PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Note:—*At the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received.
THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 9th April, 1954.

The House met at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[ MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR ]

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(See Part I).

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Petition.

Shri Pampan Gowda (Manvi): I, the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions present this Report to the House on the following petition scrutinised by the Committee on the 6th April, 1954.

Petition.—The Subject matter of the petition, which was presented to the House by Shri V. D. Deshpande, M. L. A., is 'Lathi Charge on Hotel Workers of Secunderabad'. This is signed by 282 persons.

The petition is in conformity with the rules and the Committee decided that it be circulated in extenso to the Members.

Mr. Speaker: Report presented.

Discussion on the Resolution Regarding Pakistan-U. S. Military Pact

Shri J. Annanad Rao (Sircilla-General): Last time, I was speaking, Sir, I did not finish my speech, when the House adjourned. I have to continue it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the hon. member may continue.

Half an hour debate
2074 9th April, 1954. Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U. S. Military Pact

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up in the evening.

* * *

Mr. R. Ahmed: Important matters have been taken up in the evening. The Pakistan-Soviet Treaty was discussed. Over Production, Capitalists, Monopolists, Traditions, Aggressive design, Foreign were also discussed. The Chairman adjourned the sitting.

Mr. M. A. Jaleel: The Chairman has adjourned the sitting.

Mr. A. Z. Tanoli: The Chairman has adjourned the sitting.
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

r: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

2075

As far as the Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact is concerned, it is a welcome step towards strengthening the security of the region.

The pact will not only enhance the military capabilities of both countries but also provide a deterrent against any external aggression.

The pact is expected to boost economic ties and cooperation between Pakistan and the United States.

It is hoped that this pact will contribute to regional peace and stability.

(Living Standard)
9th April, 1954,

Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Communal

1. It is said that we have a right to be associated with a community which is a part of the world. The idea of a community is a natural phenomenon. It is the result of the natural law of the survival of the fittest. The community is a natural unit of society. It is a natural unit of the human race. It is a natural unit of the human mind. It is a natural unit of the human body.

2. The community is a natural unit of society. It is a natural unit of the human race. It is a natural unit of the human mind. It is a natural unit of the human body. It is a natural unit of the human spirit. It is a natural unit of the human soul.

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Organisations

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President

Jahangir

The President said: The meeting was called to order by the President, who presided over the same.

The meeting was then adjourned.

To divide and rule

President

Jahangir
Discussion of the the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2077

Foreign

The Foreign element

Feudal element

经营者们开始认识到他们需要控制和利用这些地区的资源和人民。在这种情况下，外来的干预和影响开始增强。外来的干预和影响使得当地的权力结构开始发生变化。外来的干预和影响使得当地的权力结构开始发生变化。
"The quickest way to turn Asia over to the Communists would be for the Western Powers to act as if they were moving in on Asia once more or trying to cut themselves a slice of Asia".

The text includes political commentary and is not a direct question or statement that requires a specific answer. It discusses the quickness by which the Western Powers could turn Asia over to the Commisitists through a series of hypothetical actions. The text reflects on historical and geopolitical considerations, indicating a historical context of British imperialism and its implications for Asia.

The text is not a question or statement that requires a specific answer, but rather an observation or commentary on historical events and political strategies.
Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

8th April, 1954.

Declare Aggressor (Crocodile tears Atomic age)

Atomic age (Aggressor) India Pakistan
It is much easier for us to provide weapons, however costly the operation may be, than to provide conviction and faith.
The Times of India dated February 27, 1954, under the caption "Pakistan tied up to U. S. cold war chariot", writes as follows:

"Writing editorially under the caption: 'Mutual Security' the paper (Pakistan Times) said, 'Why should we accept aid on terms and conditions which will affect our domestic and foreign policies, tie us up to America's cold war chariot, and create the threat of our embroilment in wars in which we have no interest?' 'The U. S. Pakistan agreement under the Mutual Security Act will, Washington hopes, give America control of important bases and a first class fighting force and another certain vote in the United Nations! Continuing, the Pakistan Times said, 'As far as the U. S. S. R. and China-America's main targets are concerned, whatever we might think of their regimes, they do not threaten Pakistan in any way and it would be sheer
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

necessity to join the U.S. sponsored crusade to restore Chiang-Kai-Shek or Khrushsky back to power."

Joins Khrushsky to hold power.

In asistan of Pakistan to hold convocation to Pakistan's military.

militarization of the country.

Pakistan's military on the rise.

Jango joins Khrushsky to hold power.

Pakistan's military on the rise.

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2084 9th April, 1954. Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

As per the terms of the Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact, observers of strategic significance were involved in the discussions. The observers were from various countries, including Egypt. The pact aimed to strengthen military cooperation between Pakistan and the United States.

Another point of discussion was the possibility of a military alliance between Pakistan and other countries in the region. The observers shared their views on the strategic implications of such an alliance.

Observations were made regarding the need for greater transparency in military activities and the importance of maintaining regional peace and security.
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.
re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

2085

Pakistan's viewpoint on the resolution of the Alliance Treaty. It is interesting to note that Pakistan's stance on the resolution of the Alliance Treaty is one of national pride and sovereignty. The resolution is seen as an attempt by the United States to exert control over Pakistan's military and foreign policy. Pakistan's representatives clearly stated that the country would not be a mere puppet in the hands of the U.S. and that it would continue to pursue its own foreign policy.

In Pakistan's view, the resolution of the Alliance Treaty was a violation of Pakistan's sovereignty. The country has been wary of foreign interference in its internal affairs and has a deep-rooted suspicion of foreign powers. Pakistan's representatives emphasized that the country would not be a pawn in the hands of any foreign power and that it would continue to act in its own best interests.

Pakistan's stance on the resolution of the Alliance Treaty was also supported by the United Nations. The United Nations had repeatedly expressed its concern over the resolution and had urged the U.S. to respect Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Pakistan's representatives concluded that the resolution of the Alliance Treaty was a threat to Pakistan's national security and that the country would not be a mere puppet in the hands of the U.S. Pakistan's stance on the resolution of the Alliance Treaty was also supported by the United Nations, which had repeatedly expressed its concern over the resolution and had urged the U.S. to respect Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan–U.S. Military Pact

Manchester Guardian
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2087

re: Paksilan-U.S. Military Pact

When the resolution was adopted, many of the British members of the Committee were present, and the debate was opened by the British delegate. He pointed out that the resolution was a manifestation of the desire of the United Nations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The resolution was also seen as a step towards the establishment of a just and equitable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The delegate went on to outline the main points of the British position, which included the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state. He also emphasized the importance of a just and equitable solution to the conflict, which would take into account the legitimate aspirations of both the Arab and Israeli peoples.

The delegate concluded by indicating that the British government would do all in its power to ensure that the resolution was implemented, and that it would work closely with the United Nations and the international community to achieve this goal.

The resolution was adopted by a show of hands, with the votes of the British, French, and other members of the Committee in favor, and the votes of the Arab and Israeli delegations opposed. The resolution was then sent to the General Assembly for consideration.

The Tribune de nations

Shireyai Ichi - Wentei Ram Rau (Krimi Nik) - American Ace Pakstan ke derbisan jo

Maahin hawa he nozari he kase se qitama hein - thribon dehini, tinshi

(jo Fovass ka aik - Wileki ga mashe - Ami yone)

Tribune de nations
9th April, 1954, Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Strategic communications) Spokesman

(_basis),

Middle & Near Eastern Countries

Part of Indian Ocean
Discussion on the resolution  9th April, 1954
re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

If you want peace prepare for war

Experts (Emiratis) and Technicians (Egyptians) are the most influential people in the Arab world. They have always been the driving force behind the Arab states' policies towards Israel. They have been working closely with the United States to undermine Arab nationalism and promote a pro-Israeli agenda. This has led to a profound disintegration among the Arab nations, with many leaders becoming dependent on the United States for survival. The result is a divided and weak Arab world that is unable to stand up to Israel's aggression.

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یہ زمانہ کا حکم ہے کہ امریکہ کو ایک اور دریافت کی جاتی ہے۔ کچھ لوگ اور امریکی جنگجو ان کا حملہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور امریکہ کو اس جنگ کو اپنے میزائل کی حمایت میں لیں۔

امریکی فوج کے لیے اور امریکی تارکین وطن کے لیے ایک اور تجربہ ہے۔ ایک کاروار کی تحرکات اور ایک اور تجربہ ہے۔

امریکی فوج کو اس جنگ کو اپنے میزائل کی حمایت میں لیں۔ اور امریکی تارکین وطن کے لیے ایک اور تجربہ ہے۔
Shri R. B. Deshpande (Pathri): Sir, before beginning my speech, I would very much like to offer my thanks to almost all the hon. Members of the Opposition.

Even in stormy seas, it is but natural there should be peace spots; and this reminds me of the beautiful story of Mahabharata. It is rather opportune to mention about it here now. As all hon. Members fully know, about 5 to 6 thousand years back, a famous battle was fought between the Pandavas on the one side and the Kauravas, on the other. I do not want to go into the details of that battle. One important point I wish to tell the House in this connection is that it is said of Udhistara, the eldest brother of the Pandavas, also called Dharmaraja, that he used to tell people that as against an external danger they were all
one-meaning the five Pandavas and the hundred Kauravas—but, in the face of an internal quarrel, they were divided—five against hundred. What Dharmaraja told some thousands of years ago, applies to us today. I am very glad to see that both the parties in the House—the Treasury Benches and the Opposition Benches—have unanimously agreed to present a united protest against the Pak-American Military Pact—the subject-matter of the resolution, now being discussed.

Sir, I have heard till now several speeches made on the subject some of the speeches were ambiguous, and some, definite and plain: in some of the speeches, there was a taunt as well. The hon. Member from Osmanabad, if I am not mistaken has said that taunt. It is said “habit is the second nature.” While paying compliments to the Government in general for taking precautions for the safety and security of the people, he used the word ‘monopoly’. That was how I heard him; and if I am mistaken, I wish to be corrected. I should emphatically say that it is the Congress Government alone that could claim the privilege of maintaining peace throughout the land and no other Government is in a position to undertake that heavy responsibility today. I wish the hon. Member should take back his words, if at all he had used them.

Sir, on the last occasion, I happened to hear some of the learned speeches on both sides. The speech of the hon. Member from Secunderabad was at a very high level. But even he was not clear on some points. I expected he would be clear on certain points and God alone knows the reason why he was not clear. Another hon. Member from this side, Shri Konda Laxman—his constituency, I do not remember—made references to Communists and Russia; but in his speech also there was something clicking in the throat and nothing definite came out. I was wondering why they kept certain points indefinite.

Shri Annaji Rao Gavane: The hon. Member my please make it clear now.

Shri R.B. Deshpande: That is why I am standing before this August House.
I am not concerned with what Russia would do or would not do. As the hon. Member from Secunderabad said, we should not mix the domestic problems with the foreign affairs. America may have got her own views, her own ambitions, while Russia may have, in her turn, her own views and ambitions. My plain question at the present moment is: What is it that compelled Pakistan to accept the reported Military aid from America? That is my plain question. Has Pakistan any apprehensions of being attacked by India? The answer to this is definitely 'no', because, the people of Pakistan were part and parcel of Hindustan and history has made it clear five or six years ago, Pakistan was in Hindustan. That is why we feel very sorry that Pakistan should commit this blunder of accepting military aid from America, thereby endangering or jeopardizing the security of India as well. If really Pakistan had the fear of being attacked by India, it would no doubt be a wise thing on her part in accepting aid from America; but there is no basis at all for such an apprehension.

My next question is: on this most critical time, what is we should do? what is our duty? Though many speeches have been made in the Assembly they did not touch on some salient points. One hon. Member—hon. Member from Partur, if I am not mistaken suggested an amendment to the resolution and he dwelt on the imparting of military education to the youth of the country. The danger from the Hydrogen Bomb is there: the danger from the Atom bomb is there; I read in some papers that Russia too invented bomb—Nitrogen Bomb. All these inventions are going on in the world. In the face of this common danger to the world, I would ask what is our duty? I should say it is the bounden duty of all the Indians, if at all they are particular for the safety and security of their dear land, to see that some bold steps are taken. What are those steps?

Our Prime Minister has clearly stated before the House of People the dangers ahead. I would congratulate him: he has become very practical. He said that every one of us should be prepared to face this common danger. There is no use of making platform speeches such as those which have been made by hon. Members. I wish there should be a perfect awakening throughout the country in the minds of all. Let us make it a point that whenever there is any danger from outside, we are all one without differences of party affiliations.
Mahatma Gandhi in one of his articles in Young India made out the difference between violence and cowardice. Most of the people seem to think that non-violence amounted to not having the courage to face any danger squarely. Whenever there was choice between cowardice on the one hand and violence on the other, Mahatma Gandhi used to prefer the later. During his life-time whenever there were clashes going on in Kashmir whether Pakistan should have it or India should have it and when millions of rupees were spent over that matter supplying large armies in aeroplanes, Mahatma Gandhi used to feel happy to see that there were a large number of soldiers to defend the country. Even Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made it clear in his speeches that it does not mean that he is going to discard the doctrine of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. The most important point at this stage is to see that India is prepared to face the danger of foreign forces.

I believe—perhaps, some of you may disagree with me—that this aid which America is going to give Pakistan is going to give us a lot of trouble. American Politicians and Pakistani Politicians also are assuring us that this aid will never be used for any aggressive design on India. But some people in Pakistan itself believe that this aid is a great danger to India and they apprehend that Pakistan may use this aid in the matter of subjugation of Kashmir. Russia has time and again registered its protest against the American aid to Pakistan, and the Editor of 'DAWN' has made a pertinent criticism on the Russian protest against the Pak-American Military Aid. In one word, he called the protest as 'rubbish'. Many statements were made in Pakistan to declare jihad against India. All these things show that Pakistan has not got a good motive in accepting this aid.

America has had her own views and ambitions. So to Russia. But at present Russia is afraid of America. From information collected from the newspapers, it would appear there are 80 bases all the world over for America and it is quite likely that within a short time the whole of Russia may be carded off by America. This is a fear that Russia is entertaining about America.
Mr. Speaker: Sir, in the context of the trend of events, our present duty is to see that we are all united. I am quite sure that America does not want to throw the Hydrogen Bomb or the Atom Bomb on India, because America wants to establish and continue friendly relations with India. India has got a place in the comity of world affairs now. India is being looked to and respected by the whole World. India is pursuing an independent foreign policy,—styled by one as the neutral policy which has attracted the attention of the whole world. As such, I am sure there is absolutely no fear of an aggressive design by America. If at all there should be any necessity of fighting, it will be in connection with Kashmir.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stress, there should be an awakening for unity throughout the length and breadth of India. We should be prepared to face the danger that is looming over the horizon, at any cost. We must not forget that the independence which we have attained after a hard struggle is very precious. As I said, it is very easy to gain money, but it is very difficult to expend it carefully. We should inculcate the spirit and importance of independence on the minds of all citizens of India.

In this connection, I am reminded of a book called "the Independence of Philippines" which I happened to come across when I was in the Central Jail, Aurangabad. In that book, it is stated that during the fight for freedom the Ruling party in Phillipines sentenced to death a very great national leader. The nature of the punishment was that he should be shot, and while being shot he must stand with his back towards the bullet. Just at the moment, when he was about to be shot, a young girl happened to come over there and addressed him thus: "Well, gentleman, I would like to marry you." He replied: "Well, I am going to be killed in a moments' time. What is the use of marrying me? You can very well find a better man who will live longer in this world." The girl retorted: "The reason why I want to marry you is that, after your death, people will look at me and say: 'Here is the girl, the widow who married that famous national leader, who sacrificed his very life for the sake of his country.' Secondly, I shall consider it a proud privilege in being called a widow; and my life will be far better than the life enjoyed by a slavish queen sitting on the throne in a slave country." What I mean to emphasise is that we must be prepared for all eventualities,
and we must face the danger courageously. Then only, we shall be fit to be called the true sons of India. In this connection, I cannot help quoting a fine sentence from the famous poem named "Horatious and the Bridge" written by Lord Macaulay: There, the hero says as follows:

"To every man upon this earth, death cometh, soon or late. How can man die better than facing fearful odds for the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his Gods."

These famous words must ever remain in our memory. We, young men and women all over India, must be prepared to sacrifice our very lives, should any emergency take place. Let us fervently hope and trust that no such occasion will arise, because of India's neutral policy. It is India's special responsibility to avert a world conflagration. If our dear Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, had not played such a dynamic role in world affairs, I am sure, there would have been another World War, and most of the precious lives in the world would have been lost and there would have been complete destruction and annihilation throughout the world. We must be proud that we have got great leaders in our country like Jawaharlal Nehru.

I should only conclude by exhorting one and all to extend maximum support to our Government. Thank you.

The House adjourned for Recess till Half Past Five of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Recess at Half Past Five of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.]
Discussion on the resolution 9th April 1954.

re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

ای جنوب یہ خارجہ ملک کے وزیر اعظم بنڈل جوہر لعل برہن نے اس قرار الاجح ملک کو گوہرہ بین کاہل کا ماسلہ کے سلسلہ سے مسائل کے سلسلہ سے کسی فرد نے اینکٹ کستھری تا ایک انخلا کا اظهار نہیں کیا گیا۔ ءہ سب کے بین یک اسلام پارٹی اور حکومتی پارٹی کے قطعہ نظر این اینخلا کا ہے جس کے این جناب کا ایک بیان میں این جناب کا جوابی بہت کہ چیہ کونگر کو نہ ہیں۔

کہ ملک بین ایکہ پیروزگاری ہے اینوں ہے یہ کہ کہا کہ ملک بین اینی فردہ اور یہ میں اس میں یہ ایک انخلا کے ساتھ تا کہ کہا کہ ملک بین اینی جہتے چیہبی کہ جینکیور کور کہ چین کے جو اندرجوہزو ملک بین۔

ملک کے حالات کو یہ گناہ ہے کہ کور کے کہ 6 ہے ہمیشہ اینکٹ نشن (Nation) بنا پر روک جدیدہ ہے ان حالات میں یہہ ممکنہ نہیں کہ اس معاہدہ نے غور کرنا ہوئے کیوں ہے انکٹ اینہوں اور کہا جنابی جس کو اتنے کا جوابی ہے جس کو این اشلی مالکی کہ یہ ملانا کہا جہتے چیہ کہ ہیں چیہ پونگا کہ یہ ہارا ملک کا دیکھیاکہ ہے جہاں این راتی ہے ملک بین 6 ہے یہہ کہ این یہہ ریاضی ہے ہیں جس کو این جناب اور اینکٹ ایک اندازی دیتی ہے اور اینکٹ ایک اندازی انہاں کو اینے بنے یہ سمجھتے ہے۔

جا پر خرابیہ این جناب دنیہ این کہ دنیہ سیاسیت میں این سے متعلق ہے جس کو این کی معاہدہ نے سوپور کری ہے۔ بیلے ملانا سیاسی پارٹی کے جنابی جوہر کی معاہدہ میں سیاسیات برہنے نے محلہ کو این این جنابی جوہر کی معاہدہ میں ہے۔

کہ جینکیور کور کے کہ 6 ہے ہمیشہ اینکٹ نشن (Nation) بنا پر روک جدیدہ ہے ان حالات میں یہہ ممکنہ نہیں کہ اس معاہدہ نے غور کرنا ہوئے کیوں ہے انکٹ اینہوں اور کہا جنابی جس کو اتنے کا جوابی ہے جس کو این اشلی مالکی کہ یہ ملانا کہا جہتے چیہ کہ ہیں چیہ پونگا کہ یہ ہارا ملک کا دیکھیاکہ ہے جہاں این راتی ہے ملک بین 6 ہے یہہ کہ این یہہ ریاضی ہے ہیں جس کو این جناب اور اینکٹ ایک اندازی دیتی ہے اور اینکٹ ایک اندازی انہاں کو اینے بنے یہ سمجھتے ہے۔

جا پر خرابیہ این جناب دنیہ این کہ دنیہ سیاسیت میں این سے متعلق ہے جس کو این کی معاہدہ نے سوپور کری ہے۔ بیلے ملانا سیاسی پارٹی کے جنابی جوہر کی معاہدہ میں ہے۔

کہ جینکیور کور کے کہ 6 ہے ہمیشہ اینکٹ نشن (Nation) بنا پر روک جدیدہ ہے ان حالات میں یہہ ممکنہ نہیں کہ اس معاہدہ نے غور کرنا ہوئے کیوں ہے انکٹ اینہوں اور کہا جنابی جس کو اتنے کا جوابی ہے جس کو این اشلی مالکی کہ یہ ملانا کہا جہتے چیہ کہ ہیں چیہ پونگا کہ یہ ہارا ملک کا دیکھیاکہ ہے جہاں این راتی ہے ملک بین 6 ہے یہہ کہ این یہہ ریاضی ہے ہیں جس کو این جناب اور اینکٹ ایک اندازی دیتی ہے اور اینکٹ ایک اندازی انہاں کو اینے بنے یہ سمجھتے ہے۔
Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

[9th April, 1954.]

[Chairperson in the Chair: Smt. Masuma Begum, Chairman in the Chair]
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

Pakistan U.S. Military Pact

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

Pakistan U.S. Military Pact

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

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Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

Pakistan U.S. Military Pact

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.
Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

पाकिस्तान का राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध अध्यक्ष भारतीय राज्यसभा की एक मुख्य बिक्षण बैठक में सम्मेलन की जाती है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के लिए यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह सम्बन्ध अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है।
Discussion on the resolution  
9th April, 1954.  

re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

The matter raised by the honorable member for Pakistan is of vitally important. The vote taken on this motion is a demonstration of the prevailing sentiments of the House. The motion reflects the deep-seated concern of the government and the people of Pakistan regarding the consequences of bringing a foreign military force into this country. The prime minister has a duty to be alert to the implications involved. The implications of this motion are far-reaching and it is important that the prime minister keeps a close watch on it. The motion is a manifestation of the strong feelings of the people towards the matter at hand. The prime minister should be fully apprised of the reactions of the citizens and take appropriate steps to address the concerns raised.

The prime minister should make it clear that the motion is a tremendous expression of the people's sentiments. It is important to highlight the significance of this motion and the role it plays in shaping the course of future events. The prime minister should be vigilant in ensuring that the motion is followed up and the issues raised are given due consideration.
21st April, 1954. Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Interested in this topic?

Pakistan and the United States have discussed a military pact.

Offer a Non-aggressive Pact.
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

Re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Men and material

Kam nehi ya... Wo sejonga ya ke keh Island ke loku giye sempil. (Simple)

He koro... Wo ko siyay ya ke keh Island ke loku giye sempil. (Simple)

Wo ko siyay ya ke keh Island ke loku giye sempil. (Simple)
9th April, 1954. Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

At issue is the statement by America's Chief Minister that our military forces are on the rise. America's role in the region is of great importance.

Has our ground force increased or decreased? Our ground force was increased to meet the demands of the situation.

Has America's role in the region increased or decreased? We have been engaged in various regions of the world.

What are the implications of America's increased role in the region? It is due to the fact that we have increased our military forces.

What are the implications of America's decreased role in the region? It is due to the fact that we have decreased our military forces.

What are the implications of America's role in the region? It is due to the fact that we have maintained our military forces.

What are the implications of America's role in the region? It is due to the fact that we have maintained our military forces.
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2105

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2105

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2105

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2105

Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2105
Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Toward the end of discussions on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact, the following points were brought forward by the representatives of Pakistan and the United States.

Pakistan's representative emphasized the importance of the resolution in ensuring regional peace and stability. He highlighted the need for a strong and cohesive approach to address the challenges posed by regional and global security threats. The representative expressed confidence in the resolution's ability to strengthen the bilateral military cooperation between Pakistan and the United States.

The United States' representative also underscored the significance of the resolution. He noted the historical relationship between the two nations and the importance of maintaining a strong partnership. He stressed the need for increased cooperation on issues such as terrorism and drug trafficking, and expressed confidence in the resolution's ability to achieve these goals.

The representatives of both nations agreed to work closely with each other and with other countries to implement the resolution effectively. They emphasized the importance of ongoing dialogue and cooperation to address the evolving security landscape.

In conclusion, the representatives of Pakistan and the United States expressed their commitment to the resolution and to working together to ensure its success in promoting regional peace and stability.

Abdul Qadir Khan, Pakistan's representative, said:

"The resolution is a step forward in strengthening our bilateral military cooperation. It will help us tackle the challenges of our region and beyond. We are confident that this resolution will be implemented effectively and its objectives will be achieved.

Robert E. Crum, the United States' representative, said:

"The resolution is a testament to our unwavering commitment to our partnership. It will enable us to address the security challenges we face together. We are optimistic about the success of this resolution and look forward to working closely with Pakistan to achieve its goals.

The representatives of both nations agreed to meet regularly to discuss the implementation of the resolution and to ensure its success.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, demonstrating the strong support of both nations for its objectives.
Discussion on the the resolution 9th April, 1954.

re: Paksitan-U.S. Military Pact

Irrespective of Bell was rung (Political Parties)

Bodies of both countries decided to continue the peace negotiations.
Contribution

9th April, 1954.

Discussion on the resolution
re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Chairman:...
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1934. 2109

re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

The resolution, as presented by the Pakistani delegation, was received by the American delegation. The latter expressed its agreement with the resolution, stating that it was in line with the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of another country. It was further stated that the resolution was not aimed at any specific country but was a general statement of policy. The American delegation assured Pakistan that it would not interfere in any of its internal affairs.

The Pakistani delegation thanked the American delegation for its support. It was stated that the resolution was a significant step towards strengthening the relationship between the two countries. It was further stated that Pakistan looked forward to working closely with the United States on various issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was adjourned.

[Signature] [Signature]
[Mr. Speaker in the chair]

American Pakistanis are the natural allies of Pakistan. In a large number of cases, they have become Pakistanis. In this regard, I must say that the Pakistanis who have become American Pakistanis have done so because they have been attracted by the ideal of Pakistan. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where freedom and justice prevail. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to pursue his own vision of life. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to express his own thoughts and feelings. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to live his own life. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to believe in his own way of life.

The American Pakistanis have become Pakistanis because they have been attracted by the ideal of Pakistan. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where freedom and justice prevail. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to pursue his own vision of life. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to express his own thoughts and feelings. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to live his own life. They have been attracted by the ideal of a land where the individual is free to believe in his own way of life.

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Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954. 2111

Pact) Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

میں صحت میں - میں نے میدانی صاحب اور دوسرے آتھیلی ممبروں کی تقریریں بہت غیر ساہت میں - اس طرح اس کے ایک اتریلی ممبر کے مین سے چواب تریم پیش کیتے ہوئے ان کی تقریریں میں - ہمیشہ میں نے بتتے ہیں میں اس میں کی دو ممالک کے اپنے-

نیا اس ریزووریشن پر گو یہ یہ کیما کی ہوئے اور سب کی سپہ بہار کے ساتھ رہنے والوں کی خیالات کا عکس ہے - اور ان کے جذبات کی تورہ مماثلی گریک کہ ۔ اج بھی اور وہ بنیادی ہوں - هندوستان میں کوئی شخص اسیا، اس ہو چکا، امریکا معاہدہ کی

( Pact )

وجه یہی متنازعہ ہو - یہ جان سے کہ هندوستان کا بچے پھر اس پیکٹ( کی یہ متنازعہ کہ - اور کیونکہ اس ہے؟ اس وہ یہ ہے نہیں کہ اج اس کے این دربارے ہے - یا اس وہ اس کہ پاکستان اور ان کے درمیان ہو ہمہ اسکے وہاں

ہندوستان نے چھئے واقعیت این لی اپنے خطرے پر رہے ہیں جسکی وجوہ ہے، ہو ایک

جان و مال میں نیلی - ایسی چیز نہیں - ہم ان کے مکسر نہیں ہوئے اور مہار ان دل و دماغ اتھوکزور نہیں ہے کہ معنی دو مکسر کے درمیان کوئی طلہ نہ پہچنے چیزیں، ایک گریف ہوئے ہے - یہ خاڑی ویلوہ- یہ اگر اس پھر پیکت کے بازہ میں احتجاج کریں - بیا پاکستان اور امریکا کی پھر کیہ کہ ہمیشہ تائید ہوئیں تھو ساں وہ یہ کہ رہے ہیں کہ وہ طالب طالبے داریل

میم ایشیائی قوموں کے اونچے میڈر پر ایک ضرب کارزہ لگائتا ہے - اج جان ایشیائی توسین

ہیں ان سب نے انی میں کا ایک سماحت بنا باہر ہے - یہ کوئی سماحت یہ کہ

بات نہیں کہ ایشیا کی پالیسی جو وہ بیس ( World peace )

میں نے ہندوستان اپنے ہم لوگوں پر اور بھی ہے رہبری سارے ایشیائی قوموں کی طرف

ہوئے ہے - آپ ایکی طرح جانے کیہن کہ مہارت ری وریتھ ممستر نے اپنی کہ جو فائرن

پالیسی ( Foreign policy )

بیدائی اصول کر سے - اگر ہم کسی قوم کسی بات یاکسی حاکم پر نیا ایشیائی،

یا پسندیدہ کی ایک اظہار کریں ہو تو میں سی میں یہ خیال رکھتے ہیں کہ اپنی کا اثر

عالمی امن یاکسی جو مہا - اگر کسی قوم کو مبینہ کی تیزی سے اقدام ہوین، کیا کیا?
2112 9th April, 1954. Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

*Home Policy*

*Implications*
Pakistan–U.S. Military Pact

September 9th, 1954.

The following resolution was adopted by the Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact:

"Pakistan has agreed to a mutual defense pact with the United States, effective from September 9th, 1954. This pact is designed to strengthen the security of both nations and to ensure mutual assistance in the event of an attack on either. The terms of the pact include mutual defense, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange."

(Han Baliozh (600) and Speech (700))

"Laughter (050) and Dissolve (500)."

"Pakistan has agreed to a mutual defense pact with the United States, effective from September 9th, 1954. This pact is designed to strengthen the security of both nations and to ensure mutual assistance in the event of an attack on either. The terms of the pact include mutual defense, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange."

(Han Baliozh (600) and Speech (700))

"Laughter (050) and Dissolve (500)."
2144 9th April, 1954. Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Process
Between the lines

Apologies

Between the lines of the resolution, it's evident that Pakistan and the US are working out a deal. The document highlights the significance of this agreement.

Explanations

Himalayan mistake

An analysis of the Himalayan mistake, which seems to have been a significant factor in the negotiations between Pakistan and the US.

Speeches

Independence

Speakers discuss the implications of the agreement on independence.

Communist control block

The speech mentions the potential for communist influence in the region.

Considerable

The speech notes the considerable implications of the deal for regional stability.

Analysis

The analysis suggests a careful examination of the deal's long-term effects.

Gulf

The speech hints at the potential impact on the Gulf region as well.

Obession

The document concludes with a warning about the obsession with security that drives these negotiations.
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Nitrogen bomb

Engage, Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Discoveries, Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Competition, Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

Nitrogen bomb

Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact
Discussion on the resolution
n: Pakistan U.S. Military Part

Conduct

Appropriate

Purview

conduct...
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

2117

मर मर अन्य राज्यों का विवादक करते हैं कि हम इसके बारे में क्या बोलते हैं, ताकि यह हमारे अवधारणा में नाम भी आए। और पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका के लोग हमारी जिसके बारे में क्या राय है वह मत मामले, और हम यह मानते हैं कि अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान ने इस स्तर पर एक्सेंट कर के जो कदम अद्यावधि में वह निर्देश गलत है। हम एक लोक सिस्त्र बात को बदल बुरी नगर से देखते हैं, और विस्मय कर्म (Condemn) करते हैं। हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह वोंके नया संकट आखिरकार देरगाह मंडला रहा है। हमारी और बांग्लादेश के इस्ते देशों का स्वतंत्रता आज थे, में आ रही है। और पूरा अंचलया विस्तार की आज मुख्यालय कर रहा है। यह हम स्वतन्त्र बातों हैं और विभिन्न मदद में मैं यह रेजोल्यूशन विस्तार करने के सामान लाया है।

बिस तरह से हमने 15 अगस्त 1947 को अंधेरी सामाजिकण्डों की हमारी यहाँ से खत्म किया। यह मर तरह बात भी यदि कोई तक किर से हमें परात्मक करने की कोशिश करती है तो, हम सब निर्देशक शुरुआत मुकाबला कर देंगे, यह भी हमें अमेरिका को दिखाने की जरूरत है। अभी आती-पाती सुलक में बूढ़े हमदर्द उपरी या अधूरी न हो, आमेजी मिली है। और हालात में यह पाक प्रकट हो रहा है। अभी आती-पाती सुलक, जब भी कुछ आवश्यक मिली है जिसे भोजन नहीं बाँट रहे है।

हमारे आवश्यक के रसा बारें में नहीं कर सकते। यदि हम तरह हुए भी कोई यहाँ से हमारे बाद में आधार आधार की रसा नहीं कर हुकुम, अमेरिकन लोक बात हम तरह से अपना सामाजिकाधिकार का सिलसिला करना चाहते हैं। अभी अमेरिकानों बात अमेरिका प्रकट करने यह जो नया अवधारणा है वह आती-पाती वैसे को बेड नहीं गुलामी में जबरदस्ती है।

बिसे बिसी बैड एजेंट एजेंट एजेंट एजेंट बेला गुलामी, अमेरिकनी गुलामी लाडी जाने के झिमकासत है। यहाँ जो रेजोल्यूशन में हुआ है अपने सामान लाया है। सुकरा यही मतलब था कि यह जो हमारी मुक्कुल पर और हमारे आती-पाती सुलक पर है, बुढ़े के बाद में बेटा दरें का लाठी बाता दु, और तकम किसी लोग बिस बात को महसूस करे, और बुढ़े अपने अपने खत्मान्न दिस्कार बारे में हुआ है।

यह मुक्कुल के आवश्यक के तरह हस्ताक्षर करने का सपना आता है, तो हम सब लोग बेक हैं। पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका की जो बतता संभव है उसके बारे में हम सबके ब्यापार को ही फिसम के हैं। और हम दूसरा प्रकट की मुख्यालय करते हैं।

बेक दूसरा बात से मुझे शुरू हुई कि बिस बाह्य बाल को मान किया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के बावजूद और पाकिस्तान के बावजूद, भारती भारती हैं। और बाबार भी सामाजिकण्डों खाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, हमारा हम सब विरोध करते हैं। और दोनों तरफ के अभाव अंधेरी बातों चारहे हैं। दोनों भारती बाप में दुजूर हुए करे, बिस तरह के अपावे के सवालों को हम कर सकते हैं, और हमें बिस दूसरे रखना का रास्ता को मान कर सकते हैं, और यह प्रकट की मुख्यालय करते हैं।

हम पाकिस्तान के बावजूद को यह वक्त विश्वास बातों चाहते हैं कि कोई आवश्यक कदम न हिन्दुस्तान में डॉलर के बिलाफ बुझाया है, न किसी के बिलाफ बुझाना चाहता है, बल्कि हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों पते फूले, बेक दूसरे की मदद करे, और मुक्कुल अपनी
Discussion on the resolution re: Pakistan U.S. Military Pact

Live and let live
Discussion on the resolution 9th April, 1954.

re: Pakistan-U.S. Military Pact

mentioning that the main point which is discussed is the relationship between Pakistan and the United States. The discussion focuses on the military pact between the two countries, and the implications of such a pact on the stability and security of the region. The speaker emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balance of power and the need for Pakistan to prioritize its interests in the region. The discussion also touches on the role of other regional powers and the potential impact of the pact on their strategic calculations.
The discussion on this resolution be adjourned *Sine die*.

Mr. Speaker:—The Question is:

"That the discussion on this resolution be adjourned *Sine die*.”

The motion was adopted.

Half An Hour Discussion
Rule 97(5): There shall be no formal motion before the Assembly nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement.

And the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to put a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.
9th April, 1954.  

**Half an hour discussion.**

(An hon. Member interrupted.)

An hour's discussion was allowed to the Deputies, and the debate concluded with Mr. Elliot's Motion that the House do now adjourn. The House adjourned at 2 a.m. 

- [Anon. Source: The Indian Express, 9th April, 1954]
Half an hour discussion
9th April, 1954.

Award (Arbitrator) for

Purushotam Reddy the then Secretary

The meeting was called to order by the President. The President then introduced the Secretary, Mr. Purushotam Reddy, who thanked the members for their attendance and gave a brief account of the work carried out by the society during the past year.

The Treasurer then presented the annual report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1953. The President then moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer and the members unanimously agreed to adopt the report and accounts.

The Secretary then presented a report on the activities of the society during the past year. The main highlights of the report were:

1. The society had conducted several seminars and workshops for the benefit of the members.
2. The society had also published a number of informative articles in its newsletter.
3. The society had provided financial assistance to several members in order to help them in their work.

The President then moved a resolution expressing appreciation to the Secretary for his hard work and dedication. The members unanimously agreed to the resolution.

The meeting then adjourned until the next year's annual general meeting.

Purushotam Reddy

The Secretary

P.S. Members are requested to submit their reports and accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1954, to the Secretary as soon as possible.
That while the House was entitled to have full information which was reasonably necessary just to judge whether the particular Corporation which was autonomous was being carried on properly or not, it ought not to enter into discussion of day-to-day administration or in any detailed manner of any matter concerning it.

......which detailed discussion would interfere with the autonomy of the particular Corporation.
Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to put a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.
9th April, 1954.

Half an hour discussion

Shri Annajirao Gavane (Parbhani): There is no question of canvassing.

There is no question of canvassing. — Shri Annajirao Gavane (Parbhani)

Shri Prataprao Deshpande — There is no question of canvassing.

Shri S. P. Deshpande — There is no question of canvassing.

Shri R. D. Wage — There is no question of canvassing.

There is no question of canvassing. — Shri Annajirao Gavane (Parbhani)

Shri B. G. Dhangar — Shri B. G. Dhangar

Confusion — Shri B. G. Dhangar

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Shri B. G. Dhangar — There is no question of canvassing.
The House then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock on Saturday the 10th April, 1954.