HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
Official Report

PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS

CONTINUES

Business of the House

Consideration of the Resolution on the Public Debt Act 1944
Central Act XVIII of 1944

Business of the House

The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Councils (Second Amendment) Bill 1948

The Hyderabad Tenancy Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1935—clause by clause reading—not concluded

Vote—In this part a star (*) on the beginning of the Speech denotes conclusion not resolved.

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THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday the 29th December, 1953

The House met at Half Past Nine of the Clock

[ MR SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR ]

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(SECOND PART)

10 30 a.m

Business of the House

Smt Masuma Begum (Shalibanda) Mr Speaker Su may I propose that the Question hour be dispensed with for the next few days? Instead of this answers can be tabled.

Shri Anees Ali Gumane (Pulbhani) Question hour should be continued. The issue is th. To expose the Government of their official question hour is very necessary.

Mr Speaker Not for ever

Shri Anees Ali Gumane These things are going on for ever.

Mr Speaker I shall look into the matter.

Mr Speaker I shall look into it. I can't force the Mini to give answers because under the rules it is left to his choice. Any how I shall try.
Consideration of the Resolution on the Public Debt Act, 1944—Central Act XVIII of 1944

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to item No 3 of the Agenda Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar

The resolution has been referred to the Finance Committee. We are now discussing the resolution proposed by the Committee. The Committee has proposed certain amendments to the Public Debt Act. The amendments are aimed at improving the supervision and management of the public debt. The amendments include provisions for better transparency and accountability in the management of public debt. The Committee has also recommended measures to ensure that the public debt is managed in a manner that is consistent with the national economic goals. The amendments are expected to enhance the overall effectiveness of the Public Debt Act and contribute to the sustainable management of public debt.
Consideration of the Resolution on Public Debt Act 1944
Central Act XVIII of 1944

If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in Articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly.
29th Dec 1943
Consideration of the Resolution on Public Debt Act 1944
Central Act XVIII of 1944

It shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House of the Legislature of that State.

Now therefore this House hereby resolves in pursuance of Article 252 of the Constitution of India that the matters dealt with in the Act referred to shall be regulated in the State of Hyderabad by Act of Parliament in so far as Government securities issued by the State Government and the management of the public debt of the State Government are concerned being matters falling within the scope of Entry 43 of the State List namely Public Debt of the State.

As for the matters relating to the Constitution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Hyderabad, the provisions of the Act shall apply thereto.

Passing Act of Parliament

Ms. Rasheed, Speaker (Passed by a voice vote)
It is lawful for Parliament to pass an Act.
बी के कोर्टकर विषयमें हृदाताद सट्टा वैग को कुछ नक्सल नहीं होना। अब तो हृदाताद सट्टा वैग को रिश्ता वैग के तहत होगा है। अब हृदाताद सट्टा वैग ही हृदात यह नहीं है जो किसी भी उपयोगी वैग के तहत होगा है। इसलिए फिर सेवा करने वाले रिश्ता वैग नहीं है। तत्काल रिश्ता वैग की पूँजी नियुक्ति के संबंध में यह नहीं है कि हस्ताक्षर किए गए तत्काल रिश्ता वैग के साथ ही रिश्ता वैग के तारीख पर यह नहीं है।
Consideration of the Resolution on Public Debt Act 1944—
Central Act XVIII of 1944

29th Dec 1953

Mr Speake The Question is

Whereas the Public Debt Act 1944 (Central Act XVIII of 1944) contains provisions relating to Government securities issued by the Central and Part A States Governments and for the management by the Reserve Bank of India of the Public Debt of Central and Part A States Governments

And whereas in order to avoid inconvenience to the public, it is deemed desirable that the laws and regulations relating to Government securities should be uniform as far as possible throughout India

And whereas it is considered desirable that the Reserve Bank of India may be entrusted with the management of the securities issued by the State Government on or after the 1st April 1953

Now therefore this House hereby resolves in pursuance of Article 252 of the Constitution of India that the matters dealt within the Act to be regulated in the State of Hyderabad by Act of Parliament in so far as Government securities issued by the State Government and the management of public debt of the State Government are concerned being matters falling within the scope of Entry 43 of the State List namely Public Debt of the State

The motion was adopted
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Move

Rgh of Purcha e

Serii is i samseko hou lo. thii mahl li

Serii kei l samhe undi la. mir kahat.

Ber liko in liko hon horka la. Serii kei wok hou lo sori hore kei. serii kei. serii kei sori kei. serii kei. serii kei sori kei.
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agrarian Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees (Second Amendment) Bill 1953

The M u n i c i p al Self G o v e r n m e n t a n d Laboratory Hou sing (S t a t e a n d M u n i c i p a l) I o c o d e t H y d e r a b a d Mun ipal and Town Commi tt e e s (Seco nd Amendmen t) Bill 1953

M S p e a 1 6 b l a n d o d u ced

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agrarian Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

भी अनुशासन व धा (राज) — न यत्र राज्य न म र ज अपम अर्थात निश्चित कहां

19 म लागा ह। वहाँ निष्क कबर से है कि (अंग्रेजी) अंग्रेजी व्यक्ति कर्ता के नियम है कि जिसको महानदी यहाँ है कणाज शेषाधार ५ के तहत क अंग्रेजी व्यक्ति जगीय धरीति चाहता है तो यह राज्य से "यादा अफ रिहा हो है अप तन ही जगीन धरीति सकता है किनी भी अंग्रेजी व्यक्ति के पास अक्षर विद्यमान है शरीर के "घासा जगीन न नही रहा कहाँ है उसका वहा भी जगीन धरीति चाहता है तो यह दरिया की जगीन भी पुराता जगीन निगराण अन्यके पास ड्यू मध्य धोरिहा से "यादा जगीन नही होनी चाहिए अर्थ हाजिर रहा है घर लाख से यदि वह जगीन धरीति माफी करता है तो कां लाख से पास रहने से कम नही वरनी बिंदी जो छापदी ही जानिए जैसा भी अपनी कहाँ है जहाँ लाख लाख बड़े परसाल कार्यवाहक करणा चाहिए है वह तो वही धिरी समिटी धोरिहा तब की जगीन रियायत कर समझता है और अगर यदि जगीन धरीति चाहता है तो यह अन्य फ्रेंची धोरिहा से "यादा जगीन नही सकता है यह वहाँ दरिया नही है जाप अगर लाख के नियम है धोरी फ्रेंची धोरिहा का तात्त्वक करते है और अगर नियम वह लाखी धोरिहा का तात्त्वक करते है अंग्रेजी व्यक्ति के लिए "घासा जगीन धरीति कार्यवाहक के लिए चाहिए है जहाँ जगीन रियायत म नही कर सकता है जापन यहा हो नाम है घर बीतने व्यक्ति का होरिहा तेरी दरी जापन न रहनी है बीतने चाहिए अन्य ही सब भी जगीन धरीति के जगीन धरीति नही कर सकता है लेफेंटनेट १४ और १८ के तहत कुछ अभिन्न काम करने चाहते जोकि मार्गर के बारे म है अगर तुझे तोषिक दरिया का वा दंबल करने के नियम वाले कुछ कर होता रहा है जिसका फायदा लग आने बढ़ाये जायेंगे

यह बुध गया कि यह जी ये विक लागा गया है यह धरानिंग नियम के माध्यम से पर लागा था रहा है असके तहत तो जी नीताना है किंकरिक्त क्लास पीमेंट (Middle class Peasantry) नेटें (Maina) कर्ता की फायदा भी जा रही है ती यह बुढ़ा रहा है कि लाख लाख से परसाल कार्यवाहक के लिए धोरी जापन फ्रेंची धोरिहा (Threet mea famly hold ng) तब जगीन रियायत कर सकता है अंग्रेजी व्यक्ति जगीन

P II—2
The Hyderabad Penancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

The Hyderabad Penancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953, provides for the amendment of the existing laws governing penancy and agricultural lands in the Hyderabad region. It aims to address issues related to land tenure and agricultural practices, ensuring fair compensation for landowners and tenants. The bill seeks to establish a more equitable system that promotes sustainable agricultural development while protecting the rights of landowners and tenants.
interest in the land upto fifteen times for dry lands or eight times for wet lands irrigated by wells and six times for wet lands irrigated by other sources, of the rent payable to him
29th Dec 1953

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

Bases for calculating the income from land include the purchase price of the land, the net income, and the average yield per acre. The purchase price is the cost at which the land was acquired. The net income is the difference between the gross income and the expenses incurred in cultivating the land. The average yield per acre is the average produce obtained from the land over a period of years.

The bill provides for the establishment of a Land Revenue Assessment Board to determine the fair value of land and for the fixing of a fair and reasonable rent for tenancy purposes. It also provides for the protection of tenants from arbitrary eviction and for the establishment of a Land Acquisition Authority to acquire land for public purposes.

The bill aims to provide a framework for the regulation of tenancy relations in the Hyderabad State and to promote agricultural development by ensuring fair compensation to landowners and farmers.
کر کاوابہ نے سے ہر 30 سے (1/2) بیوند (Pound)
اور سے 21 600 نائی محل کا انتورج (ہر 6نیٹ) بیوند
اور سے 37 بیس سال کا انتورج (8پن) بیوند گر کا تحت
کوئی (Convert) کرن دو (عسکر وسی پیلہ) گذیاں نیلے
فی اتنک ہکنیالو نک

کان سے 60 بیس نیلے (1) بیوند بعی ناہ نیلے (سالا)
سے 60 سے 21 بیس نیلے (6) بیوند بعی آدھا نیلے فی اتنک اپنے کا

نادرہ سے 21 بیس نیلے (6) بیوند بعی اک نیلے فی اتنک اپنے

جواب سے 60 بیس نیلے (48) بیوند
سے 60 بیس سے 37 بیس نیلے (35) بیوند بعی اک نیلے فی اتنک اپنے

ہائی سے 37 بیس نیلے (26) بیوند
سے 37 بیس بیس نیلے (6) بیوند بعی اک سالہ فی اتنک اپنے

گھونو سے 60 بیس نیلے (48) بیوند
سے 60 بیس بیس نیلے (6) بیوند بعی اک نیلے فی اتنک اپنے

استطلاع کے نابج سال کا انتورج کالا گاہ کے ہک فی اتنک اپنے اسکے

میں کا اشیاء

ارکی بعد میں آپکی سامنے دی رکھو کیا ہو رہا (Rates) (سال)
کلیہ ہوسکے ہی و ہو کا ہوسکہ ہیں میں نال بندواری حال کے اضافے رہنے

میں کا نیا نیمی

کاس سے 22 60 سے (1/2) روبیہ

سے 20 60 سے (3/2) روبیہ
سے 23 60 سے (2/3) روبیہ
سے 20 60 سے (1/2) روبیہ
سے 23 60 سے (2/3) روبیہ
سے 20 60 سے (1/2) روبیہ
سے 23 60 سے (2/3) روبیہ
سے 20 60 سے (1/2) روبیہ

سے 23 60 سے (2/3) روبیہ

ہنک کا روپے سے کچھ قسمی دیہی لکن جن کے بعد ایہ
ہنک کے روپے ہیں اسے جیل کا نیا (ہم) کا گا نیا
Groundnut is a crop that is grown in many parts of the world, including Pakistan. It is a hardy crop that can grow in a variety of soil types and climate conditions. The yield of groundnut is affected by several factors, including the quality of the seed, the soil type, the amount of rainfall, and the management practices used during the growing season.

The yield of groundnut can be increased by using improved varieties of seed, applying the right amount of fertilizer, and maintaining good soil health. In Pakistan, the yield of groundnut is typically around 1000 kg per hectare, but it can be as high as 3000 kg per hectare in well-managed fields.

Cost of cultivation includes the cost of land, labor, and inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation. The cost of cultivation can vary significantly depending on the location and the specific farming practices used. In Pakistan, the cost of cultivation for groundnut is typically around 30,000 to 40,000 rupees per hectare.

Mr. Speaker, does the hon. Member want to take more time?
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1953

First class black soil. Yield: rice 10 tons per hectare. Commodities: Rice, Urban and Rural. Instalments: Due of rent, arrears, etc. Expenditure: Rent, arrears, etc. Interest: 30 times of rent. 8 times of wet land. 15 times of the rent payable by him. A 3 property.

Thirty times the land revenue assessment for the dry lands or upto twenty times the land revenue assessment in the case of other lands.
Mr Speaker The hon Member may please try to finish his speech within five minutes

Thirty times the land revenue assessment for the dry lands or upto 20 times the land revenue assessment in the case of other lands

He should pay the interest

You will have to pay the land revenue

Mr Speaker The hon Member has taken more than 35 minutes
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

Shri Annapuska Rao Govande Mr Speaker Sir At the time of First Reading of this Bill you have told us that you will give as much time as we want when discussion on clause by clause is taken up. I would therefore request you not to curtail our discussion. After all we know what is going to happen. At least let us have our free voice here.

Mr Speaker But there is a limit to everything.

Shri Annapuska Rao Govande We are curtailing our speeches as far as we can.

On a deposit or recovery of the entire amount of the reasonable price being made the Tribunal shall issue a certificate to the protected tenant declaring him to be the purchaser of the land and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the sale as against the landholder and all persons interested therein and the Tribunal shall also direct that the reasonable price deposited or recovered shall be paid to the landholder.

Provided that if the application of the protected tenant relates to

I am sorry Sir.

Provided further that when the reasonable price fixed by the Tribunal is payable in installments the protected tenant shall in addition to the installments be liable for the payment of the land revenue due to the Government on the land till all the installments are paid.

If a protected tenant is permitted to pay the reasonable price in installments under the provisions of sub-section (5) interest at the rate of four percent per annum shall be payable by him in respect of the balance of the price due and if he commits default in respect of any installment the same may be recovered by the Government as arrears of land revenue.

P II--2
The crux of the problem is not so much the incidence of high rent or even the insecurity of tenure which no doubt adversely affect the productivity to a marked degree as it is the absence of feeling of ownership of land which alone would act as a strong incentive to sustained effort of the tenant. As any reform short of transferring the right of ownership to the tenant would not improve materially the yield of the land legislation to bring about the removal of tenancy and the payment of fair compensation may be introduced without further delay. It may be noted that retention of tenancy in any form in these days of agrarian unrest would be exploited by the unscrupulous political agitators to promote class hatred.
The potentialities of absentee landlordism are very well described by Carver.

He says that next to war, pestilence and famine the worst thing that can happen to a rural community is absentee landlordism than which there is nothing more calculated to the depletion of the fertility of the soil, agricultural inefficiency and all round misery.
Mr Speaker The Hon ble Member should keep up his promise.

Mr Deputey Speaker in the chair
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Amendment) Bill, 1953

(Constitution) - (Discrimination) - (Incorporate) - (Communal basis) -

Scheduled tribes -

Discipline that one can only be...

...
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

Where there is a will there is a way (Resolution)

Landlordism

Compensation

Social relations

Social basis
کرکد کی کو سے کر گئی ہیں مگر علاعہ
ہوئے 47 کے واقع ہے۔ نوجوان مسافات میں اسکول کم کریں کے لئے
پالماں احاطہ کا مانا جاتا ہے۔ لگن کا آس سبھی کو اسکول کو اس کو آمہ
کریں کے کی آمیزہ ہوگیی؟ 

میں بیان کرتا ہوں کہ ماں نے علم سائیں نے ایسے لئے ایسے
ہنردوں میں بنی بہت وہ نے نے اس میں بنی بہت وہ نے ایسے
کی اس کو کہنا ہے کہ گھما آس سبھی ہے۔۔

کرکے ہیں بل)i) کی عرصہ حمایت کے لئے کہیاں احاطہ کا حاصل
کریں پھر اس جو لوگوں نے دو یہ کہ
میں بیان کرتا ہوں کہ ماں نے علم سائیں نے ایسے
ہنردوں میں بنی بہت وہ نے اس میں بنی بہت وہ نے ایسے
کی اس کو کہنا ہے کہ گھما آس سبھی ہے۔۔

کرکے ہیں بل)i) کی عرصہ حمایت کے لئے کہیاں احاطہ کا حاصل
کریں پھر اس جو لوگوں نے دو یہ کہ
میں بیان کرتا ہوں کہ ماں نے علم سائیں نے ایسے
ہنردوں میں بنی بہت وہ نے اس میں بنی بہت وہ نے ایسے
کی اس کو کہنا ہے کہ گھما آس سبھی ہے۔۔
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

29th Dec 1953

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Serious problems observed in the implementation of the Technical and Compensation provisions of the Act. The current provisions do not address the needs of tenant farmers adequately. It is recommended that the government consider amending the Act to better protect tenant rights.

For improvement projects, adequate funds and resources are needed. The government should prioritize providing support to these projects to ensure their success.

Abdul Rehman, September 1953
Provided that where in the opinion of the Tribunal the reasonable price determined under this sub-section does not sufficiently recompense the landlord for the value of the improvements made by him such as sinking, well it shall be competent for the Tribunal after taking into account the value of the conclusion of the protected tenant towards the improvements if any to add to such further sum as it considers adequate to the price so determined.

(5) The protected tenant shall deposit with the Tribunal the amount of the price determined under sub-section (4)—

(a) in a lumpsum within the period fixed by the Tribunal, or

(b) in such instalments not exceeding sixteen and at such intervals during a period not exceeding eight years and on or before such dates as may be fixed by the Tribunal in each case.
The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

And in case the tenant wants instalments the Tribunal shall grant not less than five instalments in four years

And in case the tenant wants instalments the Tribunal shall grant not less than five instalments in four years
The Hyderabadd Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

September 29th, 1953

Kasturba to be restored to the position she held from 1952. The Governor, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, has appointed Miss Kasturba to the post of the Assam Government and has also appointed her as Minister of State for Education.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Hyderabad State on September 29th, 1953. The Bill seeks to amend the existing laws relating to tenancy and agricultural lands in the state. The primary objective of the Bill is to provide relief to tenant farmers by increasing their security of tenure and thereby improving their living standards.

The Bill provides for the abolition of the system of sharecropping and the introduction of a fixed rent system. It also provides for the establishment of a Tenancy Tribunal to settle disputes between landlords and tenants. Additionally, the Bill contains provisions for the protection of tenants from eviction without just cause.

In conclusion, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953 is a significant step towards the social and economic development of the state. It aims to provide a stable and secure environment for tenant farmers, thereby ensuring their well-being and prosperity.
The Hyderabad Tenants and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

Provided further that when the reasonable price fixed by the Tribunal is payable in instalments the protected tenant shall be in addition to the instalments be liable for the payment of the land revenue due to the Government on the land till all the instalments are paid.

مس نے اسکور حاسی کر کے رقم نام کی کر کے سین نے خط خرا بے ہن کے سی ملے سی ہند ضرور برام بنی اور برام دی ہوئی ہیں ہری کے کمرے کی دیور هوئی ہوئی اس کا کمرے ایسہ مانے ہے ہوئی اس کی سے اس کا کرد ہوئی "کور ہوئی" کر کے سی مانے ہے۔
Provided that if the application of the protected tenant relates to an inam, the Tribunal shall not issue such certificate unless previous sanction of Government has been obtained therefor.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Nine of the Clock on Wednesday, the 30th December 1953.