hyderabad has obtained is not in my opinion due to the intelligent efforts of the Finance Department. It is, perhaps, due to the sincere efforts of the hon. Finance Minister on perhaps it may be also due to the popularity which he commands with the Government of India.

Coming to the currency problem—this is a burning problem of the day and I am surprised to notice that most of the speakers have not touched this point at all—I am sorry to say that the hon. Finance Minister has not said anything about the implications or the repercussions of the change-over from O.S. to I.G. currency. As the House is aware, during this change-over from O.S. to I.G. currency, a substantial portion of the O.S. currency is circulating in the market. I should say that the purchasing power of the people has gone down; and when that is the case, prices will naturally shoot up. But our Government thinks that though the O.S. currency may be reduced in circulation, prices will stabilise at a reasonable level and will not shoot up.

What steps have the Hyderabad Government taken to solve the currency problem? Have we not got precedents of countries like Japan? When Japan occupied Burma, it did not give any equivalent currency, but on par; a note for a note and a denomination for a denomination. That has not inflated the currency in that country. Prices did not shoot up. If we do not increase the I.G. currency, we know the repercussions it would have on the middle-class. A middle-class man gets 100 or 150 rupees. Will he be in a position to manage all his requirements with a less amount in I.G. He has got pay rent—say 20 rupees—and so many other things. The house owner will not be content to take the equivalent of O.S. Rs. 20 in I.G. He will demand 20 rupees in I.G. Not only the poor classes would be affected by this policy, but also the middle-class. After all that is said and done, how much has been reduced?—to the extent of about 4 crores of rupees. This four crores is not going to inflate the currency in Hyderabad. If you pump some more currency into circulation, we would not have been hard up by inflation.
Therefore, what I contend is that the Hyderabad Government, instead of framing the budget in I.G. currency, could easily have put in the same amount of currency in the market; and after all, 4 crores of rupees does not make much difference: it is not going to reduce the purchasing power of the people, if only that amount of currency has been put in the market. This problem has not been considered by the hon. Finance Minister. May be, he might have tried his best and certain circumstances might have stood in this way. Any way, I would feel he should have constituted a sub-Committee of this House and taken the consensus of its opinion into consideration before framing the budget.

There are certain practical difficulties in this change-over, to which I would like to refer. For instance, we have got sales tax of 4 pies in the rupee. How are we going to reduce this 4 pies into I.G. currency for assessment of the sales tax? Has the Government got any denomination? Then, how are they going to levy the tax? By introducing I.G. currency, perhaps it might have been felt that the prices of commodities will find their level as obtaining in the neighbouring states, viz., it is being surmised that a given amount of currency in Hyderabad it may purchase the same amount of goods as will be purchased for the same given amount of currency in the neighbouring States. For instance, I should say in Vijiawada, for Re. 0-10-0 I. G., they get $\frac{1}{3}$ seer of rice. I would ask, can you expect the same in Hyderabad, after the conversion? I apprehend this may bring in a revolution among the people; and what I feel is that if, instead of framing the budget in I.G. you put in the same amount of currency in I.G. as per given amount of O.S. currency as in circulation in the market, that would have gone a long way in solving the problem. It cannot be inflation but reflation. We notice deflationary tendencies in the market: deflation means that the purchasing power of the people has come down. I reiterate that 4 crores is not going to bring inflation in the State and I cannot help but feeling that this burning problem has not been tackled in a proper perspective.

Next coming to the recommendations of Gorwala, so far as I know they have not been implemented. So many items of expenditure recommended for reduction have not been reduced. Shri Gorwala dealt with various aspects of the General Administration and how best expenditure should be reduced. But alas! in spite of the wonderful and intelligent efforts of Shri Gorwala, those recommendations have not been implemented and which if implemented, could have fetched a saving of over 2 crores of
rupees on Governmental expenditure. As all the hon. Members are aware, the greatest expenditure in the budget is the expenditure on the Government and we are spending more than 45 per cent. of the tax-payers' money on general administration. We have to see that the services are properly manned. A top-heavy administration leads to overbalancing of the Government. I strongly feel and urge that Shri Gorwala's recommendations should be implemented forthwith. Take Let us for example the Finance Department: We have got more than 17 or 18 secretaries; whereas in Madras there are 6 to 8 secretaries. Those 6 to 8 secretaries are able to manage a budget of 72 crores whereas our 18 secretaries have not been able to manage our 30 crores' budget. What does this amount to? Does it not amount to inefficiency and a censure of the Government

Government does not seem to pay heed to the views of the members of the Assembly. We are here to ventilate the grievances of the public and the Government is expected to take us into confidence in order to see that it tones up the administration and goes on a progressive path. So many things are said here but nothing ultimately materialises. At the beginning, they say 'we are going to introduce a very glorious budget, a people's budget, . . .' and later on, they say 'we are not in a position to do because certain circumstances warranted us not to do these things'. That has been the excuse.

Mr. Chairman: The time is up.

Shri K. R. Veeraswamy: I expect to finish my speech within five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes. One more minute is given to him.

Shri K. R. Veeraswamy: Coming now to the subject of roads, the Central Government is giving subvention of 20 lakhs of rupees to the State Government. Besides we are spending nearly one crore of Rupees on roads. But what is the condition of roads in the Hyderabad State, especially in Districts? We find that the roads are generally full of pitfalls, with mud or earth thrown here and there. They are not properly laid and managed. Yet we are spending a very huge amount on roads and so too are the municipalities. The Finance Department is giving several lakhs of rupees as grants-in-aid to the municipalities for proper construction of roads and other amenities. But I ask, have they got any financial control over the municipalities? Do they see that
the monies granted to the various departments are properly expended? Perhaps, not. What is the Government doing? Again, the old song is sung. If for any reason a certain municipality is not given any grant, they say the bad repairs of roads is due to lack of finance. This song of financial stringency has become a favourite hymn of the Hyderabad Government. Every time and for every thing, they say 'financial stringency'. But I assert that there is a will, we can do more things. As the hon. Member of the Socialist party who preceded me has stated, in two years in Burma they have done wonders. Likewise, we too can do things. We cannot say, we have not got men; we have not got material etc. I only charge that the Government is lethargic in doing things. We are not short of circulars; we are not short of sermons; we are not short of lectures; we have got everything; but what is lacking is the will on the part of the Government. So, my request to the Government is that it should try to heed the reflections made in the House and see that these things may not be treated lightly, and that they should take as serious a view as possible of them lest the people may take law into their own hands.
10th March, 1958. General Discussion on the Budget

General Revenue Receipt

Top heavy Administration

Minor Suggestions

Balance approach

Welfare State

Complexities

Suggestions.

Top heavy

Social liabilities

Social State

Maximum Social Advantage

General Revenue Receipt

Subsistence

Minor Suggestions

Administration

Revenue Receipts

Taxpayer

Taxable capacity

General

Balance

Approach
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1958.

The budget is a detailed plan for the government's financial operations. It includes various aspects such as revenue collection, expenditure, and financial policies. The budget reflects the government's priorities and goals for the year. It is presented in the form of a document that outlines the government's financial strategy and plans for the upcoming fiscal year.

The budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance and presented to the National Assembly of Pakistan. It is then debated and approved by the parliament. The budget is a crucial document for the government as it outlines the financial resources available for various sectors such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and security.

The budget is also important for businesses and individuals as it affects their financial planning. It helps in making informed decisions about investments and savings. The budget can also have a significant impact on the economy as it influences consumer spending, investment, and economic growth.

In summary, the Pakistan budget is a comprehensive document that outlines the government's financial policies for the year. It is a crucial tool for decision-making and planning for the future.
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Financial Department

The topic is General Discussion on the Budget. The discussion covers various aspects such as Auctions, Liquor Duties, Contractors, Prohibition, Revenue Receipts, Custom Duty, Import Duty, Sales Tax, and Business.

- Auctions
- Liquor Duties
- Contractors
- Prohibition
- Revenue Receipts
- Custom Duty
- Import Duty
- Sales Tax
- Business

Details of each topic will be discussed in the following pages.
متحدثان جزئی کسانی نوازندگان دائمی آقاند که

\((\text{Argument})\)

پرداختن کردن قریب تو معلوم هویت که هر تکس که گرفتار بوده که بالک جوابگان طبق الگوی هویت که در حالی که همان

\((\text{Purchasing Power})\)

پایگاه برخورداریهای هم - اگر نوکس جهتی نه - به کمکی نیست که جزیی از این تراکمی که مشابهی می‌باشد به دست آید و همه

\((\text{Leader of the House})\)

یک جزء جزء هم - \((\text{Direct Tax})\) می‌باشد با توجه به جایزه که بافتی که هم ذاتیت

\((\text{Indirect Tax})\)

یکی از مميزات مشابه این

\((\text{Tax enquiry commission})\)

به‌طور کلی کمیسیون (Taxable capacity)

\((\text{Tax Paying capacity})\)

کمی ساختار

\((\text{Tax enquiry commission})\)

کمی کشوری که مخصوص این درصد که می‌باشد و همه که نتایجی جانبه که

\((\text{Relative form})\)

به بخش‌های مختلف تهیه روز

\((\text{Theories})\)

تابحال که بچه و چشمی هویت - این طرف تو به‌طور صورتی که کیا

\((\text{Suggestion})\)

که جلسی بین مختلف تهیه روز

\((\text{Evasion})\)

که اساس که بیشتر هیچ چیزی که این

\((\text{Tax enquiry commission})\)

که اساسی که این دستور زبانی که کیا
General Discussion on the Budget

March, 1953.

**Expenditure**

- Industry
- Education
- Ratio
- Five-Year Plan
- Percentage
- Work out
- Total Revenue
- Industries versus Cottage Industries
- Industrialize
- Centre
- Development
- Capital
- Labour
- Downward trend
- Index
- Industrial Production
- Textile Industry

**Items**

- Expenditure
- Industry
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upward trend

Backward

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Education

Private institutions

Functioning

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Private institutions

Education

Functioning

Moral obligation

Revenue Receipts

Balance
Any common man with a little understanding can put that question to the hon. Minister.

Any common man with a little understanding can put that question to the hon. Minister.
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

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At the time of the Budget, there was a lot of debate in the country. The Budget was presented in the Assembly, and there was a lot of discussion. The Budget was presented by the Finance Minister, and it was debated by various members of the Assembly. The Budget was controversial, and there were many criticisms and suggestions. The Budget was discussed in detail, and the members of the Assembly raised many important questions. The discussion was very intense, and there were many heated arguments. In the end, the Budget was approved with a majority vote.

Provisions

Address

Compensation
10th March, 1953. General Discussion on the Budget

Estimates Committee

An estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the year ending 31st March, 1954, was submitted to the House. The Chairman, Mr. Narottam Das, in opening the discussion, said that the estimates were prepared in the usual manner, taking into account all the economic factors and considering the financial position of the country. The Budget was presented in astate of prosperity and the country was able to meet its financial requirements.

T. As. (Allowances)

The Chairman, Mr. Narottam Das, in opening the discussion, said that the estimates were prepared in the usual manner, taking into account all the economic factors and considering the financial position of the country. The Budget was presented in astate of prosperity and the country was able to meet its financial requirements.

Bell (Nation Building Activities)

The Chairman, Mr. Narottam Das, in opening the discussion, said that the estimates were prepared in the usual manner, taking into account all the economic factors and considering the financial position of the country. The Budget was presented in astate of prosperity and the country was able to meet its financial requirements.
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

Land | Education | Veterinary | Medical | Reforms | Irrigation
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---

*Note: The table contains a list of items which are not fully transcribed due to the image quality.*

Bell

**Top-heavy**

*Note: The text is top-heavy and difficult to read.*

**Hindi**

*Note: The text is in Hindi and includes names and titles.*
10th March, 1958.  General Discussion on the Budget

Neglect
March

A General Discussion on the Budget.

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March

A General Discussion on the Budget.

Neglect
March

A General Discussion on the Budget.

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March

A General Discussion on the Budget.

Neglect
March

A General Discussion on the Budget.

Neglect
March

A General Discussion on the Budget.
General Discussion on the Budget 10th March, 1953.

Land Arears (continued)

مسرچرمن (شریعی نیمی) اب ایک چیز گیا ہے کہ سائے اٹھے ہیں، تک کہ لئے اور ایسے آہن تھے کہ کل ذکشون کا ذمہ دار ہے (رہما) continue