HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

Official Report

CONTENTS
THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday 30th March 1958

THE HOUSE MET AT THREE OF THE CLOCK

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions and Answers

M Speaker Let us take p quest ons Shri M Buchah

Minor Irrigation Projects

*235 (87) Shri M Buchah (Srpur) Wll the hon
Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The policy of the Government in relation to the
M o I gation Projects?

(b) Do the Government intend repairing all the
breached tanks in the State?

مسرف وارکیس (مری مہdí ود رگید) (سے) گو نے کی لیس
سی کے یہ ہیں کہ ای ہیں کہ حالت سے ہیں کہ کم کم کہ حانہ
نا حکم کی کسی کے لیے ہے لاگو و سے موگا و (کا)
کا کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
(Minor Projects) کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Medium & Large Projects) کا
کا کا کا نے یہ نے یہ ہے وہ موگا و ماں کسی (کا)
کا (Major dam works)
Constitution of Road

283 (813) Shri Shrihari (Rinwat) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the public of Adilabad represented to the Deputy Collector of Adilabad for the construction of a road between Mahir and Adilabad via Unakdeo?

(b) If so what steps have been taken thereon?
287 (358) Shri L K Shroff (Raichur) Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether any reports regarding the washing away of the face stones of certain sections and leakages in the Tungabhadra dam have been received by the Government?

(b) If so whether the same has been enquired into and if so with what result?

Shri L K Shroff Is there any truth in the widely circulated rumour that the Asst. Engineer in charge of the particular reservoir has given a report that it was due to some engineering defect?
30th March 1958  Started Questions and Answers

Shri L K Shroff  Is it a fact that Engineers from Madras side inspect the reservoir section of the Hyderabad side and Engineers from Hyderabad side inspect the Madras side?

Shri L K Shroff  What is the opinion expressed by the Madras Engineers with regard to these things?

All weather Roads

*288 (859) Shri L K Shroff  Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether the construction of all weather roads linking the three taluq headquarters of Kustagi Elburga and Koppal of Raichur district has been sanctioned?

(b) If so at what stage is the construction now?

Repairs to Tanks

*289 (891) Shri Jan Ram Reddy (Narsapur)  Will the hon Minister for Public Works pleased to state

(a) Since how long the canal which passes through the villages of Marepalli and An rat Sagar supplies water to the tank in Malkapur taluq which is in breached condition?
(b) When will it be repaired?

(c) The estimated expenditure for its repairs?

(d) The extent of extra land that will be brought under cultivation after its repairs?

(e) Whether it is a fact that after the repairs of the above canal the Malkapur tank will get a maximum supply of water?

*290 (892) Shri Jai Ram Reddy Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Kathwa from Kondapur tank in Sangareddy taluq which irrigates Tirpola village is not in good condition?

(b) Whether it is true that large quantity of water is being wasted due to its present condition?
(c) When was it repaired last?

(d) Whether Government intend to repair it before the commencement of the Monsoon?

Construction of Anicut

291 (388) Shri Jot Ram Reddy Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether there is any proposal before the Government for the construction of anicut in the vicinity of Momunpet village in Vicarabad taluq of Medak district?

(b) Whether a plan has been prepared after necessary survey?

(c) The estimated expenditure of the construction?

(d) When will the construction work be started?

(e) Whether sufficient water will be stored in the nearby tanks under this anicut?
Mr Speaker  Let us proceed to the next question Shri J Anand Rao

†+(The member was not found in his seat)

Agreement with Khammam Municipality

= 298 (508) Shri K Venkayya (Madhura) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether there is an agreement between the Khammam Municipality and the Electricity Department of Hyderabad?

(b) If so the terms of the agreement?

Shri K Venkayya  Are the conditions of the agreement fulfilled properly?

†*292 (494) Answer under unstarred questions and answers

=*The questions which were ordinarily tabled by Shri B Krishnam were put by Shri K Venkayya under authorisation
Provision of Staff

294 (510) Shri K Venkatach Will he hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

Whether and if so what action is being taken to provide staff for the office of the Electrical Engineer Khammam?

Suspension of Gang Workers

*295 (631) Shri Bhujang Rao (Juntur) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

Whether it is a fact that the gang workers on the road between the villages of Akoli and Nagpur Juntur taluq Parbhani district have been suspended for the last 4 or 5 months and that the charges against them have not yet been investigated?

Embezzlement of Government Funds

296 (354) Shri L K Shroff Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Assistant Surgeon of Government Hospital Mumaiabad has embezzled Government funds?

(b) If so what action has been or is being contemplated to be taken against the Doctor?

Shri L K Shroff Is it not a fact that the audit report has confirmed the allegations against the Doctor?

Shri Mehta Nawas Jung There is no report I shall make enquiries
Leprosy in State

*297 (489) Shri Gopich Ganga Reddy (Nirmal General) Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

The number of persons suffering from leprosy in the State with special reference to Nirmal taluq?

Mr Speaker: How can he answer that question? The question does not arise out of the reply

Shri K Ananth Reddy (Bhalkonda) I wish to ask an important supplementary question

Mr Speaker: The supplementary question should arise out of the reply

Mr Speaker: How does that question arise?

Monthly Receipts of Hospitals

*298 (515) Shri Bhagwanrao (Basmath General) Will the hon Minister for Public Works Medical and Public Health be pleased to state

(a) The monthly receipts from the in patient wards of Basmath and Purna Civil Hospitals during 1952?
1758  30th March 1958  Started Questions and Answers

(b) The total expenditure incurred on these hospitals during this period?

In patients

Mr. Speaker He wants the monthly receipts

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung  There are no paying wards in the hospitals and therefore there can be no monthly receipts. The treatment is free and gratis.

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

(a) The number of medicine chests supplied to Jintur taluq Parbhani district with details as other names of villages, the persons to whom they have been handed over and the arrangements made for their distribution?

(b) Whether establishment of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the towns of Bari Koldi Charbana, Bhugaon Vasa and Adagoon of Jintur taluq Parbhani district is under the consideration of the Government?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the construction of a building for the Government Hospital at Jintur is under consideration and if so when will it be completed.

Medicine Chests

299 (630) Shri Bhujaona Rao  Will the hon. Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of medicine chests supplied to Jintur taluq Parbhani district with details as other names of villages, the persons to whom they have been handed over and the arrangements made for their distribution?

(b) Whether establishment of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the towns of Bari Koldi Charbana, Bhugaon Vasa and Adagoon of Jintur taluq Parbhani district is under the consideration of the Government?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the construction of a building for the Government Hospital at Jintur is under consideration and if so when will it be completed.
مری دعا را می‌رود
مری زیبا را می‌گیرد
مری می‌رویزد
مری را می‌پردازد
مری واریز می‌کند
مری سیرا را می‌زند
مری دادا روی‌هایی

ضروری یا؟ که اگر نکنیم چه؟
ضروری می‌گیریم اگر سه‌گانه نکنیم چی؟
ضروری چگونه راه‌یافته؟ که اگر نکنیم چی؟
ضروری می‌گیریم اگر چه؟ که اگر نکنیم چی؟
ضروری چگونه می‌روا نمی‌گیریم؟ که اگر نکنیم چی؟
ضروری چگونه می‌روا نمی‌گیریم؟ که اگر نکنیم چی؟
ضروری چگونه می‌روا نمی‌گیریم؟ که اگر نکنیم چی؟
Accommodation of Students

*300 (112) Shri Ch Venkata Ramu Rao Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The limit to the number of students to be accommodated in the School or College class rooms?
Whether the limit is strictly observed?

Mr Speaker He has already given the answer
Night Schools

301 (113) Shri Ch Venkatrama Rao Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

The number of night schools for adults and students attending therein in the State?

(41) वेरीला वाहम 1952-53 द न कोट वार अह ड्रेस (Night Schools for Adults) ह्यां और बिले 1836 कबे कालीन पाये है

Application of Teachers

302 (114) Shri Ch Venkatrama Rao Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(4a) Whether it is a fact that the applications of teachers intending to appear for higher academic examination are not considered favourably?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that they have to give an undertaking that they would not claim a higher pay after they pass the examination?

(c) If so why?

(4b) वेरीला वाहम (Un favorable) कीवर (Cons dat.) नहीं किया जाता और विनियम में वर्तमान हो ग श्री कामदीर व आकृति के विबंध नहीं कायत है

(है) वाहम (Higher Grade) नहीं की वाती कीवित वेंट्सी (Vacancy) होने पर आकृति और यूनिक चीजों की विनियमिति (Seniority) बनाने का विनियम यहां हुए तुस हावर प्रक (Higher Grade) दी वाती है

श्री श्री प्रेम भववाह रामाचरण —क्या कहीं कुछ बनाये गये है जिनके वाहर वाती के केवल वेंट्सी वनियम रहे हो?

श्री ऐंडरवर्मा बिनियम —कुछ (Rules) बनाये मये है और नूनाकी कोटी (Copy) बनाने के वेंट्सी हो सके पर रही पायी है

श्री श्री प्रेम भववाह रामाचरण —क्या यह नहीं है कि वरीला वेंटेंट्सेंट के पास दरमाता वेंट रहने के बाद वेंट बनें हाल हक नहीं कायत कि वे विनियमित के विनियम करवार (Appeal) हुई पायी हो नहीं
Adult Education

808 (451) Shrimati S. Lavasa Bar Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The new methods Government intend to introduce for adult education in Cities and Districts of the State with special reference to labourers?

(b) The methods adopted by the adjacent States for solving the problem of adult education?

Bhuiya Shrimati  

Shrimati S. Lavasa Bar: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The new methods Government intend to introduce for adult education in Cities and Districts of the State with special reference to labourers?

(b) The methods adopted by the adjacent States for solving the problem of adult education?

Bhuiya Shrimati  

Shrimati S. Lavasa Bar: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The new methods Government intend to introduce for adult education in Cities and Districts of the State with special reference to labourers?

(b) The methods adopted by the adjacent States for solving the problem of adult education?

Bhuiya Shrimati  

Shrimati S. Lavasa Bar: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The new methods Government intend to introduce for adult education in Cities and Districts of the State with special reference to labourers?

(b) The methods adopted by the adjacent States for solving the problem of adult education?

Bhuiya Shrimati  

Shrimati S. Lavasa Bar: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The new methods Government intend to introduce for adult education in Cities and Districts of the State with special reference to labourers?

(b) The methods adopted by the adjacent States for solving the problem of adult education?
30th March 1938

Started Questions and Answers

**Bhimrao R. Ambedkar**

—वो श्रीस्वामी श्रवण कर कहा था—काल्याण मध्यपरिवार निवासिक समाज (Middle Class) की कठिनाई ब्राह्मणी पर भार से मानने वा ब्राह्मणी पर भार से जीवित नहीं है। लेकिन वो भार कर सकते हैं जो भार किसी पात्र का काम को दोषी बिना बताया है?

वो श्रीश्वामी श्रवण कर कहा था—किसी तरह के वा वार करके इसके लिए बुद्धि की गरीबी उसके लिए बुद्धि पर भार कर ले। लेकिन न्यू काउन्सिल ऑफ सोसाइटी अर्थ (New Council of Social Work) जो कार्य किया जितने के लिए भार करते हैं भुगतने की बुद्धि की तरफ के ग्रांट (Grant) की बताई है। वो वार करके इसके लिए बुद्धि पर भार कर ले। बायक बार या बुद्धि के बिच भार करता है वह आत्मा दोषी बताया है। जिससे इस प्रकार बुद्धि (Adult) की चाली वेद का बिना बुद्धि पर भार कर ले।

वो श्रीश्वामी श्रवण कर कहा था—लाभिक व्यापार (Domestic Work) की भार वस्तुक्रिया वेद का भार कर ले।

(Answer was not given)

वो श्रीश्वामी श्रवण कर कहा था—किसी भी व्यक्ति का काम भार कर ले।

वो श्रीश्वामी श्रवण कर कहा था—लाभिक व्यापार (Domestic Work) की भार वस्तुक्रिया वेद का भार कर ले।

स्पर्श on Charka or Tagli

*No (452) Shremata S Laxmi Bai Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

Whether there is any proposal to introduce Spinning on Charka or Taki as a compulsory subject in Primary or Middle Schools to encourage handicraft?

वो श्रीश्वामी श्रवण कर कहा था—आयुर्विज्ञान मध्यपरिवार निवासिक समाज (Syllabus) की कठिनाई ब्राह्मणी पर भार से मानने वा ब्राह्मणी पर भार से जीवित नहीं है। लेकिन बुद्धि पर भार कर पाने की गरीबी उसके लिए बुद्धि पर भार कर ले।
Number of Schools

805 (5??) Shri Bhagwan Rao Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The number of Primary Middle and High Schools in Parbhani district?

(b) The percentage of students that passed from the Government High Schools of Parbhani district in 1952?

806 (682) Shri Bhujanga Rao Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The number of Aided Primary Middle and High Schools in Jitur taluk Parbhani district?

(b) The reasons for not opening the Fifth Standard in the Girls School with Marathi medium in Jitur proper?

(c) Whether it is a fact that opening of a High School at Jitur was sanctioned last year but sufficient staff has not been provided so far?

(d) If so for what reasons?
(श्री) कविकों के स्थान पर पार्श्वी जमात बोलने के सारे से वर्तमान स्थान से अधिक है।

(श्री) कविकों के स्थान पर पार्श्वी जमात बोलने के सारे से वर्तमान स्थान से अधिक है।

(श्री) कविकों के स्थान पर पार्श्वी जमात बोलने के सारे से वर्तमान स्थान से अधिक है।

(श्री) कविकों के स्थान पर पार्श्वी जमात बोलने के सारे से वर्तमान स्थान से अधिक है।
Start of Questions and Answers 30th March 1953 1-67

श्री बलभद्रलाल गुप्ता —कितना पा प्रेसीडेंस (Population) म राजनीति हाय स्कूल बोकन की जरूरत को पालित की?

श्री वैभवलाल बाबुलाल — जिसके लिए विभाग पाटन त बर्च 'जाता है। अब वास्तव बाहु के लक्ष्मण के लिए अब वास्तव बाहु रूप राहा है?

श्री रामचरण बाबु मुंह पर डूर अन्ध हो रहा है?

श्री वैभवलाल बाबुलाल — डूर अन्ध हो रहा है और जमक करते के लिए ही बस्ता बनाम गया है?

श्री बुधराज बाबु — जिभर न भरी जो मामले बहुत का स्तोत्र हुसह बावजूद रहा पालक जिसके सारे अ सरकार की गंभीर दी बाँटकी सारे की बाँटकी नहीं बी बैठी बिस पर गाँव नहीं किया गया।

श्री वैभवलाल बाबुलाल — विभिन्न स्कूल या मामले स्कूल में को स्तोत्र राहा जाता है बी बता की हर बार का लिए बस्तत के माहें यह रस्ता बाहा है। बाहर बाहर कामके न बाहर हो लो बाहर के बाहर गाँव या बीड़ों के माहें पर स्तोत्र गांव रहा बाहा।

श्री बुधराज बाबु — डूर स्कूल म टीचर को भजन के लिए सदृश बिस गये या बैठी बूढ़ी बराबर बाहर के बाहर के बाहर गांव नहीं स्तोत्र गांव नहीं?

मिस्टर बैरी — मिस्टर बावजूद यही गया है।

Transfer of Teachers

*307 (682 A) Shri Bhuwanga Rao Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the DPI has issued orders to the Inspectors of Schools to transfer teachers either to their own villages or to nearby village schools?

(b) If not, the reasons for following the above practice in Jitun taluq?

श्री वैभवलाल बाबुलाल — बी बी स्कूल के तरफ जे बराबर को स्कूल बाहर गया है।

(श्री) बुधर बावजूद न बिस हार की बीसी बांधी है बिसके दारे म हुस्तत को बीसी

(श्री) बुधराज बाबु — डूर स्कूल म टीचर को रजन की स्तोत्र हुस्तत है?

(श्री) वैभवलाल बाबुलाल — डूर स्कूल हार बाहर स्कूल म गये जे ही था कर रहे हैं बैठी बिस हुस्तत को वालिसी का समाप्त नहीं है।
30th March 1965

Starred Question

308 (519) Shri G. S. Venamulu Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

The amount of money lost in the various Government banks in the State due to thefts etc. since Police Action?

Minister for Finance, Statistics (Dr G. S. Malhotra)

It is difficult to answer this question because there are no Government Banks in Hyderabad, (the Hyderabad State Bank is the Shareholders' Bank doing Government business) and the scope of the words 'thief' etc. is not quite clear. If the object of the question is to ascertain the amount of Government losses, for any reason whatsoever, at the Branches of Hyderabad State Bank, I am afraid, it is not possible to collect and give the requisite information in respect of a period extending over 41 years at such a short notice.

Distribution of Profits

309 (814) Shri Shivaratri Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

The amount and percentage of profits distributed amongst the Members by the Tahaca Agricultural Co-operative Association of Adilabad in 1952?

Shri Venamulu — Adivi Sabapad to State, the following amendment to the 5th Schedule to the 1952 Act which is in force.
Starred Questions and Answers 30th March 1968

श्री वि. राम - क्या वि. राम वर्तमान स्थिति की तरफ से पहुंचे किस स्तर से युवा फा० किया हुआ करेगी?

श्री राम इत्यादि - 1946 में बिंदु डाला (I A C A) को 17 24 31 ब मुस्कराता हुआ गया। वर्तमान स्थिति विश्वसनीय कार्य का उत्तर देने के लिए 7 अगस्त 21 होगा है।

श्री बीरूर जी - 1967 में अन्त तक युवा फा० की तत्कालीन हुआ। युवा के लिए आवश्यक या नहीं हुआ?

श्री रेड्डिस्यान बालकण्ड - 1947 में बिंदु डाला 'विश्वसनीय कार्य' (DISTURBED CONDITION) होने की बजाय कोई युवा फा० नहीं हुआ। 1947 में 195 से परीक्षा मुस्कराता हुआ था लेकिन युवा का नहीं गोरखा होने की वजह से तत्कालीन नहीं योग्य। 1947 से 1955 तक 1948 मुस्कराता हुआ है। यह आविष्कार (AUDIT) हो रहा है। विश्वसनीय तत्कालीन नहीं हुआ।

श्री बीरूर जी - क्या वे यह सारी है कि 1955 के हिसाब में तक तत्कालीन नहीं हुआ?

श्री बेहिंदिया बालकण्ड - कोलकाता एस्टेट वर्तमान स्थिति का सत्ता बुधवार केला हुआ है।

श्री बीरूर जी - क्या 1949 तक हिसाब में सही हो चुके हैं? 2 के साथ के हिसाब में रहे हुए हैं विश्वसनीय बालकण्ड जारी हो चुके हैं।

श्री बीरूर जी - क्या 1955 से 1957 तक के हिसाब जारी किया गया?

श्री बेहिंदिया बालकण्ड - 1955 58 वर्ष के आखिर अंतर्वर्ती हो रहा है। लेकिन बुधवार से तत्कालीन की अदृश्य है। विश्वसनीय तत्कालीन तत्कालीन किया गया है। 1951-52 के हिसाब बालकण्ड दृष्टि में जारी हुआ है।

श्री बीरूर जी - पहले की तत्कालीन रक्षा वर्तमान स्थिति में है?

श्री बेहिंदिया बालकण्ड - निम्नलिखित नीतियों के अनुसार वर्तमान युवा का भावनुमा युवा फा० नहीं तत्कालीन किया गया?

श्री बेहिंदिया बालकण्ड - वर्तमान वर्तमान लापरवाह स्तर है। बालकों के वर्तमान युवा का चूर्ण आविष्कार नहीं बिल्कुल युवा फा० तत्कालीन नहीं किया जा सकता।

**Number of Cattle in the State**

810 (517) Shri G Sreeamulu Will the hon. Minis-
ter for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) The number of bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, cows
and she-buffaloes in the state?
(b) Whether there is any proposal before the Government to improve the conditions of health of the cattle useful for agriculture?

(c) Whether there is any scheme for providing the needy agriculturists with first-rate bullocks and cows either at lower prices or on taccavyi basis?

(b) वर्तमान में राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि बेल्टराजीवी विभागों में बालवारों की सेवा के लिए व्यवस्था करने की कपाल है। इसलिए बालवार बाल बनाकर बनते हैं। वगार बाल बनाने को नया रूपक है।

(c) बुवास्त का पानी ब्रेडिंग बुलस (Breeding bulls) सप्ताह का कोरीय मामला (Proposal) नहीं है।

(b) बौद्धगत बौक्ष (Breed) बुवास्त के बाद में बुवास्त का रूपक को सामान्य रूप से बुवास्त के रूप में है।

(b) वर्तमान में राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत कोई ब्राह्मण (He buffaloes) श्री ब्राह्मण (She buffaloes) बीयर (Sheep) बीयर (Breed) बुवास्त के लिए कोटा ब्रेडिंग पाम (Cattle Breeding Farms) का पाम नहीं है। इसलिए बुवास्त की स्थापना की जरूरत है। बुवास्त को बुवास्त बालकी गर्भ दिखाने के सामान्य प्रयोग होते हैं। इससे व्यवस्था का रूपक किया जाता है।

(b) बौद्धगत बौक्ष बालकी बुवास्त की लागत कितनी गिनिया है?

(b) वर्तमान में राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत कोई कोटा (Bulls) किया जाता है। इसके बजाय बुवास्त की स्थापना के लिए कोटा (Bulls) बुवास्त की स्थापना करने की गिनिया है। इसके बजाय बुवास्त की स्थापना की जरूरत है।
Unstarred Questions and Answers  80th March 1966  1771

Mr. Speaker Not allowed

Unstarred Questions & Answers

Nimmappalli Project Scheme

*292 (494) Shri J Anand Rao (Sircilla-General)
Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Survey Party after
surveying the Nimmappalli Project Scheme in Sircilla taluq
recommended to the Government for its execution three
years back?

(b) If so, the reasons for not implementing the same
in spite of the area under it being a scarcity area?

(c) What step do the Government intend taking in
this regard?

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung  (a) Yes

(b) Due to the urgency of taking up surveys of
breached tanks under the Special Programme the estimating
work of this project had been held over. It is not in scarcity
area.

(c) The Project is included in the 15 year plan and
is scheduled to be taken up in 1969-70

Salaries of Government Servants

76 (77) Shri G Sreeramulu Will the hon Minister
for Finance be pleased to state

The number of Government servants drawing salaries
between

(a) Rs 200 and Rs 500 per month,
(b) Rs 100 and Rs 200 per month,
(c) Rs 50 and Rs 100 per month
(d) Rs 20 and Rs 50 per month
(e) Rs 5 and Rs 20 per month
(f) Less than Rs 5 per month

Dr G S Melkote It is difficult to give accurate information on the subject without undertaking a detailed examination of the relevant record. I therefore give approximate figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gazetteed</th>
<th>Non Gazetteed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>8 077</td>
<td>4 068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>11 422</td>
<td>11 422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>38 907</td>
<td>38 907</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) (e) &amp; (f)</td>
<td>77 964</td>
<td>77 964 (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (1) Information relates to 1952-53
(2) Secretariat and other allowances are not taken into consideration
(3) Temporary staff is also included
(4) Broadly speaking, the number of posts would correspond to the number of employees in Government service.

(a) This is exclusive of Government staff such as Istwaries, Patels, Menials and other staff which are not employed on regular monthly pay scales

(b) Source: The Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs September 1962

Business of the House

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next item. A question of privilege has been raised by Shri M Narsang Rao. Rule No 218 (1) of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules runs as follows:

The Speaker if he gives consent under rule 218 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order shall after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon call the member concerned who shall rise in his seat and while seeking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto.”

So I call upon Shri Narsang Rao
Mr Speaker There should be no lengthy speech

It is a breach of privilege for any number of persons to come as a motious tumuluous or disorderly manner to either House in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any Bill or other matter depending before such House or to incite other persons to do so.
Shri V D Deshpande  Mr Speaker Sir I take strong objection to the question of privilege just now raised before the Assembly The people came here to represent certain matters and to present a petition to you—which is their legitimate right. The Government by imposing Section 144—an uncalled for action—interfered with their rights and it is against that order they wanted to protest. In fact it is they who should file a petition before this House saying that they were obstructed from exercising their legitimate rights by the Home Minister and the Government. I therefore take strong objection to the question of privilege being taken up on this issue. As I said it is their privilege that was interfered with by the Government and as such it is they who should put in a petition which I shall in due course bring before the House.

Under these circumstances I take strong objection to this

Mr Speaker Clause 216 (2) runs as follows

After the member has asked for leave of the Assembly to raise the question of privilege the Speaker shall ask whether the Member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their seats and if 14 members rise accordingly the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than 14 Members rise the Speaker shall inform the Member that he has not the leave of the Assembly.

Accordingly I ask those persons who are in favour

Shri V D Deshpande In the first place I would request you to consider whether any prima facie case exists for treating this matter as a question of privilege because it is said in Rule No 218 (1) that The Speaker if he gives consent under rule 218 and

Mr Speaker I have already given consent under Rule No 218.

Now Members who are in favour of referring this question may stand in their seats.
Mr Speaker As there are more than 14 Members I refer this question to the Committee of Privileges

Shri V D Deshpande Sir I rise to a point of information I want to know the parties concerned with this

Mr Speaker The Committee of Privileges will decide whether there is a breach of privileges or not after considering several matters that are connected with it

Legislative Business

Mr Speaker The next item on the Agenda is Shri K V Ranga Reddy to introduce L A Bill No IX of 1958

The Minister for Revenue Exercise Customs and Forests (Shri K V Ranga Reddy) Sir I have to introduce L A Bill No IX of 1958 the Registrar General of Births Deaths and Marriages Bill 1958

Mr Speaker L A Bill No IX of 1958 the Registrar General of Births Deaths and Marriages Bill 1958 is introduced

L A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetization (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 1958

*Dr G S Malkote Mr Speaker Sir Demonetization of the Hali Sicoa is a matter which affects the whole population of Hyderabad Hon Members are aware that I have been drawing the attention of the House to this aspect of the matter repeatedly. As contended by some hon Members it is an all Hyderabad question and that all parties political and others are united and demanded with one voice that the Hali Sicoa should end. There is no difference of opinion on that point—and I expected that they would extend their

*Confirmation not received
hand of cooperation in all the measure the Government might take for making this change over as smooth as possible but some hon Members have put forward that the minority Benches did not take into consideration the difficulties that would be encountered by both the labour as well as the non-gazetted staff. I should like to repeat in very clear terms that this is a matter which affects the whole population of Hyderabad and the different sectors of public—Government servants, non-official section of the public like Doctors, Merchants, Druggists etc., Labourers, Kisans and so on—in different ways. How they are going to be affected I am going to make it clear shortly, but my contention is that in these various sections of population there may be medical men who are poor, there may be lawyers who are poor and there may be druggists who are poor. It need not necessarily mean that only the non-gazetted staff or the labour classes are affected by this. These two sections of population can organise themselves very well. That section of the population which is least organised is the Kisan section. They are not able to bargain collectively with any power—whether it is industries or the Government. That is the most populous section and hence whatever measures we take they should be such as to benefit largest section of the population. In this connection I wish to divide the population into three categories for purposes of this demonstration question namely the upper class, the lower middle class and the poorer section—because as I said each of these sections gets affected economically in one way or other though in a different manner. Whatever relief give to the lower middle class and the poorer section will automatically accrue to both the labour classes as well as the non-gazetted staff. So the plea that is put forward here that this is a special class by itself and should be treated on a different footing etc. does not appeal to me very much. Not that I am not prepared to treat them as a separate class. When the need to be considered like that arises I shall certainly do so. But at this juncture I should say that we are considering the problem as a whole—as this affects the whole population of Hyderabad. When that is the case I am at a loss to understand what is working as a fear complex in the minds of certain people. There are some hon. Members here who say that with the change over from M.S. to I.G. currency the price structure would vary. It is not as if that
the demand is less and the supply is more. The position of supply and demand being the same a change over from ne currency to another should not affect the price structure. If it did affect at all it would result in advantage and not act as a deterrent. That is the reason why I have been saying repeatedly on the floor of the House that this change over will actually reduce the cost of goods rather than enhance it. I shall develop this argument presently in the economic side. I can only say that much at this juncture. Many professors of Economics tell us that since the change over is from a cheaper to a costlier currency, money unit will be less and in view of that there would be deflation and not inflation. That is to say normally speaking in the hands of the people there will be less amount of money but the price structure will not vary.

It has been said that the pros and cons of this measure should have been worked out much earlier and that people should have been kept informed of every step that the Government intended taking. I must say here and now that this matter has been engaging the very serious attention of the Government for the past three months. When I went to Delhi—the Chief Minister was also present there—this question was taken up both with the Prime Minister as well as with the Finance Minister. I think it was somewhere about the 10th of October. Subsequently when Shri Deshmukh came down here this matter was placed before him. After that when the officers of the Reserve Bank came down here then also this matter was discussed with them. For the past one month there have been endless telegrams, representations and telephonic conversations. Our sole intention is to make this change over as smooth as possible so that the people of Hyderabad are not adversely affected. It was about the 26th of March or so that I finally decided to go over to Delhi. Then the procession and other things followed. It is a different question and I don't wish to dilate on that. As I said, I had already decided to go to Delhi to finalise some of the minor matters. Our Government could not take any final decision for the simple reason that currency was a central subject and any change that had to be brought in would have to take place with the concurrence and consent of the Central Government only. It was here we were placed at a disadvantage.
It does not mean that we did not put forth all our difficulties before the Central Government. In this connection I would like to emphasise that Government does not feel that it is a separate entity by itself and that people are different from it. I should say that every difficulty of the people is the difficulty of the Government as such and that Government is one with the people in pressing the just demands to the extent possible. A number of representations waited on me as well as on the Chief Minister. The mercantile Community has placed its grievances before us. The representatives of labourers including those belonging to the INTUC met me and placed their grievances. They were very cordial to me. There may be differences of opinion but the meeting was conducted in a very cordial manner. Besides I have received several representations from many individuals who perhaps after reading the newspapers apprehended that certain factors would develop. Some of them even made valuable suggestions. All these things have been taken into consideration and the Government felt that in a matter like this affecting the whole population we should make the people feel that we are one with them. That was the stand which we have taken throughout. All the decisions that have been taken by this Government after the consultations with the Central Government which was kind enough to look into the real grievances of the people—are as a result of that. Finally the Centre has agreed for certain things and given us some concessions. What those concessions are I shall place before the House later on. For the consideration of this issue what are the things that we should look into? It is not that the people are against it; it is not that the Government is against it and it is not that political parties are against it. What is wanted is a smooth change-over which would not affect the people of Hyderabad especially the poorer sections. Who are the people that would behave in a manner as to make the people feel that this change over has an adverse effect? It is again a small percentage of the working class who like to take advantage of the situation and act in an anti-social manner at this juncture. In the past also whenever anti-social activities in any sector affecting the public took place Government always took such measures as would ease the situation and Government will not hesitate to take similar measures even now. That was why the Chief
Minister day before yesterday in Press Conference and also yesterday in the Hou c and I in my reply to the budget debate have appealed for the co-operation of all sections of the population. The people themselves have sometimes to take certain measures to counteract the bad effects of the anti-social activities. It is not that the public at large are helpless in the matter. I may mention here that a section of the trade union actually came to me and placed the matter before me. I said to them, Day in and day out you shout down with so and so today you are against the Government because the Government is of the people. We want to make the change over to I G Currency as smooth as possible. If there are any anti-social activities going on why not the resistance to such activities start from the people themselves? We are of course going to have the District and Central Advisory Committees in connection with demonetization wherein there will be representation to various sections and we will count their co-operation. We will tell the people the merchant class and others that any kind of anti-social activities are against the interests of the people. We will also see that the shops declare that there will be no increase in the price structure consequent on the change over and such of those shops that fail to do this should be condemned by the people. It is in the people's interests that they should not go to those shops. Naturally our instinct tells us that articles should be cheaper. If we do this collectively no merchant would dare to increase the price structure. I was about to call a Press Conference and the representatives of the different parties including the representatives of trade union and non-gazetted officers and place before them the intentions of the Government. This could have taken place on the 22nd or 23rd March 1958 but unfortunately it did not come off for the simple reason that some of the final touches could not be completed. That was due to factors over which I had no control. As discussion on budget was going on I could not immediately leave for Delhi. In any case the help and co-operation of the Public will to a great extent redress the wrong that we imagine will be done to a section of the people.

But I want to know what are the difficulties that the poorer section of the population are likely to encounter? People
have mentioned various things. I have actually worked out the details in this connection. What worried the Government just as it worried the hon. Members, was the fact of allowing higher denomination notes in circulation for a period of two years and demonetising the one rupee-notes and small coins (of lesser denomination) from 1st April 1958. Thus Government did not view this point lightly. Let us see in what manner it affects the people. I would like to place before you the economic side of the question. In Hyderabad, the per capita income is somewhere about Rs 160 H S per annum in Bombay state it is somewhere about Rs 220 and in India in general it is about Rs 250. The per capita income of Rs 180 H S in Hyderabad is comparatively less. In the neighbouring provinces we find that on account of the average income being higher IG pies, i.e., 1/12th of an anna, which was in circulation previously was discarded now. Their transactions now are in IG pies, i.e., 1/4th of an IG anna. They have adjusted themselves to that level because of the higher income. Here the income is low. Our denomination also right from wages has been less in value, i.e., 1/8th of 0 S anna. What is operating in the neighbouring provinces today is 1/4th of an anna, while here it is 1/6th of an anna. In view of the lesser value of 0 S anna, small denominations the percentage increase in cost of purchase would affect the poor man to the extent of 75.01 when transactions are made in IG pies. That is one dub versus one IG pies when transactions are made in this manner, one would lose to the extent of 75.01 per cent when it is 2 dubs vs 2 pies it would be 74.99 when it is 3 dubs vs 2 pies it would be 16.67 when it is 4 dubs vs 3 pies it would be 31.25 per cent. When it is 5 dubs vs 3 pies it would be 50.00 per cent. When it is 1 anna vs 4 pies it would be 16.67 per cent. When it is 7 dubs vs 4 pies it gets equalised when it is 8 dubs vs 5 pies it would be 0.88 per cent. When 9 dubs vs 6 pies it would be 16.67 per cent. When it is 10 dubs vs 6 pies it would be 20.83 per cent. When it is 11 dubs vs 7 pies it would be 11.88 when it is 2 annas vs 7 pies it goes down to 2.08 per cent. and after 8 annas vs 14 pies it is insignificant. It would be seen from this that it is in the minor denominational factors that our people are going to suffer heavily. The earning capacity of our people is less and naturally with coins of smaller denominations they have to purchase smaller quantities and also spend less amount of
money by rounding off the transactions in this manner. I shall now take the index numbers of cost of living for working class in Hyderabad. A poor man or a lower middle class man spends on an average on food 22.26 per cent on fuel and lighting 6.87 per cent on clothing 11.08 per cent on rent 5.31 per cent on miscellaneous items 10.66 and on intoxicants 3.88 per cent. Miscellaneous is a very important item where they lose heavily and where they deal in dubs because it is less than two annas. The items under Miscellaneous are pan chalis, beedis cigarettes, chutta, earthenware grinding charges soap washerman’s charges, sweeper’s charges hair oil bangles etc. This miscellaneous forms about 10.66 per cent. Here the poor man spends money of lesser denominations and where the transaction is in one paise he will lose heavily. What is the alternative for this? We have either to allow the smaller denominations of half a rupee to continue for a longer period or plead with the Central Government to give us a coin of a lesser denomination. These are the only two measures which we can think of. The higher the denomination the lesser one will lose, so much so after two rupees the exchange value will be equated and one will not lose much. We therefore strongly represented to the Central Government that the one rupee notes and smaller denomination coins should continue to be legal tender for a longer period. If the higher denominational currency is removed we do not mind, because it does not affect much. People having higher denominational notes naturally readies in cities and as such that currency can be mopped up much more easily. If the currency of smaller denominations and coins are demonetized immediately it will affect the very life of the poor people who are in possession of this currency and coins. It will also take a longer time for mopping up these smaller denominational currency and coins because people do not know yet how to transact in J G currency. All these things I wanted to place before the House in my reply to the debate on the 1st reading of this Bill the other day and plead for your co-operation in this matter but in the mean while I had to go over to Delhi.

I have represented all these factors to the Central Government and we have come to a reasonable agreement. The Government of India told me that they had already repealed the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act, but they had brought
in a new Bill which had been passed in the Council of States and which would have been possibly moved in the House of the People today. This new Bill would enable both the higher denominations notes and the small coins to continue to be legal tender for a period of two years more. So far as this is concerned it is very good. That by itself will not satisfy us because once the Hyderabad Currency Act is repealed this currency may continue as legal tender but it will be a legal tender only for the purpose of withdrawing and not for the purpose of issue. The issue will be in I G. Both the currencies will be recognised and if the Government pays in I G it cannot be refused. We pleaded with the Central Government that until they gave us coins of smaller denominations in I G versus one pice they should give facilities for exchanging into smaller denominational coins in O S to a reasonable extent. The Central Government agreed with us in this respect. In future one rupee coins and notes of the denominational value of one rupee and above would be made up by Government and will be gradually withdrawn. On the other hand, halla aacca coins of small denominations up to 8 annas will be made available to a reasonable extent to every one and exchange facilities will be provided by the Government. That means if a Government servant receives his pay in I G currency all that he has to do is to go to a shop and if his purchases amount to Rs. 1 4 0 he can pay one rupee in I G and the small change to be paid can be rounded off in halla aacca coins. Alternatively he will have to carry the small coins of 8 annas and below and pay for their purchases in these coins. This facility of extending the legal tender character and exchange into small coins for a period of two years will result in a great advantage to the people.

Shri V. D. Deshpande I would like to know to what extent the Banks will give exchange facilities into small coins of O S.

Dr. G. S. Mehta To an adequate and reasonable extent it all depends upon several factors. The Finance Minister at the Centre made it very clear and assured me that he would, if necessary, go to the extent of minting this money to the tune of some crores of rupees and allow their circulation. That need not worry any of us. This is one aspect
Secondly I have asked the Reserve Bank to supply us with adequate quantities (in lakhs) of 1 G pias i.e. 1/12th of an anna. If instead of the 1/4th anna coin we take the 1/12th of anna i.e. 1 pia let us see how it will affect the poor man or the labourer. If with one dub vs one pice it affects him to the extent of 75 per cent by this 1 G pia it will affect him to the extent of only 16 68 per cent and as the denomination goes up it will be less and after one anna the effect will be insignificant. Thus if the 1/12th of an anna comes into circulation it will sometimes work out to a greater advantage because it is even less in value than one dub of half sixa. But it has to get into circulation and people have to get accustomed to it. When this aspect of the question was placed before the Union Finance Minister he agreed to our suggestion and the Reserve Bank will be making available to us these 1 G pias.

What was worrying us was how the general public would behave during the change over. We have extended the life of the smaller denominational coins we are making available smaller denominations of 1 G coins i.e. 1 G pias and we are providing facilities for exchanging into 0 S small coins of 8 annas and less in adequate and sufficient quantities we are also arranging for propaganda and publicity. In spite of all these things I am sure there will be a certain amount of black marketing in 0 S coins. What are the punitive measures that we can take in such an event? We have considered the question of punitive measures that we should take and whether any penal sections would be necessary. On this point also we consulted the Centre. In the Currency Act itself there are certain punitive measures. These are being examined and we want to take all measures that are possible to put down black marketing. Thus is the third measure we intend taking.

On the fourth measure I do not want to dilate very much because much has already appeared in the press and hon. the Chief Minister has already placed the facts before the House. The Education Department, the Rent Control Order, house taxes, water taxes and the municipal taxes R T D taxes—all these will be collected in equivalent standard rate of exchange in I G. With these measures I feel we will be able
to remove the edge in the arguments of the opposition and also the acts of the unsocial elements which are making use of this opportunity for their own advantage.

I tried to calculate roughly to what extent the people of Hyderabad would suffer if we had not done these things. I may be wrong because I made only a rough calculation. I think a few merchants acting collectively will dupe the people to the extent of 15 crores of Rupees. But if one twelfth of an anna is made available and if the small Halli Sicca coins are also made available for a period of two years, the people will not be losing anything. If G one twelfth anna coins are available we may lose only a couple of lakhs of Rupees as against a couple of crores which we or g mally apprehended. But if Halli Sicca is available for two years the poor man will not get duped because he will carry with him a sufficient stock of change. This advantage will certainly satisfy the people of Hyderabad for the simple reason that we want to have one people, one country and one currency. All the difficulties that were apprehended have thus been sufficiently removed. There is sufficient time for us because this is not going to inflate the prices in any manner. The poorer sections can make small payments in Halli currency and if any difficulties crop up in their way we are prepared to remove them and listen to any advice that is given. This is the stand of the Government of Hyderabad and these are the measures they intend to take. I feel we have done our best and this House will appreciate and co-operate with the Government to the fullest extent possible.

Mr Speaker The question is

That L A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetisation (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill be read a first time

The motion was adopted

Dr G S Melkote I beg to move

That L A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetisation (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill be read a second time
Mr Speaker  The question is

That L A Bill No VI of 1959 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetisation (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill be read a second time

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker  Some amendments were given notice of this Bill. The first one is by Shri V D Deshpande which says  After illustration to Clause 2 of the Bill add the following provisions namely— Provided that in respect of all salaries and wages payable to Government servants and employees it shall be construed as if references expressed or implied to amounts of salaries and wages up to Rs. 150 per month in O S currency were references to the same amounts in I G Currency* and the other is by Shri G. Sreeramulu

The question is whether these amendments can be admitted. This amendment if accepted would involve extra expenditure by the Government and under Article 207 of the constitution this is a money bill and an amendment to money bill must be moved with the permission of the Rajpramukh

Shri V D Deshpande  I would submit with due respect to your Sir that I cannot agree with the interpretation given by you. If I remember correctly an amendment can be moved to this bill and only for bringing in bills permission of the Rajpramukh is necessary

Mr Speaker  I will read Article 207

A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 199 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council. The word amendment is also included in this provision. Rule No 34 of our Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Rules says that An amendment should be relevant and within the scope of the subject-matter to which it relates. Now the subject of this bill is to fix a proportion between O S and I G currency. The same argument will apply to the
amendment tabled by Shri G Sreeramulu. In view of Rule 84 of the Assembly Rules of Procedure and also of Article 207 of the Constitution these amendments cannot be admitted.

_Shri G Sreeramulu_ I request that the hon. Member may be given an opportunity to explain their intentions for bring ing in these amendments.

_Mr Speaker_ When the amendments themselves have not been admitted there is no question of discussion on them.

_Shri V D Deshpande_ It would have been much better if we were informed of this objection earlier. I discussed this point with the Secretary but he did not tell me then. Had we known this we would have bring in this matter in the first reading itself.

_Mr Speaker_ I waited for some time but no one rose.

_Shri V D Deshpande_ Our vote was taken on the second reading of the Bill with the understanding that the amendments would be moved later.

_Mr Speaker_ The amendments could be moved only if they are admitted.

_Shri V D Deshpande_ We wanted to participate in the discussions in the second reading. That should be allowed now.

_Mr Speaker_ Dr G S Melkote will move an amendment and during that discussion the Members can state what they wish. Now Dr Melkote will move the amendment.

_Dr G S Melkote_ I beg to move:

"That after Clause 2 of the Bill insert the following proviso, namely—

Provided that nothing in this Section shall preclude a person from paying his dues in equivalent O S currency to the extent and for the purposes for which the same continues as legal tender in Hyderabad State after the thirty first day of March, 1968."
Mr Speaker Amendment moved

That after Clause 2 of the Bill insert the following proviso namely—

Provided that nothing in this Section shall preclude a person from paying his dues in equivalent O S currency to the extent and for the purposes for which the same continues as legal tender in Hyderabad State after the thirty first day of March 1958

Dr G S Melkote As the legal tender character of the Half Siceca coins has changed this amendment in the original Bill has become necessary

Mr Speaker Copies of this amendment had not yet been circulated amongst the hon Members. Now it is 7 minutes to five. We will adjourn and meet again at 5 30 p.m. In the meantime copies of the amendments can be circulated amongst the Members

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 SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Mr Speaker Dr G S Melkote

Dr G S Melkote Mr Speaker Sir As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill when the O S currency ceases to be legal tender after the 31st March 1958 and 1 G currency becomes the sole legal tender in Hyderabad State the money that is payable to the Government in the shape of taxes and such other things will be in equivalent 1 G currency. But now since half currency will continue to be legal tender for two more years I have moved an amendment to allow people to pay taxes and other things in Half Currency also

I hope the House will accept my amendment
Mr Speaker I would like to invite the attention of the hon Member to the words to the extent and for the purposes occurring in Dr Melkote's amendment.

Shri V D Deshpande Yes to the extent and for the purposes for which the same continues as legal tender in Hyderabad State after the thirty first day of March 1958.

Mr Speaker That means only to the extent and for the purposes That is what appears to me I do not know what the hon Finance Minister has got to say.

* Confirmation not received.
L.A. Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetisation (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 1958

80th March 1958 1789

As we have seen, the High Court ruled that the proclamation was not in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution as it did not provide for a due process of law. The proclamation also stated that the demonetisation would be applicable to all citizens of India, without distinction. However, the ruling of the High Court was nullified by the Supreme Court, which held that the proclamation was within the competence of the Central Government.

The proclamation stated that the demonetisation would be effective from the 5th of November, 1958, and that all citizens would be required to exchange their old currency notes within a period of six months. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the proclamation did not provide for any such period of six months, and that the citizens were not required to exchange their old currency notes.

The proclamation also stated that the demonetisation would be applicable to all citizens of India, without distinction. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the proclamation did not provide for any such distinction, and that the citizens were not required to exchange their old currency notes.

The proclamation stated that the demonetisation would be effective from the 5th of November, 1958, and that all citizens would be required to exchange their old currency notes within a period of six months. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the proclamation did not provide for any such period of six months, and that the citizens were not required to exchange their old currency notes.

In the Council of the Hyderabad Cabinet, a proposal was made to limit the issue of currency notes by the government of India. (Rent) The government of Madras, on the other hand, proposed to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Demonetisation)

The decision was taken without consultation with the RBI. However, the government of Madras later revised its proposal to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Rents) The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Reception Committee)

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Regulations)

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Sales Tax)

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Machinery)

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (I G)

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Exchange Rate)

Rising Prices

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Rising Prices)

The government of Madras also decided to introduce a new system of rent collection. (Misunderstand)
A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Denomination (Consequent and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 1953

Worse yet, the Law has not only failed in its own time, but has been a source of confusion and conflict in the minds of all concerned. Unions (G) to give the necessary power to the Governing Body of the Union to make rules and regulations for the conduct of General Elections (G) are also to be amended. It is in this context that the following amendments have been proposed.

(1) The term "Unions (G)" has been amended to include "the Governing Body of the Union".

(2) The term "General Elections (G)" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(3) The term "Rules and Regulations" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(4) The term "Consequent and Miscellaneous Provisions" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(5) The term "Provisions" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(6) The term "Governing Body of the Union" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(7) The term "Consequent" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(8) The term "Miscellaneous" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(9) The term "Provisions" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

(10) The term "Amendment" has been amended to include "the Union General Election Rules (G)".

Welcome (Normal Positive)
Notwithstanding such repeal currency notes of denominational value exceeding one rupees issued under the provisions of repealed Act and in circulation as legal tender in the State of Hyderabad immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be legal tender in this State for such period or periods not exceeding three years from such commencement and to such extent and subject to such conditions if any as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette determine

...to extend the period during which Hyderabad coins and notes of the denominational value of one rupee may continue to be legal tender to repeal Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. 2 of 1827 F. and make certain other incidental provisions...
shall continue to be legal tender in that State for such period or periods not exceeding two years from such commencement and to such extent and subject to such conditions if any as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette determine.
Private Accept Transaction Withdrawal

Consumers lose the benefit of the
doing business with

The effect of this bill is that

Assurance

Prices

KCR

Osmansıa

Black market

Penalty

Press Conference

Demonetization Allowance

Financial aspects

Intentions

Unsympathetic

NGOs

Practical aspects

Facilities

Demonetization

Advisory Committee
L A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hy 
derabad Currency Demonetisation (Consequential and Miscellaneous 
Provisions) Bill 1958

On the eve of this legislation, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition raised several concerns regarding the impact on public organizations, labor, and the general public. He highlighted the potential misunderstandings and misinterpretations that could arise from the new laws.

Provisions regarding public organizations, labor, and general public were discussed. The debate focused on the need for clearer guidelines and the potential for mass mentality and well-wisher scenarios that could affect the stability of the government and the general populace.

The discussion was led by representatives from various organizations, including public, labor, and general public. The need for thorough understanding and careful implementation of the new provisions was emphasized to ensure a smooth transition and minimal disruption.
Mr Speaker I shall now put the amendment to vote. The question is

'That after clause 2 of the Bill, the following proviso, namely
Provided that nothing in this Section shall preclude a person from paying his dues in equivalent O S currency to the extent and for the purposes for which the same continues as legal tender in Hyderabad State after the thirty first day of March 1953 be inserted.

The motion was adopted

Shri L K Shoff Mr Speaker Sir I have got a doubt about the grammatical construction of the second clause.

Mr Speaker The grammatical construction will be seen by the Legal Advisor.

The question is

That clause 2 as amended and the illustration stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Mr Speaker I shall now take up Clause 8 There are amendments to this clause to be moved by Shri B Ramakrishna Rao.

Shri B Ramakrishna Rao I beg to move

That Clause 8 of the Bill be omitted.

Mr Speaker There are other consequential amendments to clauses 4 5 and 6 They may also be moved.

Shri B Ramakrishna Rao I beg to move

That consequentially clauses 4 5 and 6 of the Bill be renumbered as clauses 8 4 and 5 respectively and

'That in line 8 of clause 8 of the Bill as so renumbered the words and figures or section 8 be omitted.”

Mr Speaker Motions moved

'That clause 8 of the Bill be omitted
That consequentially clauses 4, 5 and 6 of the Bill be renumbered as clauses 3, 4 and 5 respectively and

That in line 3 of clause 8 of the Bill as so renumbered the words and figures of section 8 be omitted.

Shri B Ramakrishna Rao: I just want to say a few words in clarification of the above amendments.

In the Bill as proposed there is clause 3 which refers particularly to the Sales Tax Act and the rates at which sales tax is going to be collected. As a matter of fact, it is redundant and it is not exactly within the purview of this Bill which is just consequential legislation after the Bill passed in the Parliament. Therefore, I do not think it legitimately forms part of the Bill. That is why I am proposing that it may be omitted. The other amendment is just for renumbering the clauses and is a necessary consequence. The reference to Section 8 should also be omitted because Clause 8 is being omitted according to my amendment.

Mr Speaker: There is an illustration under clause 8. When clause 8 is omitted, that illustration will also have to be omitted.

Shri B Ramakrishna Rao: Yes, the illustration also will be omitted.

Dr G S Meekota: Mr Speaker: Sir, clause 8 in the original Bill as inserted not as an amendment to the Sales Tax Act but as a consequence of the demonstration that is
proposed. The Leader of the Opposition has inferred correctly I am going to bring up amendments to the Sales tax Act probably during the course of next week and then many matters pertaining to Sales tax can be discussed. Whether any other facilities will be given in the matter of sales tax will be known to the hon. Members when the amendments to the Sales tax Act are brought up before the House. Today it is too early for me to say anything in this matter. The consideration that prompted the inclusion of this clause was demonetization of high silver currency and if the currency is demonetized what should be the rate at which Sales-tax should be collected. The rate of sales tax that would be collected would be reflected in the amendments that would be brought up before the House to the Sales tax Act in due course. The Leader of the Opposition can express his views at the time of discussing those amendments. As at present however the amendment proposed by the Chief Minister makes the clause redundant.

Mr Speaker The question is

That clause 8 of the Bill be omitted

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker The question is

That consequentially clauses 4, 5 and 6 of the Bill be renumbered as Clauses 3, 4 and 5 respectively

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker The question is

That in line 3 of clause 8 of the Bill as so renumbered the words and figures or section 8 be omitted

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker Now I shall put the other clauses to vote

Clause No 8 is dropped

The question is

That clause No 4, 5 and 6 as they stand originally or clauses No 3, 4 and 5 as amended stand part of the Bill.
The motion was adopted

*Mrs Speaker* The question is

That the preamble, short title, explanation and commencement stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Dr G S Meikote I beg to move

That L A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetization (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill be read a third time and passed

*Mrs Speaker* The question is

That L A Bill No VI of 1958 the Hyderabad Currency Demonetization (Consequential and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill be read a third time and passed

The motion was adopted

Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

*Mrs Speaker* Now, we shall take up the next item on the agenda—motions for reduction to Demand No 58

Demand No 58 (Head of Account 57 Misc D)—Rs 1,64,57,000 Payments to H E H and Jagirdars

Payment of Compensation to the Nizam

Shri G Sheeramulu I beg to move

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 1,64,00,000

*Mrs Speaker* Motion moved

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 1,64,00,000

Payment to H E H and Jagirdars

Shri M Bucharah I beg to move

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 1,60,07,000
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

Mr Speaker Motion moved
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 160 0 000

Payment to H D H and Jagirdars

Mr Speaker I think this is the same as the rest of the amendments. All these amendments practically cover the same subject.

Shri Amgaudev Gavane There is a difference in the amounts to be reduced. Sir, I do not want to reduce all the amounts. I want to give something. (Laughter)

Mr Speaker In any case the nature of the motion does not change. The hon. Member can move the motion.

Shri Amgaudev Gavane I beg to move
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 91 71 500

Mr Speaker Motion moved
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 91 71 500

Economy in Payment to the Nizam

Shri V. D. Deshpande I beg to move
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 42 86 000

Mr Speaker Motion moved
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 42 86 000

Payments of Conditional Grants

Shri A. Ray Reddy (Sultnabad) I beg to move
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 8 48 000

Mr Speaker Motion moved
1802 30th March 1953 Discussion on Further Demand for Grants

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 348000

Economy in Payments to Jagirdars

Shri V D Deshpande I beg to move
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100000

Mr Speaker Motion moved
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100000

Advisability of Continuation of Payments toHEH and the Jagirdars

Shri Anka Sh Rao Ghane (Partur) I beg to move
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100

Mr Speaker Motion moved
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100

Interim Payment to Jagirdars

Shri K Venkatram Rao (Chinna Kondur) I beg to move
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100

Mr Speaker Motion moved
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100

Mr Speaker Now we will proceed with general discussion on the motions for reduction. The time at our disposal is very short. Shall we have the general discussion till 7.30? The Minister in charge can then reply.

Shri V D Deshpande I do not think it will be sufficient. We may have to sit till 8.30 today and carry on general discussion till 8. This must have come before the House much earlier but was delayed because the Government could not make sure whether this is a charged item or not.
Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Mr Speaker: This subject is discussed almost every alternative day.

Shri V D Deshpande: We have not discussed the demand as such.

Mr Speaker: There will be general discussion till 8 and after that the Minister concerned will reply.
1804 30th March, 1958 Discussion on Further Demands for
Grants

कहा गया है कि समाज में बुक्स तेसी का कारण यह है कि विभिन्न समस्याओं को उपर लेकर आगे बढ़ा गया है और उनका प्रमाण मानना करने के लिए भी आम नहीं है। लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स का सर्वदा चलाया गया है और मानना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स ने यहां रहने के मार्ग से निपटने का अभ्यास दिखाया है और मानना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स ने यहां रहने के मार्ग से निपटने का अभ्यास दिखाया है।

कोसे भारत ने बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के जमाने से नियम और सही करने जा रहा है। बाहरी आयाम के लिए नियम यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स का सर्वदा चलाया गया है, और यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स ने यहां रहने के मार्ग से निपटने का अभ्यास दिखाया है।

लक्ष्य के लिए मेरे में राजी और बहुत आम बाहरी सक्षम लिखा है कि विभिन्न प्रश्न (Issue) का गणना सुझाव ने नियम खाली के के के शिक्षक ने नियम देना वाला है। लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स का सर्वदा चलाया गया है और यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स ने यहां रहने के मार्ग से निपटने का अभ्यास दिखाया है।

लक्ष्य के लिए मेरे में राजी और बहुत आम बाहरी सक्षम लिखा है कि विभिन्न प्रश्न (Issue) का गणना सुझाव ने नियम खाली के के शिक्षक ने नियम देना वाला है। लेकिन यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स का सर्वदा चलाया गया है और यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बुक्स ने यहां रहने के मार्ग से निपटने का अभ्यास दिखाया है।
तोर पर निःशेष ५ ताप कम बन वी कम जबरन है? यह तो अफ़िसिय बिनाम के भागलपोर हांग पेपर है रखना है। तो यह मर्फ़्ताल पर और रक्षा बन के जबरन नहीं मार्ग होती मर्फ़्ताल और जिसी रस के क्या मान है? तो लिख तरूण अबिही बिनाम के मजबूर पर नचछार पेपर की क्या जबरन है? म नहीं संदेह सका कि जिसमें गूफ़ूस रत्न का क्या महत्त्व है और सीमा पायीं जो यह सुनाया जानाता है कि लिख तरूण बारात देना करन अय वी जबरन है? जब जबरन नहीं है आदर्श का यह लेखन है कि भावना यह रचना ढाई करती अभाव जिस की कभी बजरे नहीं दर्ज कर केवल अभावों वश के मानने तिर बुनालाण गया है यह उस फौज नगर का गाँव जल्द है जिसकी बिनाम बाया दर्ज के यह बिनाम आशुकारा वहीन निर्मलित रोशनी लेने का व्यवस्था देने रही है निवास भार के इसमें या जो हेटू हृदय कर रखे जूते देने शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है और वृक्ष बिनास पर यहीं शिकार कर शिकार बने लगे जोन की ठोसी रूप किया जाता है
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

The discussion began with the point that the demands for further grants were not new, as they had been made in the past. It was noted that the demands had been made during the previous session and had not been fully addressed. The discussion then turned to the need for more research and development funds, as the country was lagging behind in this area compared to its competitors.

It was suggested that the government should consider setting up a separate department for research and development, which would be empowered to make decisions independently. This would ensure that the funding for research was prioritized and that funds were not wasted on non-essential projects.

One of the main concerns was the allocation of funds to different sectors. It was pointed out that while some sectors were receiving more funding than they deserved, others were being shortchanged. This was unfair and should be corrected.

The discussion also touched upon the issue of transparency and accountability. It was emphasized that the government should be more open about how the funds were being allocated and used. This would help to build trust with the public and ensure that the funds were being used effectively.

In conclusion, it was agreed that the government needed to take action to address the demands for further grants. This would require a thorough review of the current funding system and a commitment to making the necessary changes.
Discussion on Further Demands for
Gandhi

महाकवि मोहनदास ने 30 अप्रैल 1933 के बारे में चर्चा की। उन्होंने जागरूकता का कारण नहीं मानकर कहा कि गांधी जी के पास कस्तूरी बनाम वेतन का अनुभव है।

यह शायद यहाँ कहा जाए कि जागरूकता की घटक तथा गांधीजी के जीवन का प्रत्येक हिस्सा है। उनके जीवन के अन्य हिस्सों के साथ-साथ भी, उनके जीवन का एक हिस्सा जागरूकता का है। इसलिए, जागरूकता का काम बहुत गहरा है।
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

30th March 1958

Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

The representatives of the Association expressed their satisfaction with the progress made towards fulfilling the demands put forward in the previous meeting. They emphasized the need for continued efforts to address the pressing issues facing the community.

It was agreed that the committee should prepare a comprehensive report outlining the achievements and challenges encountered thus far. This report will be presented for discussion in the next meeting.

The representatives also discussed the possibility of seeking additional funding from external sources to support the ongoing projects. They encouraged members to explore various avenues for obtaining grants and donations.

A special task force was established to focus on fundraising activities. The group pledged to work diligently to raise the necessary funds to support the community's initiatives.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to all members for their active participation and contributions towards the betterment of the community.
Discussion on Further Demands for 80th March 1988

Grants

Charged or Uncharged (Charged)

Jagu Abolition Regulation and Jagu Communalisation Regulation

Assessments

Cover (Challenge)

State Legislature

Parliament

Local land tenure system

Any rights therein

Social Justice
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

1810 80th March 1958

Assessment (amendments by the competent Legislature)

Subject to
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

Boo lane kahane ho hoga yeh. Kyunki ne kahane ko aam se samay mein kahane ka article acha hota hai. Koi bhi aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai. 

Aam se samay mein kahane yaad karte hai. Kama unko nazar daalne ke liye yeh saara samay acha hota hai.
विशेष रूप से स्वीकार अनेक पोस्टिंग चरण के बाद देखें और समन के फाइनल दिवस से समय बढ़ने जा रही है अगले जून में रेड फुल देखी जा रही है इसके बाद की महत्वपूर्ण ईमेल्स पर प्रभाव है व्यापारी ध्वनि जो अधिशास्त्र रूप से प्राप्त करते हैं या खरीद खरीद तो नहीं है व्यापारी ध्वनि पर ध्वनि निम्नलिखित उपयोग कर उसका बान से नहीं है या उसके अधिशास्त्र रूप से प्राप्त करते हैं और ध्वनि से नहीं है अधिशास्त्र रूप से प्राप्त करते हैं ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है ध्वनि से नहीं है
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

1814 8th March 1958

Inlegitimate] चित्रापा का धूर्तविद्ध की चम्पे हूँ। लोगों की दूषण बाधाक पी गयी और भुनो की दिनाली भी पुरस्कृत कर दिया था। वह लोगों का धूर्त वजन चिका बात्त हूँ का भाव। स्तर बाधा, किभी, कि कास्टडियोजनाली भुनो ने भुनो दृष्टि ता ध्वनि दृष्टि का द्रुत रूप के लिए। यह दास पर बारीक आँख दिया गया और भिष तरंग के भुनों जान दिया गया। धर्मनाथ का चित्तावन का किरात रचने हुआ भुनो का धर्मनाथ ने धार्मिक किया गया। कास्टडियोजन का बायोपाहल रग कर गया नहीं था चिता। धर्मनाथ और पृथ्वी शारीर ती। विजय की धर्मी राय का साहित्य लिखनें वृथा के क्षेत्र था। निष्ठूल ध्रुव भिन्नवाद धर्मनाथ के रूप में धर्म से धी हूँ। भुनो ने कहा कि ब्रह्मादत्ते विजय का ब्रह्मादत्ते धर्मत्व न कर नहीं था। निष्ठूल के भुनो की धारावाहिक धर्म की धारणा धारणा हूँ। धुंधल रवी घड़ी के मानक के अंतर की भी हूँ। निष्ठूल का धर्म से धी हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ। धारणा के धारणा की धारणा हूँ।
Discussions on Further Demands for 30th March 1953

Grants

He said that he regarded the demands as a threat to our national economy. He further stated that the demands would not only affect the country's finances, but also the social and cultural fabric of the nation. He emphasized the need for careful consideration of each demand and proposed a mechanism for resolving the issues.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

He assured the house that the government would take all necessary steps to address the concerns raised. He called on all members to contribute constructively to the discussions.
Responsible Govt. (Congress Union) say that they cannot promise in their manifesto to release a Congress worker who has been imprisoned by the Government and taken to a remote area.

The Government is said to be planning to release all Congress workers who were arrested during the recent elections. However, the release of the worker in question will depend on the outcome of the ongoing investigations.

The worker, who was arrested in connection with a campaign rally, has been charged with sedition and other offenses. The worker's family and supporters have been demanding his release, arguing that he was unjustly arrested.

The Government has not commented on the matter, but sources close to the Government say that they are considering the worker's release as part of their efforts to improve relations with the Opposition.

The worker's release is expected to be a major development in the ongoing political crisis, which has been intensifying in recent weeks. The situation is expected to be closely monitored by the international community, which has expressed concern over the human rights situation in the region.
Discussion on Further Demands for 80th March 1968 1819

*Discussion*

The meeting was adjourned by the chairperson. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

*Demand*

A demand was made for the inclusion of a new section in the constitution. It was moved that a new section be added to the constitution to provide for the election of a new council.

*No Confidence*

A no confidence motion was moved against the President. It was carried by a majority vote of 20 to 15.

*Item*

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The treasurer reported that the society's financial position was satisfactory.

*Item (2)*

A motion was made to increase the society's budget for the current fiscal year. It was carried by a vote of 25 to 10.

*Con*

A discussion took place on the need for more funding for the society's activities. It was agreed that the society should seek additional funding from local businesses and organizations.

*Parasite*

The meeting was adjourned by the chairperson.

---

'SCXXX': Confirmation not received.
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

Present (Chairman) had to leave the meeting due to an urgent matter. The meeting was then chaired by Mr. Khan, who welcomed the attendees. He mentioned that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss further demands for grants.

Mr. Khan highlighted the current financial situation of the country, which was described as a bankrupt economy. He emphasized the need for immediate action to address the economic challenges.

Mr. Khan then moved on to discuss the Demands for Grants. He outlined the various departments and constituencies that required financial assistance. He called for a detailed discussion on each demand to ensure that the funds are allocated effectively.

Mr. Khan also addressed the issue of Interests. He explained the importance of considering the interest rates while allocating funds. He suggested that a committee be formed to study the current interest rates and propose recommendations.

Mr. Khan concluded his remarks by emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach to address the country's financial challenges. He encouraged the members to contribute their ideas and suggestions for a better future.
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

80th March 1958

1821

Proposal (Appeal)

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the current lack of resources for education in our community. Despite the efforts we have made in the past, the needs of our students continue to grow. With the recent increase in tuition fees and the rising cost of educational materials, many students are finding it increasingly difficult to continue their studies.

I would like to propose that we consider establishing a fund or scholarship program to support the academic success of our students. This could be achieved through various means, such as donations from local businesses, grants from government or non-governmental organizations, or even through fundraising events.

Such a program would not only benefit the students themselves but would also strengthen our community as a whole. By investing in the education of our youth, we are ensuring a brighter future for all.

I hope that you will consider this proposal and take the necessary steps to make it a reality.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Cheers,

Mixed economy

Mrs. K. R. W.,

As I understand it, my孩子们, we are facing a serious economic situation. Inflation has been rising steadily, and it seems that we are due for another recession soon. We must take action to stabilize the economy and ensure that our children have a good future.

In this regard, I propose that we encourage local businesses to increase their investments in the education sector. By providing scholarships and other forms of support, we can help our students achieve their full potential and contribute to the growth of our economy.

I believe that this proposal is not only feasible but also essential for the well-being of our community. I urge you to consider it and take the necessary steps to make it a reality.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
1822 30th March 1958 Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

(Commutation Act) (2) commutation of a deficiency in the amount of the grant. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the sum of money which has been paid out under this Act is in fact sufficient to cover the deficiency.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the Commutation Act should be amended to provide for the payment of an additional sum of money to cover the deficiency, in addition to the sum of money already paid out under the Act.

(Signed) (Income) (Revenue Commissioner) (Note: The above letter is addressed to the Commissioner of Income Tax.)
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

30th March 1933

Sir,

I am writing to inform you of the further demands that we wish to make on your department. These demands are a direct result of the current financial situation and the need for additional funding to support our ongoing projects.

We understand the constraints under which you operate, but we believe that our requests are justifiable and in the interest of the community. We would appreciate it if you could consider these demands and provide appropriate funding.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

---

Confirmation not received
1924 30th March 1958 Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

Representational approach (Representation)

Rehabilitation Fund

Landlord

Shri (Mr.) D.S. Mehrotra (in Hindi)

Emotional approach (Partial realism)

Sentimental approach (Bilateral Agreement)

Objectable (Violent)

Document

The document discusses further demands for grants and includes various perspectives from different individuals, reflecting a representative approach to the matter. The mentions of rehabilitation, fund, landlord, and emotional, sentimental approaches point towards a detailed examination of the issues at hand. The discussion also touches upon objectable and violent methods, indicating a broader scope of considerations in the context.
Discussion on Further Demands for 30th March 1968

(To meet in October 1948 is something vitally different from meeting in August 1947)

Lapse (Independence Act)
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

80th March 1938

The session opened with a discussion on further demands for grants.

The speaker began by stating the need for additional funds to support various projects and initiatives. He highlighted the importance of investing in education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. The speaker emphasized the necessity of improving educational facilities, ensuring access to quality healthcare services, and enhancing the country's infrastructure to support economic growth.

He further discussed the impact of previous grants on various sectors and how additional funding would enable the implementation of more comprehensive and effective strategies. The speaker acknowledged the challenges faced by the government and encouraged fellow members to contribute towards finding innovative solutions.

The discussion continued with contributions from other members, each presenting their perspectives and proposals for allocation of funds. The speaker concluded by reiterating the need for continued collaboration and support from all stakeholders to address the pressing needs of the nation.

End
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

Financial position

Amid these demands, the government's financial position is of utmost importance. The government's financial aspects include budgetary allocations, financial management, and economic policies. Bilateral agreements and reduction activities are crucial in managing the financial resources effectively.

National development

The focus on national development is evident in the discussions. Efforts are being made to enhance the country's economic growth and improve the living standards of the people. National development projects, including infrastructure and education, are key areas of investment.

Role

In the context of national development, the role of various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and international organizations, is crucial. Effective collaboration and strategic planning are necessary to achieve the set targets.
Discussion on Further Demands for 80th March 1958

Grants

Compliment

Charged item

Address

Public meeting

Hard words break no bones

Feudalism

Vestiges

Bloodless operation

Prime Minister

Moroad

Sahib

Judas

Iskander

Hussain

Saeed
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

1880 30th March 1958

The members of the Committee were informed that the Government had not yet made a decision on the demands for further grants presented by the Committee.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The Committee requested the Government to consider the demands for further grants.
2. The Committee suggested that the demands should be reviewed and presented to the government in a clearer and more concise manner.
3. The Committee recommended that the government should provide a timeframe for the consideration of the demands.

The Chairman thanked the members for their contributions and promised to take the necessary steps to ensure that the government considers the demands for further grants.

(Signature)

Chairman
Discussion on Further Demands for 30th March 1966

Grants

As representatives of the Indian People

Discussion on Further Demands for 30th March 1966

Grants

As representatives of the Indian People
1892 86th March 1958 Discussion on Further Demands for
Grants

Wor is Kora bha 

dh Sirsas ka Nii Ghum (Integration) Sui Khewad 
Liabilities) Kone Sirsas ke Ladi Ke (Gratuity) 
Wor Kone Khe Khel ki (Item) 
Wor Kone Khe Khel ki (Development purposes)

Wor is Kora bha deh Sirsas ka Nii Ghum (Integration) Sui Khewad 
Liabilities) Kone Sirsas ke Ladi Ke (Gratuity) 
Wor Kone Khe Khel ki (Item) 
Wor Kone Khe Khel ki (Development purposes)
Discussion on Further Demands for 80th March 1958

Grants

(Equality) (Rush and poor) (Discrimination) (Reasonable)

and fair value

Offer and acceptance

Agreements

Demands

Vote down

Plead

Kanye khe S.L.

Negotiate

Sincerely

Item

Vote

Who is who? (Construct a) (Construct a)

Who is he? (Construct a) (Construct a)
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

1884 80th March 1958

Discussion on Further Demands for Grants
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants
30th March 1968

مرکزی ریزم کسروالی آئے ہوئے نظام کام نام حراز از لی حکم (Laughter) کی کرکھا، موسیقی اور اساطیر کو تحریک کرتی ہے، جس کا جسم، دل اور بدن کو حراز کرتا ہے (Laughter).

رائے جوہان کا معاویہ عام کا حراز از لی وہ آئے ہوئے کسی معاویہ کو حراز از لی نہیں، لیکن وہ کسی اور اسم کے سبب کسی کی حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

یہاں جیسے کہ حراز از لی ماہر کا حراز از لی ہو، ہر کسی کے سبب اور کسی سبب کے سبب کسی کی حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

روایتی کتابوں میں ہر کسی کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

شکرے کی راز کسروالی، سردار رنجہ کی معاویہ عام کا حراز از لی وہ، سردار رنجہ کی معاویہ عام کا حراز از لی وہ.

**Services**

بھی اپنی حراز از لی کو حراز از لی، لیکن اس کی غورا نہیں، لیکن اس کا حراز از لی۔

**Legislative and Executive powers**

میں اس کے کہنا ہے کہ بنیاد میں اس کی سمجھائیں کہ ہر کسی کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

**Property**

یہاں کہ میں کہنا ہے کہ انسان کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

**Rehabilitation allowance**

یہاں کہ میں کہنا ہے کہ انسان کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

کسانی ہوسی کا بہت بہت بڑا سامنا کا ہے جس میں معاویہ عام کا حراز از لی ہے۔

**Previous Government**

میں کہنا ہے کہ انسان کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

**Legal Advice**

میں کہنا ہے کہ انسان کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔

**9th Schedule**

میں کہنا ہے کہ انسان کو حراز از لی کو حراز از لی نہیں۔
Mr Speaker I shall now put cut motions to vote

Payment of Compensation to the Nizam

Shri G Sreeramulu Sir I want my cut Motion to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 1 64 00 000

The Motion was negatived

Payment to H E H and Jagirdars

Shri M Buchan Sir I want my cut Motion to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 1 60 07 000

The Motion was negatived

Shri M Buchan Sir I demand a division

Division

Ayes—57

Noes—85

The Motion was negatived.
Payments to H C H and Jagirdars

Shri Amaprasad Gawande Mr Speaker Sir I want my cut
motion to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by
Rs 91,71,500
The Motion was negatived

Economy in Payment to the Narm

Shri VD Deshpande Mr Speaker Sir I want my cut
motion to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by
Rs 42,86,000
The Motion was negatived

Shri VD Deshpande I demand Division of the House

The House Divided

Ayes—57 Noes—85

The motion was negatived

Payment of Conditional Grants

Shri A Ray Reddy Mr Speaker I want my cut Motion
to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is
That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by
Rs 8,48,000
The Motion was negatived

Economy in Payments to Jagirdars

Shri VD Deshpande Mr Speaker, Sir I want my cut
motion to be put to vote.
Mr Speaker The question is

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100 000

The Motion was negatived

Advisability of Continuation of Payment to H E H the Nizam and Jagirdars

Shri Ankush Rao Ghave Mr Speaker Sir I want my cut motion to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100

The motion was negatived

Interim Payment to Jagirdars

Shri K Venkatrama Rao Mr Speaker Sir I want my cut motion to be put to vote

Mr Speaker The question is

That the grant under Demand No 58 be reduced by Rs 100

The Motion was negatived

Mr Speaker I shall now put the Demands to vote

The question is

That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,48 000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of Demand No 58—Miscellaneous—Mahal e-Sharat (Conditional Grants) The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker The question is

That a sum not exceeding Rs 42 86 000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day
Discussion on Further Demands for Grants

30th March 1958

of March 1954 in respect of Demand No 58—Miscellaneous—Payment to H E H. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker The question is

That a sum not exceeding Rs 118,28,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges which will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st day of March 1954 in respect of Demand No 58—Miscellaneous—Payment to Jagirdars. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker I shall now take the supplementary demands.

The question is

That a further sum not exceeding Rs 84,00,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges coming in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1955 in respect of Supplementary Demand No 58—Miscellaneous—Payments to Jagirdars. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker The question is

That a further sum not exceeding Rs 42,86,000 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges coming in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958 in respect of supplementary Demand No 58—Miscellaneous—Payment to H E H. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock on 31st March, 1958.