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Price: Eight Anna
The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly

Tuesday 7th April 1958

The House met at three of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Discussion on observing Silence for the death of Shri Asaf Ali

Mr. Deputy Speaker I let us take up questions

Smt. Masuma Begum (Shahiti banda) Mr. Speaker Sir before we begin the regular business of the day I would like to suggest that the House might observe two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the late Shri Asaf Ali whose funeral will take place in New Delhi today.

Shri V.D. Deshpande (Ippapuda) I would support the request of Smt. Masuma Begum and suggest that two minutes silence be observed by the House.

The Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr. G.S. Malhotra) Sir on behalf of the Government I entirely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Lady Member and feel that we should observe two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the late Shri Asaf Ali.

Mr. Deputy Speaker As there is no convention of observing silence for the death of Ambassadors etc. I rule out the suggestion.

Smt. Masuma Begum I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Orissa Assembly observed two minutes silence and the Kashmir Assembly adjourned for the day in this connection. In the Parliament also I think they observed silence in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker It does not bind us I have already ruled out. Let us take up questions.
2188

Starred Questions and Answers

Construction of Fair Weather Roads

*488 (288) Shri G. Hanumantha Rao (Mulug) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The average cost for constructing Fair weather roads under Mulug Community Project?

(b) The total mileage of roads constructed so far?

Construction of Anpuras

*489 (287) Shri G. Hanumantha Rao Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government promised to undertake construction of Pulka Anpuras when paddy cultivation under Ramappa Lakebaram and Pulbal tanks was switched off from Tabi to Abi?

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

(c) If not why?
Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that water supply under Ramappa tank falls short every year resulting in scarcity of water for irrigation purposes?

(b) Whether any Nala or Vagu can be diverted to feed thus tank?

(c) Whether there is any such proposal under contemplation of Government in view of the contributions forthcoming from the cultivators for this purpose?
(d) Whether any representation was made to the Government in this regard?

(e) If so when?

Villages under Godavary Project

††412 (578) Shri Gopala Ganga Reddy (Numal General) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

The number and names of villages in Numal taluqa that will submerge under Godavary project?

† Answer to * 441 568) under unanswered Questions and Answers
answered Questions and Answers 7th April 1958

Restoration of Rampet Tank

*448 (652) Shri G. Sreenamulu (Manthan) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether any representation was made regarding the restoration of Rampet tank in Kaleshwai village in Manthan taluq?

(b) Will it be restored to the extent as is recommended by the L D of Kaimnagur district?
2142

7th April 1953

Stated Questions and Answers

1. Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state
(a) The number of medical chests distributed in the villages of Nural taluq?
(b) The names of such villages?

2. Whether Government propose to open a Maternity Home in Nural taluq and if so when?

Medical Chests

(876) Shri Gopala Ganga Reddy Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state
(a) The number of medical chests distributed in the villages of Nural taluq?
(b) The names of such villages?

Maternity Home in Nural

(576 A) Shri Gopala Ganga Reddy Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state
Whether Government propose to open a Maternity Home in Nural taluq and if so when?
Mr Deputy Speaker  It is an argument

Smt Shyahan Begum  I am very sorry It is not an argument It has been said that women did not come forward but they were not taken

Mr Deputy Speaker  Order Order Next question

Deaths due to Small pox

*446 (592) Shri Ch Venkabama Rao (Karimnagar) Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of persons vaccinated during 1952 ?
(b) The number of deaths due to Small pox in the above period ?
(c) The places or areas where the aforesaid epidemic spread during 1952 ?
(d) The measures taken by the Government to check it ?
Stared Questions and Answers  7th April 1958

Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of BCG Vaccinations given during 1952?

(b) The number of cases wherein active tuberculous bacilli was found?

(c) The treatment accorded in the above cases?

BCG Vaccinations

*447 (588) Shri Ch Venkatrama Rao Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of BCG Vaccinations given during 1952?

(b) The number of cases wherein active tuberculous bacilli was found?

(c) The treatment accorded in the above cases?

BCG Vaccinations

Positively reaction
(7th April 1959)

Starred Questions and Answers

(a) The number of anti-cholera inoculations given during 1958?

(b) The number of deaths due to cholera in the above period?

(c) The places where this epidemic spread during 1958 and the measures taken by the Government to check it?

(Answer was not given)

Inoculations in 1958

448 (91) Shri Ch Venkatarama Rao Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of anti-cholera inoculations given during 1958?

(b) The number of deaths due to cholera in the above period?

(c) The places where this epidemic spread during 1958 and the measures taken by the Government to check it?

449 (820) Shri Suhari (Kinwai) Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) What facilities do the Government intend to provide to the rural areas for the exchange of O S currency?
(b) What is the period allowed for the exchange of the above currency?

**Di G S Milkote**

(a) Adequate stocks of I G Currency have been provided at all Banking and non-banking sub-treasuries for the issue of I G Currency in exchange for O S Currency

(b) Two years ending with 31st March 1955

**Shri S. V. Deshmukh**

(b) It is the period allowed for the exchange of the above currency.

**Di G S Milkote** Yes. Arrangements have been made for adequate supply of coins at all treasuries.

**Shri S. V. Deshmukh** Yes, arrangements have been made for adequate supply of coins at all treasuries.

**Di G S Milkote** If there are banks or treasuries necessary facilities have been provided otherwise not.

**Shri S. V. Deshmukh** This question does not arise.

**Di G S Milkote** In fact the information in my possession shows that it is in the reverse. Except for slight agitation in the city of Hyderabad everywhere it is peaceful.

### Lapsed Amounts During 1951-52

*41,0 (639) Shri G. Sheoanalulu* Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

The departmentwise amounts that lapsed during 1951-52 owing to then non-utilisation before the close of the financial year.
Dr G S Mekhote I only mention the details of the accounts which lapsed in 1951-52 in Revenue Account. For further details the hon Membe may compare the figures of Actuals given in the current year’s Budget and the Budget Estimates for 1951-52.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Head</th>
<th>Lapsed Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08 State Excise Duties</td>
<td>0 S Rs 25 60 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Forest</td>
<td>4 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 General Administration</td>
<td>11 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Scientific Depts</td>
<td>3 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Education</td>
<td>5 03</td>
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<tr>
<td>38 Medical</td>
<td>12 01</td>
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<td>42 Co operation</td>
<td>3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Civil Works</td>
<td>68 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Superannuation Allow &amp; Pensions</td>
<td>10 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Stationery &amp; Printing</td>
<td>4 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Miscellaneous</td>
<td>34 02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shri G Sreemulu What were the reasons for the lapse of these amounts?

Dr G S Mekhote This pertains to 1951-52. If notice is given I shall find out and let the House know. It is difficult for me to answer it at present.

Shri V D Deshpande Will the hon Minister for P W D at least let us know as to why an amount of over Rs 68 lakhs was allowed to lapse?

Dr G S Mekhote These figures pertain to 1951-52 when this Ministry was not in office.

Dr G S Mekhote As I said earlier these figures pertain to 1951-52.

Shri M Bokshah I am only asking for information relating to 1951-52.
Dr G S Melkote: This Ministry was not in office in 1951-52. If notice is given I shall obtain the information.

Shri V D Deshpande: The Ministry was there at least for one month in 1951-52. A tax much.

Dr G S Melkote: But as I said I need notice for obtaining the information.

Collection of Sales Tax

*451 (04) Shri Ratnalal Kotecha (I:011): Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the sales tax is collected by the patels and pittance on the sales of livestock by the peasants?

(b) Whether any representation was made by the Congress party of Bhu to the Sales Tax Commissioner to stop such illegal collection?

(c) If so, what action has been taken therein?

Dr G S Melkote: (a) The Government have authorised the Police Patels to collect sales tax from dealers in livestock. They however collect tax only from the dealers and not from the peasants.

(b) No such application was received either by the Commissioner or Dy Commissioner of Sales Tax Department.

(c) In view of the answer to question (f) above this question does not arise.

The hon. Member has asked whether the Sales tax Commissioner or Dy Commissioner of Sales tax has received any representation in this matter. I may say here that the Customs Commissioner has received such a representation and my attention was drawn to this matter. I have issued circulars previously on the subject. I have however, again issued another circular today in this respect which I shall read out here so that the House may know its contents.

At the request of this Department instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue to all the Police Patels to collect sales tax on sale of cattle from the sellers.
Complaints are being received at this office that sale tax is being collected from small persons who are neither dealers nor casual traders under the provisions of the Act.

The correct position as to whom sale tax is to be collected is clarified below in accordance with the provisions of the Act which information may kindly be communicated to all concerned.

Dealers in cattle are liable to pay sale tax (w x l) Government on their turnover of sales provided then turnover is not less than Rs 7,500 per annum. As per provisions of section 4 of the Act every dealer whose turnover for the year is not less than Rs 7,500 and every casual trader whatever be his turnover for the year shall have as otherwise provided in this Act pay tax at the rate of four paise in the rupee on such much of his turnover for the year as is attributable to transactions in goods other than exempted goods.

Casual trader means a person who in the period of assessment referred to in section 3 or in any year of an assessment referred to in section 4 has not been regularly engaged in the business of buying, selling or supplying goods in the Hyderabad State but has in such period or year been a party whether as principal or agent to occasional transactions of a business nature involving the buying, selling or supplying of goods in the said State.

Hence persons who are neither regular dealers nor casual traders described above need not pay tax on their sales of cattle. It is now clear that persons with their usual sales of cattle need not pay sale tax.

I think the whole matter is now clear.

Dr G S Melkote  A circular was issued some months back, but again another circular has been issued today. This question arose in the last session of the Assembly and a circular through the Revenue Department was issued then. Another circular was issued today.

The question asked by G S Melkote —whether the sale tax is paid by dealers and casual traders on the sales of cattle. It is now clear that persons with usual sales of cattle need not pay sale tax.
Staired Questions and Answers 7th April 1953 2151

Dr. G. S. Mulhot

If it is proved that amounts have been collected improperly or illegally certainly they will be refunded.

Shri V. D. Deshpande

This is a common affair every where. I do not know whether it is the Sales Tax Department or one other Department that collects but at the time of citing the cattle certain charges were collected. I do not know whether it is Sales Tax Department or not.

Dr. G. S. Mulhot

If the turnover of a sale is not more than Rs. 7500 per annum nobody need pay. In order to collect Sale Tax from a person selling cattle he should be a dealer in cattle first and then the turnover should be above Rs. 7500 per annum. Otherwise no Sales Tax will be collected. As the point is clear now the question of misunderstanding will not arise hereafter.

Fishery Caught by Fisheries Dept.

*482 (009) Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh (Mummbad General) Will the Hon. Minister for Rural Reconstructions be pleased to state—

(a) The quantity of fish caught by the Fisheries Department during 1952-53?

(b) The amount realised by them sales?

(Chief Inspector of fishery as above noted) — Fishery Inspector of Sales (Fishery) Section as above noted. This is not the right position. It is Fishery (Breeding) Section to carry this out.

(c) Sale tax not recovered?

Shri V. D. Deshmukh (Mummbad General) Will the Hon. Minister for Rural Reconstructions be pleased to state—

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Supply of Milk from Dairy Farm

Supply of Milk from Dairy Farm

8182 7th April 1958 Started Questions and Answers

Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh — under the question of Mr. Puranvar and ANPART

Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh — under the question of Mr. Puranvar and ANPART

Supply of Milk from Dairy Farm

*458 (616) Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Where and to whom is the Milk of Umayat sagar Dairy Farm supplied?

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Farm during 1952 53 ?

(c) The amount realised from the supply of milk during 1952 53 ?
स्टोन्ड घटना का खोज — (ह) किस लिया बजाना इतिहास तो यदि मजबूत तो यदि

(वी) अच्छ ह ११९ ९
(वी) कुछ रावण ते ६२ ६२ स भय रात म ती लिख हुई ।

भी भाषाएँ बेचाना — रस्मिय बवालाओ म जो तो माना म यह लिखना लिखना

हो भाव बताता है । आग भी नहीं ता ता गलते ।

भी वेदोपनि बोलन — बजतार राता लक्षित की बार था १७०६/२ से

पूरा शत १९९६-२ म दिया गया भी मान १९२२ २६ म २१२१ म तो निस्तार । रा

२ १ सो बोर सोड़ी मदन हो ११६७।। भी समर राम के तरुण का १९७१ तत्त्व दिया गया।

भी बांगलार बेचारा — यह शहीद को पूरा ऐसा की स्त्रांग। आजिय या जो

साथी माता है ।

भी वेदोपनि बोलन — यहो बदलते ह मह तो य ठहर राय करा आजिय इस बूझो

देशे हु विवाद यह एक तरह है।

अर ६० रूपें दोहें यू है। वेदी सिक्के के बाद

भी वेदोपनि बोलन — यह धार दृष्टि संगठन की धरती के लेख बोर ६। म यह सुंदे

भावना की तरफ से भी बूझ सन्दूधी दिया जाता। भूष भर ६७ पाली मिश्र

जय माता करते।

भी बांगलार बेचारा — यह तीतरे के बर रोगी जितना जितना है ।

भी वेदोपनि बोलन — विशेष विशेष रें बर घूर नहीं जाता।

भी के रामज ऐसी — के विशेष बम बक अधि दे पर बना जाता है?

भी वेदोपनि बोलन — भुख शहीद की रस्मिय बवाला बकर भी कभी मर्म भुख और

भी बुनके बर पृथ्वी की जान।

भी बांगलार बेचारा — यह विशेष राजा भुखा है वे बूझम नहीं थे

भी वेदोपनि बोलन — यह भुख मार्ग नहीं है।

भी बांगलार बेचारा — ये सेवा कद्य पर वह बुखा या बने बने नामस्कर (Black

आपे पाय बैठी हासी विवाद नहीं माता।
7th April 1983  

**Stated Questions and Answers**

रीता यह हिंदी में सभी का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारी प्रश्न गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है और हमारे यह गया है कि हम का प्रश्न स्पष्ट है ।

**Haryana Hostels in the State**

*(68) (587) Shrimati Sangam Lalji (Haryana) Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Distinct Hostels for Haryana in the State including the City?

(b) The strength of students in each hostel and the expenditure incurred on them?

(c) The number of college students in the hostels?

(65) (587) Shrimati Sangam Lalji (Haryana) Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hostel</th>
<th>Number of Hostels</th>
<th>Strength of Students</th>
<th>Expenditure Incurred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hostel 2</td>
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<td>1185</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hostel 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Starred Questions and Answers 7th April 1958 215m

| गुणांक | 15 | 15 | यज्ञिक्या ने लिख
| सारंभकी | 13 | 7 |
| वरास | 15 | 9 |
| कामकर | 17 | 9 |
| सदस्यांश | 25 | 7 |
| जाकर्षण | 25 | 6 |
| वर्षको ने नियमे | 2 |
| 7 | 9 |
| जड्डको के रिक |

नियामकार वा सिफरगारण व हास्तक तो a।

मिस्टर १ दूरी स्पिकर — (हरी) वा ज्याक वाह नकी पिया।

भी बेबीसिया बीहेमः — हास्तक गे चा लिख सिर राह इन क सिरे विपक्षी इ लिखका अनुसार हिमात नकी राहा गया b।

भीसरी बाल सबसीमाली — हास्तक ने भी गरी रही हे भावे अथर तिवारी गाने के लिय मया अनुष पुरियक यहा हो?

भी बेबीसिया बीहेमः — हास्तक ने या लिख दुराख गिरा वाह हो। या ती बाह पहुँचे वे सी सी हो दे हे ती अनुय बीमा बाहा राह वाह हो।

भीसरी बाल कमालमाली — या ती तह मान ते तेजी वाहा पुरियक गानी हो।

लिख बाहु के यहा के उनके बाहु बाचन म बाहे हे रहे ह नया तिथे गरी ने कोनी गिराया अथरे पाल बाही हो?

भी बेबीसिया बीहेमः — हास्तक के गे कोनी गिराया गरी माही हो।

भीसरी बाल कमालमाली — क्या निः हास्तक ने भरे हे निः सार गिरा बाहे हे बाहस देख के दे रहे ह या गलपगट भी कुछ सहलयात ने रही हो?

भी बेबीसिया बीहेमः — गिराया कुछ सहलयात नकी दे रही ह। तो भी बरा नहीं ह बाह बोध देख काही हुस्त पे होता हो।

श्री दारोहसन (पांची 11) उत्तम 12 न का हा माय क्रूर?

भी बेबीसिया बीहेमः — नागिन का रियास हो। या ती बाहा पुरी शाखाएँ उज्जवल ती गही हो। बाहक बाहक संग्रह न सबके ने वा बाय हा हास्तक पहर बाहां करेंगे।

भी के लाभ महाभारत (सर्गु अवरण) — निः हास्तक के किय सरकारी सकातान ने या वे विराजाके गकान म हो?

भी बेबीसिया बीहेमः — विनामान मिस्क्रे बेबीसिया (Available) हो नी को प्रिया गया ह। निंदु बाहा बाहा तही हुता। बाहा विराज पर सकात किया जाता ह।
लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — ग्रामीण गर्ल्स बॉर्डिंग (Girls Boarding) हुआ दिया रिपोर्ट समय दिनिया दुसरे दिन के सर्विसेस दिन पर हे हे दिन दिन हो गया है। बस नहीं कोई धर्ममात्र ताके पाल बांधी है।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — इनपुट प्राप्त होना नहीं आयी है।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — का हुआ बोल है कि हृदय हार्टचार्ज में हृदय कल्पन को बतली बच्ची की (Admissions in Admission) मिलावट देने (दिन) की है जा किसी जान के प्राप्त दिन (दिन) के कारण को बतली सफलता के विद्यार्थियों मिली है।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — वहां भाषा का रास धर्म में भाषा का रास धर्म को बतली बच्ची की (Admissions in Admission) मिलावट देने (दिन) की है जा किसी जान के प्राप्त दिन (दिन) के कारण को बतली सफलता के विद्यार्थियों मिली है।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — जय गांधी (राजस्थानी) — का यह नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों के हुआ जाता में लिखा नहीं है इसी नहीं है ज्ञान के कई कारण की तारीफ म्याइल हो दीर्घ हो जाता कास्ट के कारण की कम हो।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — आयुष्मान बीमा (राजस्थान) — का यह नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों के हुआ जाता में लिखा नहीं है इसी नहीं है ज्ञान के कई कारण की तारीफ म्याइल हो दीर्घ हो जाता कास्ट के कारण की कम हो।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — आयुष्मान बीमा (राजस्थान) — का यह नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों के हुआ जाता में लिखा नहीं है इसी नहीं है ज्ञान के कई कारण की तारीफ म्याइल हो दीर्घ हो जाता कास्ट के कारण की कम हो।

लॉक ऐल्जीरिया (लॉक ऐल्जीरिया) — आयुष्मान बीमा (राजस्थान) — का यह नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों के हुआ जाता में लिखा नहीं है इसी नहीं है ज्ञान के कई कारण की तारीफ म्याइल हो दीर्घ हो जाता कास्ट के कारण की कम हो।
Grant of Aid to private Hostels

*455 (588) Shrimati Sangeet Sanni Bai Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) Whether and if so how much aid the Government are giving to private hostels in Naiyians?

(b) Whether there are any hostels for backward classes (Koyas Gond etc) and if so then location?

ी बेधीलिग बीहान — कुछ शास्त्र यूनिवर्सिटी में अनुभव नहीं ले।
41S8
Tih April 1959

Started Questions and Answer

किसे बताइ हूँ मुझी माता दी । तथा उनका निर्देश रखूँ भी किसमत नहीं बताइ।
हरिचन बच्चे जो बहूँ उठते हूँ अनको १८ वर्ष महाराणा किसमत भी गारी है।

कीसती बस कलपनाकारी — या १८ संद हक्को कक्ष के निम्न दिशा बताइ हूँ या नाम भी लिये ही बताइ हूँ?

कीसती बस कलपनाकारी —माता गंगीदात्री कोशी निन्दा शुक्रत्र के पास भादी हूँ कि कबा के निम्न दिशा रचना पूरा नहीं होता?

की ही की शेषापात —संन्यास महावंद भर्मी (री) का जन्म नहीं थिया है।

कीृतीसिन्ह बोहान —अवस्था राढा हक्को जल्द रचना है इव निम्न दिशा बहूँ गया कोया गोय कार्य श्रवण दुर्लभ (Scheduled 111bc ) म गारी होते है।

कीजी हेक्स है वह शेष भादी हालस्फ नाम भीकिया गया है अ नवा उत्तराकान्ते रे निम्न गुरुकुल म अनु दृष्ट बनाया जाता है।

कीजी पाला जाताली बाबासारे —काद बातों निन्दतूर संग पाकरी की निर्देश महापरंपरे सहायता दुर्लभ महोद कुरार निन्दा नाम बिना भादी गुजरा बोदहर राहता यह नाही हो बादर्पण महाती भादी नाम?

कीृतीसिन्ह बोहान —गाछे महर्दी नी अनमुरार निर्देश के बादा अनुभुव जातीयवत्त्व भा ना बादी माता शुक्रत्र गाना के अनेर्री जाठे वा कार्य बादी गुजरा या हालस्फ समुद्र अपेक्षा रिका बाहे भागिण सहा कबू वादकी की यह बादी निन्दतूर भा मुखरे बादत प्रदान कर्जे व काबीवे कभी भाली पद परुः तला महाराणा गुजरा यह वास्त मिडिचिला नामा के कसे सरकारो चुलान भोरण नाही

कीजी पाला जाताली बाबासारे (विरायुप) —स्वयंकारा धिराम्याथा भा ठिकायने प्रति गौर वा ववी स्वयंसेवक पन्ना बुजा राहिरो अथा ठिकायने महार घुटे माग निम्ना माह बादीमा शुक्रत्र निन्दा त व्यावहारिक राहस्यही थारा पदात के बाधाकार नाहीहूँ जादे काम?

कीृतीसिन्ह बोहान —हरिचन की पालकी मथू वि कबू जानीय के कबू बनाहु निम्नन करे रहे।

की ही हरिचन भादी ने सबकी के निम्न उत्तराकान्ते नहीं दीक्षा लगे गया?

कीृतीसिन्ह बोहान —हालस्फ निन्दतूर के बाद वर्णन की विनिमेयाडी धेरी है। कभी नहीं तिलके मिरहे किये बुध नहीं बढ़ा पर घटा।
Staned Questions and Answers  7th April 1953

धी बीहूली अधिकार न गोदा भ त्रिग २ हजार कार्य सामान यह समाचार (1.101) 
का वितरण भी बुझा है और नहीं भी गार बना है यदि भी दिनरात्रि की यही गाया है?

धी बीहूली योहां भाषा नहीं।

धी बिलाजल दे को (रागरोनी तार ६) या तार सभी है कौन ही कहते हैं?

धी बीहूली योहां हा करे भी है

धी लग अन शाक्ति (रोपा) नाम दे विनायक - तारे अभावी या चम्प हिन्दि 
भाषा निःवश है?

धी बीहूली योहां जितिते है जलाते १/ याप या ना जाता है?

धी बंधुराम विनिमय त्याय म सही है। बंधु और मोही शीर् २ ५ २ गाया 
के साम टोली नामा भी श्रहान?

धी बीहूली योहां हस्त या विस्तार शोभी है। दो और सात 
किस पार्थी से भी मानव यह देवि भाषा या वाण या या शीर् नया छोड़के 
थाने अंतरे से साथ कराये है 
विद्या है और २४ वें गला बाँध पर इसी पर मुक्तित पक्ष रख विभाग नहीं मिली

धी बंधुराम विनिमय - त्याय और मोही के गिर्जा भरे सभा सराग भा

धी बीहूली योहां के भी जा साब रोही ।

धी बंधुराम वेशभूषा त्याय म चर २५ वि तारा हो होते शीर् भकर बेश राज युग इसका स गय ५ तारा भहा म हाँ ना ता । न यह गाना गाने वीरार निःका भा?

धी बीहूली योहां -युद्ध की बिक्रमा निःका भा?

धी बंधुराम वेशभूषा त्याय धी धात बेश इस त्या जुगान?

(Not Answered)

धी बीहूली वित इलाक ि पर दोहर संरक्षा (५००१ वि ६१७२६) का सुरक्षानिर्माण 
( Supervision ) या बहुमुखीकरण विभाग रा?

धी बीहूली योहां - अनुसार काँट बुरर गु ( Scheduled (Note Trust 
Fund ) की सरक के जो संकर किम जाते है बुरर बुरर चुरावस्थित होता है।

धी बंधुराम विनिमय भवन यही शीर् नहीं है। विध युगाम या जो भकर बुरर बुरर बुरर 
इसका अर्थ बुरर पर भवन बुरर और मीनां के इसका साथ धीक तरह दे धीक नहीं 
किया जाता विबिधता नही के शोभा न शेष बुरर बुरर बुरर किया था?
7th April 1959  Starred Questions and Answers

High Schools in Hyderabad

*156 (016) Shri Radandil Kotecha Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The standard wise strength of boys and girls studying in Machiye Aliya, Mijjid Ali Girls High School and Mahbub Ali Girls High School in Hyderabad separately?

(b) The fees charged for each standard in these institutions?

(c) The percentage of scholarships awarded in these school?

(d) The total income and expenditure of the above institutions?

(e) The academic qualifications of the headmaster of the above mentioned schools?

(f) Whether the Government intend to effect economy in the expenditure of these institutions?

Shri Bheem Singh - (b) We have been able to state the expenditure for the budget year when the estimates were accepted.

(a) School wise standard wise strength of boys and girls studying in the above-mentioned schools are as follows:

- **Boys School**
  - 1st Standard: 165
  - 2nd Standard: 150
  - 3rd Standard: 120
  - 4th Standard: 90
  - 5th Standard: 60
  - 6th Standard: 45
  - 7th Standard: 30
  - 8th Standard: 20
  - 9th Standard: 10
  - 10th Standard: 5

- **Girls School**
  - 1st Standard: 150
  - 2nd Standard: 135
  - 3rd Standard: 110
  - 4th Standard: 90
  - 5th Standard: 60
  - 6th Standard: 45
  - 7th Standard: 30
  - 8th Standard: 20
  - 9th Standard: 10
  - 10th Standard: 5

(b) The fees charged for each standard in these schools are:

- **Boys School**
  - 1st Standard: Rs. 100
  - 2nd Standard: Rs. 120
  - 3rd Standard: Rs. 140
  - 4th Standard: Rs. 160
  - 5th Standard: Rs. 180
  - 6th Standard: Rs. 200
  - 7th Standard: Rs. 220
  - 8th Standard: Rs. 240
  - 9th Standard: Rs. 260
  - 10th Standard: Rs. 280

- **Girls School**
  - 1st Standard: Rs. 110
  - 2nd Standard: Rs. 130
  - 3rd Standard: Rs. 150
  - 4th Standard: Rs. 170
  - 5th Standard: Rs. 190
  - 6th Standard: Rs. 210
  - 7th Standard: Rs. 230
  - 8th Standard: Rs. 250
  - 9th Standard: Rs. 270
  - 10th Standard: Rs. 290

(c) The total income and expenditure of the above institutions are as follows:

- **Boys School**
  - Total Income: Rs. 1,20,000
  - Total Expenditure: Rs. 1,10,000

- **Girls School**
  - Total Income: Rs. 1,10,000
  - Total Expenditure: Rs. 1,00,000

(d) The academic qualifications of the headmaster of the above-mentioned schools are as follows:

- **Boys School**
  - 1st Standard: B.A. (Education)
  - 2nd Standard: B.Sc. (Education)
  - 3rd Standard: B.Com. (Education)
  - 4th Standard: M.A. (Education)
  - 5th Standard: M.Sc. (Education)
  - 6th Standard: M.Com. (Education)
  - 7th Standard: Ph.D. (Education)
  - 8th Standard: D.Phil. (Education)
  - 9th Standard: D.Sc. (Education)
  - 10th Standard: D.Litt. (Education)

- **Girls School**
  - 1st Standard: B.A. (Education)
  - 2nd Standard: B.Sc. (Education)
  - 3rd Standard: B.Com. (Education)
  - 4th Standard: M.A. (Education)
  - 5th Standard: M.Sc. (Education)
  - 6th Standard: M.Com. (Education)
  - 7th Standard: Ph.D. (Education)
  - 8th Standard: D.Phil. (Education)
  - 9th Standard: D.Sc. (Education)
  - 10th Standard: D.Litt. (Education)

(e) The Government do not intend to effect economy in the expenditure of these institutions.

(Not Answered)
Unstarred Questions and Answers

Medium Sized Projects

111 (568) Shri Jambaji Mkhiti (Manipur) Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether M I As of Congress I party belonging to Bhr district represented to the Government regarding the survey of medium sized projects at Dunkwed on Kundaka river of Khi river Ranchi and Wudem of Latada tube and hill migration at Manjarith on Godavary river of Munke goan taug?

(b) If so what steps do the Government intend to take in the matter?

Shri Mehab Naqsh Jung (a) No

(b) Preliminary investigations will be conducted in order to determine the feasibility of such schemes

Only School at Mantham

*487 (700) Shri C. Steeramulu Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have issued orders for closing the 6th standard class in the Gils School at Mantham?

(b) If so why?
(c) Whether the Government would provide adequate and qualified staff including a graduate Head Mistress for the above school?

Shri Dev Singh Chauhan  (c) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

(c) Orders were issued even last year to open the 7th class in this school but this could not be done since 15 students were not forthcoming as required by the rules. Instructions have been issued again to open the 7th class during the academic year 1958-59.

(d) The school has sufficient staff and a new post of Rs 95.158 was sanctioned for the academic year 1952-53. A graduate lady teacher in the grade of Rs. 150.285 will be posted to this school when the status of the school is raised to that of a full-fledged middle school.

Cancellation of Licenses

*158 (b11) Shri Ankushrao Ghan  (Patur)  Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether the licenses of some merchants of Patur market were cancelled for deceiving the agriculturists by paying prices lower than the market prices during 1952?

(b) Whether they are conducting their business still?

(c) If so why?

Shri Dev Singh Chauhan  (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The aggrieved traders have submitted a petition to Government and provided securities. Then petition is under consideration

Collection of Market Fee

*459 (b12) Shri Ankushrao Ghan  Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) The amount of market fee collected in Patur Market during 1952?
On land Questions and Answers

(a) What part of the income of the agriculturalists is being spent in the benefit of the agriculturalists?

Shri Dav Singh Chunnum (a) About Rs. 1,000

(b) Rs. 7,130

Registration of Industry

*100 (37) Shri Lumbayi Mulhotra Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the persons engaged in brassware industry in Amritsar in Punjab have applied to the Government for help because of fall in prices due to the slump?

(b) Whether the residents of Amritsar did not apply to the Government for registration of their industries under Co-operative Act?

(c) If so what action has been taken therein?

Minister for Commerce (Industries) (Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanakar)

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of the Registrar Co-operative Societies

Store in Stationery Department

*461 (813) Shri Ambushta Gharne Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) The opening stock of the stores in the Stationery Department during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) From which company stationery is purchased?

(c) Who inspects the stores?

(d) The closing stock of the year 1952-53

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanakar (a) In the year 1951-52 the opening stock of the Stationery Stores was of the value of Rs. 5,47,680.12.6 and in year 1952-53 it was Rs. 3,423,883.7.0

(b) Annual indent for the stationery requirements is sent to the Director, C & I and purchases are made by Central Stores Purchase Dept. through tenders. In 1952-53 the order for stationery articles was placed by the Central Stores Purchase with 62 firms on the basis of lowest quotations.
11th April 1953

Unstated Question and Answer

(a) Previously Accountants' Office used to make annual inspection of stores, but since an inland Central has stopped the inspection of stores inspection is now made by the departmental officers and they the 9th and charge of the Stationary Stores.

(b) The annual account has not been lost as yet so it is not possible to furnish the closing stock for the year 1952-53.

Factors closed in the State

1953 (01) Shri J. K. Shroff (Rutnur) Will the hon. Muni be for Industries and I show he pleased it status

(a) The number of factories closed in the State after 1948?

(b) The number of workers employed in these factories before they were closed?

(c) How much Government money was invested in these factories in the shape of shares, bonds, and guarantees?

(d) The reasons for the closure of the factories?

(e) The steps taken by the Government to reopen them?

Shri Vinayak Rao Indulal in (a) In factories were closed down after 1918

(b) The total number of workers employed in them was 1961

(c) Government money invested in the shape of shares in three of the factories is Rs. 35,120 and in the shape of loans in six of the factories is Rs. 9,95,000 and I Rs. 15,00,000

(d) The reasons for closure were

(i) Financial stringency and adverse market conditions in 30 cases

(ii) Cancellation of the license in one case

(iii) Migration of proprietors to Pakistan in six cases

(c) Government have no statutory powers to force the employers to reopen the factory except in a case of look out at the time of referring an industrial dispute to the Industrial Tribunal.
Electricity for MHs

70 (71) Shri C. Harimohan Rao Will the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works please tell the House:

What is the cost of electrifying MHs?

Shri Vedachal Navar Tang. The cost of electrification of an MH is estimated at Rs. 1013

Length of Road

100 (271) Shri C. Harimohan Rao Will the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works please tell the House:

(a) the present length of the roads under the following heads:


(b) the annual district wise expenditure in the maintenance of roads for the last five years?

Shri Vedachal Navar Tang. (a) The required information is furnished in the statements placed on the table of the House.

(b) Statement showing the annual district wise expenditure on maintenance of roads since five years is also placed on the table of the House.

| Statement
## Statement of Talukwances length of Roads in Hyderabad district

### Classification of P W D Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl N</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Murram</th>
<th>Cement</th>
<th>Concrete</th>
<th>Tar</th>
<th>Security fair weather roads Constructed since 1950</th>
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**Note:** 125 M = 350 M = 395 M = 400 M = 475 M = 490 M = 515 M
## Statement of Taluka: Length of Roads in Warangal district

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### Statement of Tal gas te le gth of Roads Karamnagar District

#### Classification to of PWD Roads

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# Statement of taluqwise length of Roads in Mahabubnagar District

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<th>S No</th>
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### Statement of Taluqares lengths of Road in Nalgonda District

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Statement of Totalwise length of Roads on Nizamabad District

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Unlaid Outturn and Answer 7th April 1973

N. V. V. S. 2070
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Note: The table represents the taken possession length of roads in various Tahqq in Bidar District, with columns for Metal, Morse, and C Concrete classified types, and a column for total length and weather roads.
### Statement of Total Estimated Length of Roads in Gulbarga District

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### Statement of Total Length of Roads in Osmanabad District

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Statement of T'Uqwaz Length of Road Bh Distr

183
Eneas Paymenti, 101(702)

Shri G. Sreekumar Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether any excess payment has been made over to the contractors of Mahadevpur Parkal Road?

(b) If so how much and to whom?

(c) The amount due from each contractor by way of excess payment?

(d) Whether the Superintending Engineer, Warangal, has suggested giving a fresh contract to some other contractors?
Shri Muhid Nawaz Jung

(6) A sum of Rs 1 100 has been paid in excess to Shri Mulla Mahbub Begg.

(c) Only a sum of Rs 1 100 is due to the Contractor (Shri Mulla Mahbub Begg).

(d) Yes. It is proposed to entrust the work to a major contractor to be completed at the earliest.

Repairs to Tanks

102 (807) Shri C. Sivaravelu Will the Hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) The names of tanks with their villages repaired in Kammalgarh districts during 1952-53?

(b) The number of tanks that will be repaired in the 1953-54 before the rainy season commences?

(c) Whether any representation was made this year for the restoration of Ooru Chekuru tank, Vilasagai village, Rampeta tank of Kaleswaram village and the breached tank at Volkshevar in Manthani taluk?

(d) The total number of breached tanks in Manthani taluk?

(e) The number of tanks under repairs and the amount sanctioned for the same in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953?

Shri Muhid Nawaz Jung

(a) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in the Special Programme to be completed by the end of June 1953 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in the Special Programme to be repaired by the end of June 1953 is also placed on the table of the House.

(c) A representation regarding repair of Ooru Chekuru Vilasagai and Rampet tank of Kaleswaram was made but no representation has been received regarding the breached tank at Volkeswaram.

(d) 86

(e) 5 tanks costing Rs 18 765 are included in the Special Programme in 1952-53 and works started. 7 tanks estimated to cost Rs 62 821 are proposed to be repaired during 1953-54.
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### Industrial School Normal

103 (777) Shri Gopuli Ganga Reddy | Will the Hon. Minister for Commerce & Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the strength of teachers and students studying in the Industrial School Normal?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Boys School is going to be shifted to some other place?

(c) If so for what reasons?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyadhar (a) (b) & (c) There are only 91 students in the Boys Industrial School Normal as against members of the teaching staff.

Boys Industrial Schools are not attracting public attention which they deserve while Boys Technical High School started recently are proving a success. There is therefore a
proposed under consideration I urge that Industrial
Schools at Nurm I and Nurm 11 and to open Technical
High School at Nurm 11 which is only 10 mile away from
Nurm 1. No final decision has however been taken yet on
the matter.

Asbestos Cement Company

101 (83) Shri Syed Ali Mulla Hessa (Jamshed) Will the
hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to
state

The reasons for handing over the selling agency of
the Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Co. managed by the
Industrial Trust Fund to Best & Co. Ltd

Shri Vinayak Rao Vedula Rama Best & Co. Madras were
appointed as the selling agents by the previous management
for the Madras and Hyderabad area. This is a matter within
the competence of the Board of Directors of the Company

Influx of Europeans

103 (81) Shri Syed Hassan (Hyderabad City) Will the
hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to
state

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the steady
influx of Europeans in Hyderabad Industries since Police
Action?

(b) If so what is the proportion of the foreign capital
in different Industries of the State?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vedula Rama (n) I except in the case of one
or two Industries on which Government have no control the
number of Europeans employed has decreased considerably

(c) This information is not available

Payment of Earnest Money

106 (85) Shri Syed Akhtar Hassan Will the hon. Minister
for Commerce & Industries be pleased to state

Whether the Bula Bros. have paid the earnest money
of Rs. 50 lakhs as stipulated under the Transfer Agreement
of Supin 1 apur Mill and Sir Silk I td?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vedula Rama This payment has not
yet become due
210 7th April 19 8  Unrelated Questions and Answers

Advances by Co-operative Societies

107 (100) Shri Gangaiah Bhoomiah (Medipally) Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Society of Medipally advanced some funds to Shri Rajan and Shri Katkam Ganga Ram of Medipally for opening a Addi shop

(b) It so, how much and on what terms?

(c) Whether my security has been taken in the above persons?

(d) Whether Government are aware that the said persons are utilising the funds also for their private business?

Shri Devi Singh Choudhary (a) No Shri Katkam Gangaram worked as partner with the 1 A 1 A Medipally in the Addi shop opened by the 1 A 1 A Medipally. Shri Rajan’s house was taken on rent for the shop and he had nothing to do with the business.

(b) Shri Katkam Gangaram got 50% share of the net profit as a partner.

(c) He has now been declared as insolvent. The shop is being closed and necessary action is being taken to recover a sum of Rs 5000 which he owes excluding the share of the 1 A 1 A in the net profit.

(d) The Government is not aware of it.

Business of the House

Mr. Deputy Speaker It is now 4 O’Clock and the question how is over. Now Shri V D Deshpande.

Shri V D Deshpande Mr Speaker Sir I present a petition signed by Shri B. Narsing Rao General Secretary All Hyderabad Students Union and above 8000 other students from various schools of Bhongu, Nalgonda, Medak, Adilabad, Khammam, Aurangabad etc. regarding the recent decision of the H S C Board and the Osmania University Senate in increasing the minimum marks for admission into Colleges.

The Board of Higher Secondary Education, Government of Hyderabad and the Senate of the Osmania University have recently made a decision vitally affecting the interests of the students. These bodies have fixed a minimum of 86% on an average for admission into Colleges and 88% for promotions.
The petitioners submit that this decision curtails the right of education and restricts it. While the minimum for the promotion has been raised from 70% to 85%, that for admission to colleges has been fixed at 85%. Thus a certain section of those who have been declared eligible for the services have however been denied the right to continue their studies.

Secondly, the petitioners say that this is all the more paradoxical in the light of the fact that those obtaining 85% are considered eligible for shouldering the responsibilities of administration whereas they are not allowed to join the colleges.

The petitioners further say that the restriction for admission of science students is very much greater. A minimum of 40% in science and 50% in elementary mathematics for those whose optional subject is not mathematics has been prescribed for admission to science colleges. The petitioners submit that it seems monstrous that while Government and leaders should be emphasising the need for scientific and technical brains in education and calling for more technicians etc for the implementation of its various programmes of development though these very facilities should be denied even before. The petitioners further say that they can't understand how and why the Government which deprecates the tendency of bookishness in their institutions should by its very policy force young men to an Arts education of dubious value on the employment market. The petitioners further say that this will result in large scale unemployment and Government shall have to face it.

Lastly, the petitioners refer to the various facilities which are being denied to the students like lack of adequate laboratory library and text book and hostel facilities the dominoing effect of the uncertain economic situation resulting in poverty at home for many a student the overcrowding of class rooms lack of accommodation facilities in schools and colleges the financial worries of students who can neither pay their fees nor buy their text books the increasing tendency for students to take part time jobs or tuitions to meet the terrific burden of increased tuition and examination fees and increased cost of text book and apparatus etc and request the Government to review the position. The petitioners further say that the waif of education such as all of them would desire lies in an expanding democratic and progressive education.

Finally, the petitioners submit that the Government be pressed upon so that the present artificial and unwarranted
distinction amongst promoted matriculate be withdrawn the
minimum for promotion be maintained at 80% and the restric-
tion of college admission be withdrawn they therefore
request that the Government be pressed upon so that a sound
foundation for a healthy educational system be laid by imme-
diately increasing the number of colleges all over the state and
greater budgetary allocations for education so that better
hostels and building accommodation should come within
the realm of practical possibilities.

Mr Deputy Speaker The petition which has been present-
ed by Shri V D Deshpande is referred to the Committee
on petitions

Before we proceed to the next item of business I should
like to stress upon the need for taking less time by the
hon Members I would fix the time limit at half an
hour Otherwise I am afraid many hon Members will not
be able to take part in the discussion

L A Bill No 1 of 1953 the Hyderabad Tenancy
and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

Shri Pratap Reddy (Wumpanthu) Mr Speaker Sir A
very important bill has been brought before this House and
we have to consider it seriously on its own merits some
nice epithets like anti-farmers and pro landlord have been
given to this bill Give a dog a name and hang it that
seems to be the idea behind the criticisms It that be so
we have nothing to do with them In this matter I feel that
we have to rise above our political leanings and party affilia-
tions During the elections several political parties raised so
many slogans regarding land reforms But now I am of the
view that we have to consider this bill in a dispassionate
manner with an Agricultural bias

First of all we have to see what the National Planning
Commission of India says about this It has given many
directions amongst which the following are relevant to my
contentions The Commission directed that as far as 14ot
war landholders are concerned there should be four limita-
tions

(a) No retrospective effect should be given to this
reform,
LA Bill, No. I of 1953 the
Hyderabad Land Revenue and
Agricultural Lands (Amend
ment) Bill

7th April 1958 2198

(ii) There should be no disturbance of the present holdings.

(iii) There should be no touching of joint family and succession under the coming land Duty Act.

(iv) There should be no restrictions on occupant busy with reclamations.

The chief criterion is that the efficient food production should be encouraged to the utmost extent. After the partition of India, the food situation in India deteriorated to a considerable extent so much so that most of our finance is swallowed by importation of foodgrains and by rehabilitation. In these circumstances, the only one important criterion with which we have to judge the present bill is whether it helps in realizing the increased production of foodgrains. There are no doubt certain defects in the bill of which I am afraid. The increase of food production is not helped as much as it is desired. The opinions of the leading economists of the country and of those who are specialists in agriculture are to be considered foremost. It is unfortunate that the land reforms have been taken up first while other professions are not similarly touched. The Planning Commission has noted down such necessity and has given a directive that sooner or later similar reforms should be made in other sectors of income also. The land reforms will certainly lead the way in that direction.

We have to see whether wholesale drastic reforms have paid dividends. In this, we have to take note of the effects of the land reforms carried out in Russia and China. In Russia collectivization of land was carried out. The people who were hierarchically attached to their lands were not willing to put with them and force was applied in such cases. After several years of the working of this scheme, the Russians claim that they achieved their planning targets. But at what cost? At the cost of the loss of millions of human lives and millions of animal lives and untold loss of investments! Even now we don't exactly know what really is happening behind the non-curtain. China has been advertising its achievements to a very great extent but the figures in the Chinese Government publication of The People's China speak otherwise. The Chinese could not produce even that which they produced before the war. According to the journal...
Peoples' China dated February 1, 1950 and May 16, 1950. the production in China before and after the war was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Grain Output in Catties</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>21,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>21,250</td>
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So in terms of percentage the production of 1949 was less by 21% compared to that of 1981.

Shri V. D. Hapande: Sir, may I request the hon. Member to quote the production figures of 1981 also?

Shri Mukhtoorn Mubuddin (Murinam): The hon. Member is quoting the figures of the period prior to liberation of China.

Shri S. Pratap Reddy: I have not got the figures with me. If the hon. Member is having those figures he can very well quote but I am not hiding anything willfully hence we can't take those countries as our guide.

In the present bill, there is a provision for fixing a family holding. It is laid down that a land which fetches a net rent of Rs. 800/year (without deducting the wages of the family of five) will be a family holding. This is not a paying thing, since even member of the family of five will be getting only about seven annas per day while they get more by doing manual labour elsewhere. This term family holding is not a new coinage. It is found in other countries either as a family farm or economic holding. In America according to the Homestead Act, 240 acres is a family size farm. Economic holdings in England are from 75 to 100 acres. In India various specialists and organisations recommended various ways. Yesterday some hon. Member quoted Harold Varm as saying that 20 acres should be an economic holding for the Deccan. But he failed to quote another...
Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (inland) Bill

equally weighty authority Mr. Keown said that 10 to 20 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land would be a mean holding, but I should like to quote the figures that such a holding will be for a bare subsistence living. In Hyderabad State Congress it was pointed out that 2 acres would be sufficient for an economic holding, while the Viceroy of India Committee of Sri Madukkarao suggested that 10 acres of wet land and 4 acres of dry land or 30 acres cultivated land would be an economic holding.

With the above background we have to see whether from the family holding of Rs. 400 is not more (without calculating the wages of the Members of the family) would be an undue proportion. It is not, I say, at all yet in India and of Asia have even stated that small holdings are an asset and that they are a natural loss for Committee of Asian Regional Conference of 1920 after carefully considering the whole question in October 1921, came to the conclusion that

(i) In Asia small farms give insufficient income and hence there is poverty in Asia

(ii) that Agricultural over population should be turned over to industries and that mechanismisation is not at all possible in small farms.

They were also of the opinion that holders of small farms seek work outside and do not give full attention to their holdings. Lack of capacity in business skill and capital are serious handicaps to the holders of small farms. In Netherlands, transfer of land is not recognised by the Government if the purchaser is unable to manage the farm and does not possess technical skill and financial qualifications; but in India no such thing is found. In Switzerland and Sweden only self reliant solvent and qualified farmers are helped by the Government State Banks by way of loans.

When we talk of small landholders we have to necessarily talk about big landholders or landlords as they are called. The class of big landlords has disappeared or is slowly disappearing. The shades of our present bill have already spread far and wide. If landlords have come within the
ceiling limit by tying surplus lands in by companding with their tenants or by petitions or gifts which are all legitimate. According to the economic survey of India we find that practically the number of big landholders is very negligible as the following table will here prove:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Land in Hectares</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
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<td>Orissa</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>M.P.</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Rs 100 land revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>100 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochin</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding Hyderabad the figures are as follows:

- Total area under cultivation: 2,250,000 acres
- Area under tenants (88%): 1,780,000
- Protected tenants: 875,000
- Landlords that lease land: 150,000
- Land owners: 1,800,000

Thus any agrarian legislation will affect for good or bad one third of the area, one fourth of the total cultivators, and one fourth of the total cultivators.

There has been much criticism about the ceiling. It was said that at the most Rs 2,000 worth of land may be fixed as a ceiling. We, as legislators, are drawing approximately Rs 8,000 per year by way of monthly salaries and daily allowances. We cannot in the same breath ask other not to take Rs 8,000 but to take Rs 2,000 only. We must be honest
to ourselves first. The ceiling fixed in Hyderabad is one of the lowest fixed so far. In Egypt, the upper limit of a holding is 200 acres. Payment to dispossessed owners of excess land is paid in 30 yearly instalments. Government Treasury Bonds on the basis of the prevailing land prices. This has been stated in the Economic Digest London September 1952.

On the other hand in Hyderabad, the Bill under contention pays very little and the Opposition wants to pay a nominal compensation.

In East Germany under the Soviet rule, the upper limit of landholding: 100 hectares or 250 acres, whereas a family unit is fixed at 14 acres. Thus the ratio between a family holding and the ceiling is 1 to 20 whereas in our bill it is only 1 to 11 over which there is so much opposition. In Italy 711 acres is the upper limit. Different lands are exempted from ceiling that and 10. Production above the average is considered to be in efficient management. In Poland, the ceiling is 180 hectares or 475 acres. In South America farm units from 800 to 700 acres have been recommended for efficient and mechanical operations.

In this connection I wish to quote the opinion of a top ranking Communist, Mr. Nambudiripad. In his book, "The Agrarian Question in India," he says that he is against fixing an upper limit for holdings of lands and that big farms alone will help greater production by applying scientific methods. He is strongly in favour of the diminution of the absentee landlord.

Now I quote the opinion of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition Shri V. D. Deshpande. In an interview, he gave to the correspondent of Andhra Patika, he gave out certain views which were published in that paper on 18 March 1952. He said we (that means the underground Communists of the Rath ki Sarej) divided land per family at the rate of 20 acres of wet land or 100 acres of black cotton soil or 200 acres of chalka land. It was before 1917. Shortly after they changed their opinion. We further stated as follows. Six months before the Police Action, we distributed land at the rate of 8 acres of wet land or 50 acres of black cotton soil or 100 acres of chalka land. In this way we disposed of 10 lakhs of acres. This was the achievement of the Rath ki Sarej.
In U.P. the Government after careful enquiry found that redistribution of land was impossible and impracticable for the following reasons:

1. Land available was negligible.
2. Redistribution will be opposed by substantial tenants.
3. It will reduce grain in the market. Therefore that proposition was rejected.

I am not sure if there is any visible gain in the agricultural profession in the existing conditions. Agribusiness experts have opined that there is no gain in agriculture in India. S.R. N. R. Aswamy in his work 'Economics of Indian Agriculture' has shown that agricultural statistics maintained by the government show that out of every five years one year is a good year at the end of the last year and the rest of three years are neither good nor bad. The good and bad years cancel each other. The net result is that the Indian farmer has a bare subsistence living. It has been rightly said that Indian agriculture is a gamble in India. The average yield in India is one of the lowest as compared with other countries. I will only show these instances of the production of wheat per acre in some countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>17.48 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>37.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>20.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The production of wheat per acre is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>97.2 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sugar production of India is 1/8 of that of Cuba, 1/6th of Java and 1/7th of Hawaii. The average income of an Indian
A Bill No I of 1938 the Hyderabad District and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill

Mr. 1. A Bill No. 1 of 1938 the Hyderabad District and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill is Rs. 12 or below 18 whereas in England it is 80%. This information I have taken from the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee's Report. In view of these facts and figures, the ceiling of Rs. 300 per month for the biggest farmer in the State is too unjust and inequitable.

The effect of the legislation is to be gauged in this prospect. One hon. Member yesterday said that this bill will be a permanent statute. I doubt that very much. The substantial farmers are deserting for good reasons. They have seen that the Madhav Rao Committee made certain drastic changes. Within an year and a half those rules were changed and the ceilings were cut down by one-half. Again, within an year and a half of this change, we are having another cut which may be more than half of the present. We are not certain of the future. The farmers who thought that the land they bought and secured was really their own sunk money in it in building paddy wells, building, levelling, raising fences, growing crops, etc., the soil by good husbandry and in many other ways. Now they have lost interest in the lands which means a national loss in the way of less production.

Another view is that the magic of ownership of property turns sand into gold. Now, in some reforms may turn gold into sand in the case of lands. Mr. D'Souza said the free running bank is the soil but in future the soil will be the untrustworthy bank. My personal view is that a contented middle class is the back bone of a country's progress. I am not alone in holding this view. The economists of India agree in the same way. The Economic Adviser to the Court of Madras in his public lecture perhaps in the month of September 1952 said that ceiling should not be disturbed and that middle classes should not be disturbed in the production of foodgrains. Shri Krishnak lyengar, who has been quoted very often by the hon. Members of the Opposition has written a series of articles on this land problem and if I understand him right, his opinion is that substantial landholders of this country should not be disturbed in any way. In general, the opinion of the economists of India is that the land reforms should be viewed in the light of more production and in their view small holdings do not produce more.
Some of the Members have said that the bill is full of defects. I too am of a similar opinion, but my opinion is from a different angle of vision. In the definition of agriculture, grazing is also included by this bill. Since Hyderabad is short of cattle it is very necessary that grass lands should be set apart for the improvement of cattle. In my opinion, 10% extra on every farmers' holding should be set apart for grazing purposes of the cattle of the farmers. Regarding payment to landholders on lands in excess of the ceiling or on lands which are in the possession of tenants, the bill lays down a low payment which is against the spirit of the Indian Constitution. Since patia lands are neither jang lands nor mams nor makhtas nor lands which have been acquired freely in any way, full and equitable compensation should be given if we have to observe the spirit of the Indian Constitution. The relation of the price of land with the revenue and rent paid is not equitable. According to the present bill, if it is chalaka land 15 times the revenue should be paid for each acre of land and if it is black cotton soil it should be 80 times the land revenue. According to the estimates of the Rural Economic Enquiries Hyderabad State, 1910 (page 179) the following statement shows the relation between the average assessment and market values for dry lands in different districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Ratio between assessment and value to be paid per acre on the basis of the prevailing average prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhus</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cilbaha</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similar disparity also is observed in the case of wet lands which I do not wish to mention here for lack of time.

The estimates of payment that have been fixed in this bill by the Congress Party is itself low. But the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has proposed that a nominal compensation of twice the land revenue should be paid to the land owner. In this connection I am reminded of a lively quarrel between two Telugu poets who quarrelled in poetic rhyme as follows. One said that we can give one point to a komitee (the merchant) and drag ten points from him. His brother poet was furious at his partiality and liberality and abused him and convicted him by saying that we should take ten points from the komitee without giving him even one. Now here also the Congress Party wants to give one point and take ten from the landholders whereas the Opposition says that it will not give even one but will take ten from the landholders. This method of taking over the land is unconstitutional, unjust and inequitable.

In spite of the numerous defects in this Bill however I welcome this Bill and hope that it would be unanimously passed.

*Shri A. Raja Reddy (Sulluabad) Mr. Speaker Sir Before I proceed with my speech I crave the indulgence of the House to allow me to speak in English— at least this time— because I feel that I will be able to express better in that language. With these few words of apology I wish to commence my speech.

Last of all I would take up the question of ceiling Ceiling surplus lands and redistribution is a pharmacology—or
whether a person, which has become popular in the wake of land reform in the earlier country in the recent past. This
146. has a content and a concept of its own. It used
147. to form 1 principle. The principle is whether in the agricul-
148. tural sector a person can be deprived of his property or
149. not whether any limitation can be put upon the size of the
150. land held by an individual and whether the land owned by him
151. above that limit can be acquired compulsorily. Then only the
152. limitation put upon the property of a person can be called a
153. ceiling the object of which is taken over the surplus lands
154. and redistributing the same among the landless and the
155. land hungry people. That is the concept and the content of
156. the philosophy ceiling surplus lands and redistribution.
157. Here what I want to ask is that the Congress accepted the
158. principle that in the agricultural sector a person's property
159. must be limited and land above that limit must be taken away?
160. My contention is that the Congress has not accepted this prin-
161. ciple. Here it will suffice if I just quote one paragraph from
162. the Five-Year Plan in support of my argument. On page 90
163. of the Five-Year Plan it is stated
164.
165. Whether the principle of limiting holdings should be
166. applied retrospectively and to existing holdings was many
167. times. The central question is whether in imposing a limit,
168. the excess land can be acquired for a consideration which falls
169. short of fair compensation, for its market value at the time of
170. acquisition. The Commission has been advised that such a
171. course would not be consistent with the provisions of the
172. Constitution.
173.
174. I submit that it is clear from this that the Congress has
175. not accepted the principle of ceiling which I have just men-
176. tioned. So with respect to this bill when we talk of ceiling
177. surplus lands and redistribution we are simply being carried
178. away by these words while in fact there is no such concep-
179. tion of ceiling there is no such conception of taking over
180. surplus land and there is no conception of redistribution
181. of land in this bill. This is what I first want to make clear.
182.
183. A question may arise or somebody may ask. What is this 8
184. family holdings and 4* family holdings? is it not a ceiling?
185.
186. I view this may be a ceiling but not in the real sense that
187. I have just mentioned. It is a ceiling for different objects
188. and for different purpose based upon different principles.
To understand these 1 family holdings and 1 family holdings, one has to go to the mind of the Congress Party as mentioned in the Ist Vernacular. In the Ist Vernacular Plan it has been stated that the Congress thinks that the first policy must be based upon two points namely the national economy point of view and the social point of view. These are the only two points of view through which the Congress has tried to solve the land problem in this country. The same principles have been incorporated into this Bill which is before us.

In order to understand the two concepts of 1 family holdings and 1 family holdings, we have to first take up the national economy point of view. When they say national economy point of view, they mean that they stress upon production. So far with production, according to these things, nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. The sole purpose ultimately must be more production. That must be our ultimate object. There is no doubt about it and nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. But the whole theory lies in the very theory and principles upon which this so-called theory is based. That theory is like the time when they say more production, they mean more marketable surplus, not necessarily the overall a great amount of production. I call another theory, the people theory, which I will put like this. When we say more production, we mean more production not necessarily in marketable surplus. According to the first theory, it means more surplus but less overall aggregate production, less feeding of the large number of peasantry. According to the other it means more overall aggregate production but less marketable surplus, more feeding of the most peasantry. The one is based upon a starving peasant economy, the other upon a prosperous peasant economy. A third point that comes in this is the one is based upon a dissolvent human agricultural economy. The other is based upon solvent prosperous agricultural economy. The one yields seemingly surplus marketable product on the other yields real surplus. The so-called seemingly marketable surplus according to the first theory is absorbed or rather goes back in the form of famine relief to the human peasantry in those areas where the other yields a constant and ever increasing surplus.
Now the question is like this when they say more production they really mean not the overall surplus in production. They mean the more marketable surplus whether it is achieved on the basis of hungry dissolvent starving peasant economy or on the basis of solvent prosperous peasant economy. The basis does not matter much. What they want in the national interest is more surplus production. This is not the view we hold. Our view is we do not want more production in the sense that it is an overall aggregate more production based upon not on the starving peasantry but upon the feeding of the most number of the peasantry in the rural areas. It may be to begin with we get a marketable surplus but as time goes on the surplus will constantly increase based as it is on a prosperous agricultural economy. The other economy which is dissolvent and which is famine stricken will not allow a constant and an ever increasing marketable surplus. On the other hand the so-called seemingly surplus marketable production will have to go back to subsistence or to feed a famine stricken agricultural peasantry. So now we have to choose between these two theories. There is a fallacy in the so-called production theory of the Congress. They do not care whether land is given to all or whether all peasants are engaged or not or whether all labour is employed or not and whether they are fed or not. This is not at all more production. It is simply surplus which they want to obtain by starving by not allowing people to work by not allowing them a life in the rural economy and in that way they want to get the so-called marketable surplus. This is not more production. According to them theory if they starve the people they may get more surplus but according to our theory if it is implemented though in the beginning we may get only small surplus yet it goes to feed the most number of peasants in the long run. We will get an overall aggregate more production and the surplus will be based upon a solvent agricultural economy. This is constant and increases year by year and the will be no need here and there of new and then to subsidise or to feed the famine stricken agricultural peasantry.

The Congress party chose the first theory fallacious as it is wrongly based on a dissolvent peasantry. The Congress chose such a theory. Why? Because it just suits the interests of the landlords whom ultimately the Congress represents. I want to say this point very clearly. Not only that by raising the deceptive slogan of more production,
the Congress wants to keep in mind the feudal and land
lordist in the country. I want to expose this fallacious
theory. It is theory has no meaning. What do they um
by surplus production? The picture may be drawn in
accordance from them but at what cost? At the cost of sta
ming poverty. Does that mean increase of production?
The theory they hold completely wrong. It is completely
backed up with wrong notions completely based on the cost
of the poor entry. I am not going to allow that theory to be
put in implementation in regard to the land reforms in this
country. What will be the result if the first theory is adopted?
The formula that they behind the Congress theory is like this
They think in terms of sufficient farms regardless of and
obstructions of the other conditions in the rural area. They simp
ly say sufficient land efficient cultivation better manage
ment surplus production They the terms how they define;
What is the result? They do not think in terms of abolition
of landlordism. They do not think in terms of redistribution
of land to the peasantry. They do not think in terms of more
and more peasant owned economy. Less land less exploitation
more and more feeling of the more and more numbers and of
the peasant economy that is not the correct way of thinking
Yet the Congress thinks on those lines. They say
they want sufficient farms otherwise they cannot have market surplus. Efficient farming there must be good
management there must be. And all this for what purpose?
For marketable surplus. That is the be all and end all of the
land reform policy that is being pursued by the Congress

According to the theory and according to this formula
I have just mentioned the Five Year Plans have been prepared and
all the States in India are asked to legislate the so called 1 U
Management Legislation. This is the point of view of the
Congress. If that point is understood then the so called cel
ling of 8 family holdings and 14 family holdings now present
all become easy of understanding. What then is this Land
Management Legislation? What is its purpose? The purpose
is marketable surplus according to them. For that they will
say in the agriculture sector we are not going to put a ceil
ing on the holdings and going to take away the rest of the
land. It is not like that. We are mainly or mostly concerned
with marketable surplus. Therefore if we do not lay
down certain so called standards of efficient cultivation the land
lands do not apply or come upto the standards and then management of land will be taken over by the Government. It is not acquisition or expropriation. The Government will take over management for the present. Why this assumption of management? Is it in the interest of the nation? In the interest of more production? Clauses 1, 2, 3 deal with the so called land management legislation. Then there may we will lay down certain standards. Legislation for this purpose alone. They created ceilings of 3 Family holdings and 4½ Family holdings. If anybody does not comply with those standards then land is going to be taken and Government assumes its management. That it all. It is neither expropriation nor acquisition. It is mere assumption of management for better management in the interest of the nation. That is the logic about it. Reading clauses 1 and 32 it is clear that after assumption of management they will manage for sometime and the land will thereafter be returned to the landlord. Not only returning the land but in clause 53 we find that if during the period of management and by the time of its return to the landlord if any loss accrues to the landlord that will also be compensated. But the compensation is not in the sense of price. It is in the sense as can be gleaned from see 58 sub section (7) It clearly shows that it is compensation for any loss that accrues to the landlord in connection with the assumption of management during the period of management, while returning the land. The loss thus accrued has to be paid by Government by way of compensation. Not only that, a District Magistrate will decide the so-called compensation. This is what the land legislation means up till now. I want to explain the so-called 3 Family holdings and 4½ Family holdings limits. These limits are purely under land management legislation. The sole purpose is to increase national production and the limit is not for the purpose of taking surplus lands for redistribution. That principle is not accepted by the Congress. Making that much clean I shall now proceed further.

There are two ceilings here. 3 Family holdings and 4½ Family holdings. I have again to say that both these ceilings are for the purpose of increased marketable surplus grain only. The difference is this much. If the landlord who has got lands above the 3 Family holdings limit does not cultivate efficiently then the management of his land will be assumed by the Government. What about the other case? There is
another provision about I] Iamily held. Even if the land
had cultivated directly even then the land will be taken
over. So if both the ideas the purpose will remain as
the same. The idea is with purpose of increase produc-
tion and nothing else. One should not believe in any
way with the popular view of view of the sars and there is
nothing of that kind in the theory. I did want to make
clear to many how Members are still very tricky to
the effect that we have brought them (landed) from
heaven to earth could not understand them. On which
section of the bill are they basing then arguments? Is there
any section which provides for acquisition. I may tell the
House even that principle is not accepted by the Congress
High Command or by the authors of this bill. There is no doubt
about it.

Next what is the policy of the Congress with respect to
redistribution of land. Does it think that there is a landlord
feudal less feeding upon the peasantry a parasitical class
which must be removed? No. Does the Congress think that
in the interests of national production the abolition of land
feudalism and the redistribution of the land is necessary? No.
The Congress looks at the redistribution problem not from
the point of view of non production nor from the
point of view of eliminating parasitical landlord class but
from the so called socialist point of view. What is this
socialist point of view? It says there is need
adjustment and their needs to be readjustment so that
we may minimise the disparity between the holdings. This
is a vague indeterminate and meaningless plan of the
Congress. This I want to show to the House very clearly. So
the result is then policy about the redistribution of lands is
only one of readjustment. I could not understand on what
basis and on what principle and with what object this so
called readjustment is going to take place. That is my
question.

How does this readjustment go on? There are three
methods of redistribution. The one is confiscation and dis-
tribution, the second is compulsory acquisition and compen-
sation and the third is the method of enabling the tenant
to purchase the land. It is the third method that the Con-
gress has followed. That is the solution that has been very
ingeniously found out by the authors of this bill to enable
the poor peasant or tenant to purchase the land. Really
this is a very new idea of purchasing land. But anybody can purchase. It is as old as the world. Anybody can purchase if he has got the capacity to purchase. What is the new thing that they are now doing? It is a preemptive right to purchase. But how that preemptive right is conditioned and is subjected to so many ifs and buts. I shall explain later. But taking up this method in order to now, the disparity between the holdings in the same the country has found out a novel method of mingling the present of purchase land and thus wants to remove the disparity and deal with the redistribution of land. That is the policy. Then what is the difference between this bill and the old Act about the policy of redistribution? Those who have read Sir Mudhas and Report on the Agrarian Reforms and who are well acquainted with the old Act will clearly know it. In the old Act, it was already provided for the purchase of land by the tenants. In this bill, there any change? I submit, that principle? I submit that there is no difference in principle at all, no change is made in the policy regarding redistribution or readjustment of land system. The Congress has adopted the same principle the same method mingling the tenant to purchase land. I have to concede at the same time that this principle is allowed and extended operation in another place and that is in the Government sector. Previously under the Chapter relating to the land management legislation as soon as the Government takes over the management, it can manage itself appoint a manager or give to a purchased or to a co-operative society or my lease it to some peasant. In that sector also now as per the new bill, tenants will be enabled to purchase. That is to say only the extension of this preemptory right is made in the new bill and nothing more. On principle, there is no deviation. There is no improvement that is what I want to clearly submit to the House. Now this extension of the principle in the Government sector with regard to tenants is not on a par with the other tenants in the private sector. They have to buy at an increased cost at a cost of 10 times of the rent 20 times of the rent 80 times of the land revenue. That is because the poor peasant has to pay for the land and generous provisions which have been made by the Congress in the new bill.

Even this right of purchase is subjected to three family holdings to be left out to the landlord. This is another point
Regarding the price policy in general, I would like to submit that after a long delay clause (a) as well as the definition I am convinced that with respect to proprietors of land we have given the right to sell or even without compensation if we so like. We need not therefore labour under the impression that it is not allowed.

A for the price fixed for protected tenants to purchase the land, I regret lo state that market value has been fixed. I should like to ask: What credit is given to the vested right which the protected tenant has already got? Has he any right at all? Has he to pay the whole price? Is it justice? Not at all. Instead of diluting any further on this point I would like to read out a few relevant sentences from the Madhav Rao Committee's Report.

Firstly we are of the opinion that neither the market value nor the annual gross product is the proper criterion for the computation of the reasonable price a protected tenant has to pay fundamentally it is said ownership is a bundle of rights. I suppose even before he attempts to purchase the land cultivated by him a protected tenant has by law some very substantial rights in it to the extent of rights inherent in him, they detract from the absolute ownership which might have vested in the land lord before the rights that therefore vested in the land lord are not consequently rights of the absolute or full owner of the property. If the protected tenant wants to buy out the interest remaining with the landlord what he has to pay for is not therefore a complete right of ownership as in an ordinary transaction of sale. A transaction of sale between a protected tenant and the landlord amount to a transaction in respect of only such of the rights out of that bundle of rights constituting full ownership. There is absolutely no justification therefore for forcing the protected tenant to pay to the landlord the market value, as in an ordinary transaction of sale in favour of a person who has no pre-existing rights in the subject matter of sale.

So from the above, it will be clear that the Agrarian Reforms Committee has opposed the fixing of price on market value. Even though the members of the Congress party talk tall, they have not even conceded the justifiable right of a
protected tenant Rather they have gone out of the way to show favouritism to the landlords by fixing the price at market value. Not only that, they have even gone further as pointed out by one of the hon. Members from this side of the House.

If we can’t acquire the lands according to the constitution or make the protected tenants the owners of the land can’t we at least make them Shikmidaus as per Rule No. 73 of Revenue Code? If we can make a protected tenant I don’t see any reason why we can’t make a protected tenant a Shikmidaus. Could they have not done that? I can only conclude that they have no intention whatsoever to do anything for the protected tenants.

Coming to the right of purchase the right of pre-emption is given to the protected tenant as per Section 88. The protected tenant was previously given the right to purchase up to minimum economic holding. That minimum economic holding is changed into family holding. Not only that the conditions have been increased further. The landlord has been left with two family holdings. There was no such condition before. I ask the party in power whether this is in favour of the protected tenants or the landlords? If one peruses at 88 (c) he can notice that when a protected tenant gives notice to the landlord his intention of purchasing the land the latter on receipt of the notice can personally cultivate the land of the protected tenant within two years. If he can’t cultivate the land in the stipulated period then only the need in selling the land to the protected tenant arises. What was the case previously in contrast to this? It was like this. After receiving the notice and selling the land if the land which still remains with the landlord is less than the economic holding then he was given the choice to cultivate the land personally within two years if not he was compelled to sell it to tenant as per notice. But now that economic holding is raised to three family holdings. The same economic holding comes to family holdings in Section 88 and the same economic holding comes to the three family holdings in Section 88 (c). When the question of tenant comes it increases and when the question of landlord comes it decreases. What is the principle behind this? Is there any right of purchase still remaining with the protected tenant? You say that after the protected tenant gives notice and after the landlord sells
the land of the landlord comes to less than three family holdings, then the landlord can take the land and cultivate it personally. Taking the land from the protected tenants on this basis is not subject to Section 13 which deals with the eviction of tenants absolutely. It is not made subject to that nor is it made subject to Section 12 which deals with taking possession. Nobody can take possession of the landlord and take possession under the same even if he is entitled to unless he goes through the process of obtaining the orders of the tribunal.

Shri Dev Singh Chauhan May I draw the attention of the hon Member to clause 29, page 29 of the Bill which will correct his statement?

Shri A Roy Reddy I might inform the hon Member that I had studied the Bill for more than seven days and I could claim more knowledge on this subject than the hon. Member. I can throw a challenge on this matter. It is clearly laid down in clause No 38 (c) that if the land which is going to be sold to the tenant comes to less than three family holdings he can cultivate it personally within two years time and then if he can’t cultivate it, then the land will go to the tenant. It passes one a comprehension whether any right is left with the tenant at all.

Keeping aside all these buts and ifs, the Members on the treasury benches go on saying that they have given benevolent provisions in clause 38. They go on saying that the tenants will have choice either to pay in lumpsum or to pay in ten instalments in eight years time and so on. Why all this talk when the very basic right is taken away from the hands of the tenant? I can only say that what they talk about is illusionary and disruptive because the right of the tenant has been taken away already. I would therefore request the hon Members to read clauses 38 and 38 (c) together.

Mr Deputy Speaker The hon Member may now conclude his speech.

Shri A Roy Reddy I require some more time Sir

Mr Deputy Speaker The hon Member has already taken ten minutes more than the allotted time.
Mr Deputy Speaker: We now adjourn for recess till 5.58 p.m.

The House then adjourned for recess till half past five of the Clock.

The House reassembled after recess at half past five of the Clock.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

The existing pattern of agrarian economy is so complex and the problems which it has to face are so varied that no single uniform method of land utilisation can meet the requirements of the situation. The Committee, however, kept before itself some of the main principles which should govern the agrarian policy of the country.

Principles

(1) the agrarian economy should provide an opportunity for the development of the farmer's personality

*Confirmation not received.
(ii) There should be no set limit in the exploitation of one class by another.

(iii) The scheme should be maximum efficiency of production.

(i) The scheme of ref. this still within their calm of practical ability.

It is necessary on the one hand to achieve agricultural targets in the Five Year Plan and on the other the land policy should be such as will reduce disparities in wealth and income and eliminate exploitation. Provide security (a tenant and worker) and finally promise equality of status and opportunity to the different sections of rural population.

Agricultural (sector) components (sections) are discipline (sector) and (sections) with (sector) and (sections) and (sections) in (sector) and (sections) of (sector) and (sections) in (sector) and (sections) and (sections) and (sections) in (sector) and (sections) in (sector).

Land owner (sector) and (sections) (sector) and (sections) or (sector) and (sections) (sector) in (sector) and (sections) in (sector) and (sections) or (sector) and (sections) (sector) in (sector) and (sections) (sector) in (sector) and (sections) of (sector) in (sector) and (sections) in (sector) and (sections) in (sector).
The general aim of policy should be to encourage and assist small and middle class owners.

The Encourage (Small owner) should be amongst the small and middle class owners.

Small owner

Substantial owner

Self cultivation

Personal cultivation

Explain
It must provide a reasonable standard of living it must provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least a pan of good bullocks. It must have a homestead, on other relevant factors peculiar to the agrarian economy of the village

Condition (Mill owners) Tags (Owners)

Ank akh badi bari gharai a name bagh

 owners

owners
There should be absolute limit to the land which any individual may hold.
I A Bill to I j j J i w o n t he
Hyderabad Tenancy and
Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill

And this House acknowledges that, in the

...
After the occupation of Rumania by the Russian armies at the end of World War II, the Giossa Government came at the helm of the affairs and all estate owners were expropriated, only holdings of 80 hectares were left to them as home farms.

The basic principle kept in mind while redistributing land was that the holdings of a peasant should not go beyond his...
L.1 Bill No. 1 of 1933
Hyderabad Municipal Act and
Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill

... of tilling it. The new owners of land were to pay the state 20 times the net annual income of land.

... 9 - 10524 (Compensation) (2) State to turn the in minimum not over the

... (Compensation) (2) State to turn the in minimum not over the

... (Disturbance) (4) Distribute (Disturbance) (4) Distribute

... (Land problem) (4) Land problem (4) Land problem

... (Cottage) (4) Cottage (4) Cottage

... (Live plan) (4) Live plan (4) Live plan

... (Industries) (4) Industries (4) Industries

... (Agro) (4) Agro (4) Agro

... (Economic) (4) Economic (4) Economic

... (Present) (4) Present (4) Present

... (Services) (4) Services (4) Services

... (Economic Conditions) (4) Economic Conditions (4) Economic Conditions
Confirmation not received
The magic ownership of property turns sand into gold
Hyderabad Municipality and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill

7th April 1958

Section 3

Nominal Compensation

Section 4

Agricultural labour

Industry

Exploitation

Solution

Unparliamentary

Prosperous
Land belongs to the country or in other words to the Government which is its Agent.

The most guaranteed service is the Army Navy or Air Force.
I A. Bill No. 1. 1958 in the
Assembly of the
and
Agricultural (Amend ment) Bill

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- Bachelor: (Pension) (Land) (Provisions) (Disability) (Widows) (Medals) (Ownership) (Guaranteed occupations) (Tenants) (Rights) (Progressive) (Solve) (Problems) (Country) (Solve) (Correct solution) (Distribute) (Land to the fuller) (Middle Agent) (Industrial Act)
I A Bill No 1 (f) 3 the
Hyderabad id Lenan or an i
Agricultural Acts (Amendment) Bill

Article 54 2. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th
of the said Acts are hereby altered:

Minimum wage (q)

Bull Doc/76

Extensive (cultivation) (Example)

Collectivization (Bogus)

Reforms (impracticable)

Impossibility

Radical change (Consequences)

Tenants

Landless

Land Reforms

Ceiling

Solution

Ownership

Tenant

Labour

Solution

Solution
7th April 1918

LA Bill No. 11 of 1918

Hyderabad and Agricultural Land (Tenancy) Bill

(Labourers Act) Indirectly

Labourers Act

(Landlord's Principles)

Economic Holding

Tenancy Act

Lay down

Middleman

Middle Peasants

Family Holding

Conception

Hon ble member of this side

Ceiling
IA Bill No 1 of 1953
Agricultural Bill (Amendment) Bill

航道 हेतु हरिय भारत सरकार में दर्ज किए गए एक अद्वितीय होकर इस समय जोग की है।
क्योंकि तारीख और प्रश्नों के लिए निर्देशन देने के लिए इससे किसी भी व्यक्ति ने उभारी है।

(Analysis)

(Incumtement)

Healthy growth of cultivation.

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)

(Analysis)
Ilijud il Ifiwnui II I

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(Agricultural Product) (Developed cultivation)

(Consulation) (Approve)

(Workout)

(Average)

(Return) (Impression)

(Wetland)

(Agricultural Product) (Developed cultivation)
LA Bill No 1 of 1951 the
Hyderabad Tenancy and
Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill

7th April 1958

[Text in Urdu]

[Translation]

As per the bill, the rights of占有 holders had been reduced to a certain extent. There were some technical mistakes in the bill. The purpose of the bill was to protect the rights of占有 holders. The bill was passed by the Assembly with a majority of 3 times.

[Note]

1. The bill was passed by the Assembly with a majority of 3 times.
Shri A Raj Reddy Sec 88 (e) which the hon Member is referring is not made subject to Section 44

Shri A Raj Reddy The hon Member could absolutely take all the three family holdings without leaving anything or without imposing the conditions mentioned in Sec 44

Shri A Raj Reddy Under which Section, the Govt can make such rules?
You are substituting another Act in the place of the original Act.
Any tenant who is in the possession of land at the commencement of this Act can be deemed as a protected tenant.
In order to afford better protection to tenants to save them from such as this amending Bill is being brought.

The collector has got the right to evict the wrong person and see that the rightful person is restored on the land.
Mr Deputy Speaker: The hon Member may continue his speech tomorrow. We now adjourn till 8 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock on Wednesday 8th April 1958.