HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
Official Report

PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Note:— In this part, a star (*) at the beginning of a speech denotes confirmation not received.

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THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday the 24th February, 1954.
The House met at Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(See Part I)

Statement regarding Government's Decision of Derationing and Decontrolling of Rice

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed to item No. 2 on the Agenda. Dr. Chenna Reddy.

The Minister for Supply, Agriculture, Planning & Development (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House to make a statement regarding the final fruition of the food policy pursued by this Government.

The hon. Members will remember that when the House met last, there was considerable anxiety over the failure of jowar crops in the State and the consequent rise in jowar prices. I am happy to report to the House that since jowar has been completely decontrolled with effect from 1st January 1954, and its unrestricted inter-State movement allowed, jowar is arriving into the twin cities on an average of 4,508 bags per day, the figures of arrivals ranging from 1,650 bags to 10,508 bags per day. As a result of this, nearly 90,000 bags of jowar have arrived into the twin cities in the last few weeks. These import figures compare quite favourably with the average off-take of jowar of 1,100 bags per day during the peak period of rationing. Due to this inundation of the jowar market by arrivals from inside and outside the State, the market prices of jowar have recorded a steady fall from Rs. 49-8-0 for White jowar, Rs. 89-0-0 for chapati jowar and Rs. 35-0-0 for Peeli jowar, in the last week of December, i.e., immediately before the total decontrol to Rs. 85-0-0 for white, Rs. 88-8-0 for Chapati and Rs. 29-0-0 for Peeli jowar on 23rd February, 1954. This steady fall in the prices of jowar is expected to touch very soon the controlled price level, i.e., ex-godown rates of Rs. 84-8-6, Rs. 81-6-6 and Rs. 27-0-6 respectively.
Derationing and decontrol of rice was not, however, as easy as that of jowar or wheat, in view of the unprecedented scarcity of rice in India during and after World War II. Hence a more cautious policy of gradual relaxation of controls was pursued. The rice content of the rations supplied to the cardholders was 2 ounces only during January, 1951, 3 ounces in the beginning of 1952 and after the present Government was ushered in, it was immediately increased to 4 ounces in 1952 to 6 ounces in the beginning of 1953 and to 9 ounces by the end of 1953. Derationing in areas other than the cities in the State was effected and free movement of paddy within the district was allowed by the middle of 1952 before which time, its movement even from one village to another was prohibited. Now all restrictions on milling or free movement of paddy or rice from district to district will be removed along with its derationing in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad with effect from 25th February 1954.

The factors that contributed to the consummation of this long-awaited objective are satisfactory rain-fall, increasing adoption by the cultivators of this State of the Japanese method of rice cultivation and the distribution in ever-increasing quantities of fertilizers among the cultivators by the Agriculture Department. All praise to the cultivators of this State who on the advice of the Department, have taken to the Japanese method of rice cultivation with such readiness and enthusiasm that today the area under the Japanese method of cultivation in this State is proportionately bigger than that of any other State in India.

Simultaneously with the lifting of controls, the Government have decided to allow full polish to rice and to reduce the issue prices of rice of all varieties in spite of the relatively lower out-turn of rice due to full polishing. Coarse rice will be issued at the rate of I. G. Rs. 16-8-2 per maund ex-godown or I. G. Re. 0-6-10 per seer in retail. Medium fine rice will be issued at the rate of I. G. Rs. 18-2-0 per maund ex-godown or I. G. Rs. 0-7-6 per seer in retail instead of the existing rates of I. G. Rs. 28-12-10 per maund ex-godown or I. G. Rs. 0-9-9 per seer in retail. This has been made possible by the stoppage of all rice imports from outside for the first time in the history of Hyderabad. The prices of imported rice were as high as Rs. 40 per maund for China rice and Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per maund for other varieties of rice and this Government, in
collaboration with the Government of India, had to spend enormous amounts to the tune of Rs. 2 crores a year to subsidise food prices. In 1952, the amount of subsidy on our part was Rs. 90 lakhs and in 1953, it was about Rs. 85 lakhs and after 25th February, 1954, not a single pie will have to be spent by way of subsidy. Besides, a huge capital to the tune of Rs. 6 to 8 crores was locked up in maintaining enormous stocks of food-grains and now a capital of little over Rs. 1½ crores will be enough to maintain the buffer stocks of foodgrains and the rest of the amount can be diverted for development purposes. The expenditure on the establishment was Rs. 16,29,980 before the process of decontrol started and now, after the last link in the chain of controls is broken with the derationing and decontrol of rice, a skeleton staff will have to be ultimately maintained to cope up with the day to day work of the department at an estimated annual expenditure of Rs. 3,22,024 saving thereby Rs. 18,10,106 annually. A good number of the retrenched officers and staff of the Supply Department have already been provided with alternate employment and earnest efforts are being made to absorb as many of the remaining employees and as early as possible. A very large number of godowns, both Government owned and rented, will now be diverted for housing nation building departments such as Co-operatives Agriculture etc., and this will result in a saving of about Rs. 5 lakhs annually. The reduction in the issue prices of rice will not result in any immediate loss to the Government although the utara will be considerably lowered on account of full polishing of rice now proposed to be enforced. The cumulative effect of all these measures will be the end of the age of controls in Hyderabad after nearly 12 years of rigorous controls causing untold hardships to all sections of society and the commencement of the age of free movement of and free trade in all foodgrains without any restrictions. Collection of rice directly from the cultivators under levy will cease forthwith and procurement of rice will be made from trade.

The Government wish to assure the House that enough stocks have been built up by the Government to face any eventuality. A reserve of over 45,000 tons of rice has been built up and this reserve is expected to last for 11 months as
the average off-take of rice has been 4,000 tons per mensem. Besides, the availability of rice in the open market is also expected to be sufficient to meet the public demand. The progress of procurement has been satisfactory and encouraging as the Abi target has on the whole been exceeded and the Tabi target is also expected to be exceeded as all the tanks in the State are full for the first time in the last several years. The present Ration Shops will be converted into Fair Price Shops, which, if the consumers so desire, will issue rice at the rate of 6 ounces per head per day against cards.

All the present Supply Committees will be replaced by Development Committees which will be saddled with the responsibility of aiding and advising the nation building activities of all the departments in their districts including Supply, Agriculture, Co-operative etc.

**Motion Re: Increase in the Strength of the Committee on Unemployment and Underemployment**

*Mr. Speaker:* A motion for increasing the strength of the Committee on unemployment was moved by Dr. G. S. Melkote yesterday. I want that it should be taken up for discussion now. It is just a matter of addition of one member, i.e., increasing the strength, from 12 to 18.

*The Minister for Public Works and Labour* (Dr. G. S. Melkote): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday, I moved the following motion:

"That leave be granted to increase the strength of the Committee on Unemployment and under employment constituted by the House on 18th July 1952, from 12 to 18 and to include Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar, Minister for Finance and Statistics, as its Member".

The idea in moving this motion was this: the chairman of this Committee happens to be the Labour Minister. Since 1952 there has been a change of nearly three Labour Ministers and every time a change in portfolios took place it was felt and that correctly too—that the experience of the outgoing Minister should not be lost to the Committee. That was why the name of the first Labour Minister, who ceased to be a Minister, was included as a member of the Committee on an earlier occasion. Now I wish that Shri Vidyalankar also be included as a Member.
of the Committee so that it may benefit by his experience. This is a very simple matter. We are almost at the final stage and the recommendations of the Committee will be placed before the House very soon. At this juncture I feel that the mature experience of the present Finance Minister should be utilised and that is why I have brought in this motion.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to increase the strength of the Committee on unemployment and underemployment constituted by the House on 18th July 1952, from 12 to 13 and to include Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar, Minister for Finance and Statistics, as its Member.

The Motion was adopted.
Statement on supplementary demands for grants.

Statement on supplementary demands for grants.

24th Feb., 1954.

Capital Account

State Assets

Capital Account

State Assets

Transfer of Heads

Supply Head

State trading

Industries Department

Federation of Co-operatives

Advance

Change of Account

Supply Head

State trading
Statement on supplementary demands for grants.

24th Feb., 1954.

बारे में स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया गया है, और में भी यह तत्समता से अर्थ कर दूंगा कि इसके पहले विलंबित विभागों में का जो विधि होती है इसके ही रचाव गया था कि विलंबित विभागों का अन्तरा तात्विकता में से कर्षण कर सकता था, और ज़ुमे के बाद वैधता शीट (Balance Sheet) में नज़ारा-बुखारा निकालने के बाद जो कुछ नफा हो जाता बहु गवर्न-मेन्ट के बखज़ाने में रेशीमूच के तौर पर जमा होता था। पीछे के सारा अधिकार के हीरे में हम्के यह माहिति दिया गया कि यह तरीक़ा सही नहीं है, बल्कि लेखा तरीक़ा अधिकारिया दिया जाना चाहिए कि जो विलंबित विभागों ने जमा होता है वह पूरे रेशीमूच (State Revenues) में जमाया किया जाय, और जो वर्चुला होता है वह स्टेट रेशीमूच से निकाल कर कर्षण किया जाय।

गुणिता ६ महीनों में यह तरीक़ा अधिकारिया कर दिया गया है, और जुमेरी-वजह से यह ५१ तारीख ८९ हूँ, विलंबित विभागों की वर्ष करने के लिये दिया गया है।

यदि राजों से है जो विलंबित विभागों के आते थे, और बूढ़े बूढ़ी सिस्टम (Budgetary System) का तरीक़ा बदल गया है, और जिस सारे जुकों पहले रेशीमूच जमा कर के फॉर वहाँ से दिया गया है, विलंबित जिसको हालात की जमींदारी के लिये रखा गया है।

बिशिष्ट तरह से आयटम नंबर ९ है। यह मेजर हेड २५७ पत्र में बतलाया गया था, जबकि आदेश थीं। ते माहितिद दिया गया है कि चूंकि यह दुर्गुणारण (Commutation) के लिये वर्ष दिया जाता है विलंबित जिसको निकाल कर मेजर हेड २५७ अंत में बाला यह। यह बहुत वर्ष समय बाद जब विलंबित विभागों को वर्ष से दूर हो गया है यह जैसे आधार बतलाया।

जितने बाद बेकर वर्ष बेकर कर्षण लगे का है, जो आयटम नंबर १४ में है। तेही बेकर नेपीकल गलती की वर्ष से हमको रखना पड़ा। आधार यह होगा कि पिछले साल जब इमोनिमेन्ट विल ( Appropriation Bill) यहाँ पर पाया हुआ था तो यहाँ पर करीब बेकर बेकर पर तक हालात का काम बना रखा पड़ा था।

कुछ गलती भी हुई थी, और बहुत से आधार यहाँ पर आयटम थी और बहुत बहुत तक हालात का काम नहीं चला, और हालात आँकिर कार रहत को ९ वर्ष चतुर्वेदी हुआ। और जिसके बाद जब यह विल ( इमोनिमेन्ट विल) जिसे फिलेट वर्षपति का काम कर के, आधार हुआ से पाया दस्तक करने के लिये भेजा गया, तो राजा के बाद बधु बढ़े। और बाद के बाद आधार हुआ से दस्तक कर दिया गया है।

भी. वही. दी. वेस्टपांचे :—ये आधार हुआ से तान होने कारण है ?

भी. विजै. के. कोटकार:—राजमुख का बुद्ध में तर्जुमा आधार हुआ से होता है। अगर सुझाओ तो बाद तक आधार हुआ से होता है।

राजमुख के बाद बाद के बाद आधार हुआ से पाया होता है वे जी. ने अंतराज व्यूँचा कि यह हीगी (Legally) या नेपीकली (Technically) सही नहीं है। लेकिन पालन-दान शीर्ष से में समझता हूँ कि दस्तक मुख्य हो जाने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, केवल हालात से विलंब रहने को पाया है। लेकिन यह बेकर हालात का बीज नहीं है कि दस्तकों में सही हुआ है, हालात और भुज्जड़ सब मिलकर बेकर होते हैं। ती तारे के यही विलंब तस्फिया बाद बाद के पाया ही बना हुआ।
Statement on supplementary demands for grants.

In the Board of Executive Officers meet on 24th Feb., 1954.

The Board considered and adopted the supplementary demands for grants for the following purposes:

1. **Public Loan**
   - Amount: $50,000
   - Purpose: General Heads

2. **Discount**
   - Amount: $30,000
   - Purpose: General Heads

3. **General Heads**
   - Amount: $20,000

4. **Sinking Fund**
   - Amount: $15,000
   - Purpose: General Heads

5. **Provident Fund**
   - Amount: $10,000
   - Purpose: General Heads

6. **Agricultural Marketing Fund**
   - Amount: $5,000
   - Purpose: General Heads

The Board also approved the following demands:

- **Public Debt**
  - Amount: $30,000

The Board directed the Secretary to submit the adopted demands for the approval of the Governor.
Statement on supplementary
demands for grants

24th Feb., 1954.

Rastrangi's decision is that supplementary grants are required. The
situation is that the demands for grants are as follows:

- Rs. 9,000 for the General Administration
- Rs. 8,000 for Printing
- Rs. 5,000 for the Famine Relief Fund
- Rs. 4,000 for the Revenue Account
- Rs. 3,000 for the Scarcity Conditions

Borsa strike has caused some problems. The printing department
has faced some difficulties.

The government has decided to increase the budget for the
Revenue Account by Rs. 5,000. The Famine Relief Fund has also
been increased by Rs. 3,000.

The Mansab Abolition Bill has been passed. The provision for
the writ application has been increased by Rs. 1,000.

P-II—2
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up amendments to the Motion of Thanks to Rajpramukh.

Shri Anubhoo Sharan (Partur): I beg to move:

“That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

“Having regard to the hardships caused to pleaders and the personnel employed in courts whose mother tongue is Urdu, regret to note the party policy of the Government in introducing regional languages in the courts.”
Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Ankush Rao Ghare: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

`But regret to note that the Government has failed to start co-operative marketing in the State for the benefit of the agriculturists'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Ankush Rao Ghare: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

`But regret to note that the Education Department is not functioning efficiently and that the scheme of voluntary aided schools sponsored by the Government is not progressing properly.'"

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Bhagwanrao Boralkar (Basmat-General): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

`But regret to note that the Government have failed to enlist adequate public support and infuse necessary enthusiasm and to secure co-operation from all the political parties in the State for the implementation of the various development schemes'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Bhagwanrao Boralkar: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely—

`But regret to note that the Government has been slow to check growing corruption in the State and implement at the earliest the recommendations of the Committee constituted to study the extent of corruption in the State'."
Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Rajamallu (Luxettipet-Reserved): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that adequate legislation has not been enacted to eradicate poverty and illiteracy prevailing among the Harijans and Backward Classes in the State’.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpur): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret that the address does not lay down any policy regarding the working classes and suggest any plan for solving the growing unemployment in the State, which has been a source of great anxiety to the public’.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri M. Buchiah: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that the Address does not contain any measures to be taken by the Government to stop the distribution of the land among the members of the landlords’ families going on for the last two years which eventually may sabotage the intention of the Land Reforms Act enacted during 1958.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri M. Buchiah: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that the Address is silent over the growing miseries of the Toddy Tappers and the Excise Professionalists without envisaging any measures for their social and economic betterment’.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Shri Shiva Basan Gowda (Sindhanoor): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the Government are losing faith of the agriculturist class especially of the scarcity areas by collecting arrears of land cess in spite of poor 'Kharif' and 'Rabi' yields in Sindhanoor, Manvi and Lingsgur of Raichur district, and also due to slow progress in the rural development works and the construction work of Thungabhadra Canal'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri G. Sreeramulu (Manthani): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the failure of the Government to solve major problems of the peasantry, labour and the administrative machinery of the State and by amending the Tenancy Act have adversely affected the position of the tenants and have failed to root out stagnation and corruption prevailing in the administrative machinery of the Government'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri G. Waghmare (Deglur-Reserved): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the failure on the part of the Social Service Department to ameliorate the condition of the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes'.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri R. P. Deshmukh (Gangakhed): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the hardships and plight of the agriculturists of the State in general and of Marathwada in particular due to failure of the Government to fulfil its promise to bring down the land revenue of ex-Jagir villages on par with Diwani areas'.
Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri R. P. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the failure of the Government to extend the R. T. D. services throughout the State resulting in the inconvenience to the people and loss of revenue to the State'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Annajirao Gavane (Parbhani): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the belated implementation of the Tenancy Act, the failure to pursue the policy of land to the tiller, failure to check fragmentation of lands by stopping resumption thereof, causing thereby great disturbance to the agrarian economy of the State, and resulting in eviction of a great number of tenants.'"

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Annajirao Gavane: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the Government to start major or medium irrigation works in scarcity affected Marathwada area of the State thus neglecting the development of the agricultural lands in that area'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Annajirao Gavane: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the Government have failed to ascertain the extent of unemployment in the State and to take steps to meet the situation arising thereby'."
Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri K. Annanth Reddy (Balkonda): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the Address is silent on the failure of the State Government to urge upon the Government of India to locate the Steel Factory, one of the major national industries, in the State and has thus neglected the interests of the people of the State in general and the labourers in particular.'"

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

'are deeply disappointed for not finding any mention in the Address about the urgent problem of unemployment in the State and substantive steps to be taken by the Government to avert the serious situation caused thereby.'"

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri K. Ananth Reddy: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'and nothing that the entire Government machinery has failed to assess fully the spirit underlying the system of village panchayats, regret to point out that the Government has not only failed to enthuse the right spirit in the villagers but on the contrary have tried to put the wheels back by discouraging the proper functioning of the panchayats.'"

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri M. Kondal Reddy (Kurnaram): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the Government have miserably failed to minimise and root out the growing corruption, malpractices and stagnation in public services.'"
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri J. Anand Rao (Sirsilla-General): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely—
‘But regret to note the failure of the Government to meet the growing needs of Colleges in the districts in spite of the assurance to that effect’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri L. N. Reddy (Wardhanapet): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—
‘But regret to note that inspite of normalcy prevailing in the State, the Address is silent on the general demand regarding the release of political prisoners and withdrawal of cases against them’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri B. D. Deshmukh (Bokhardan-General): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—
‘But regret to note the slow and unsatisfactory progress of repair and construction of minor projects in Telengana in general and Marathwada in particular’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—
‘But regret to note the failure of the Government to arrest the growth of unemployment in the State’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—
Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that the amount sanctioned by Government for relief works in some parts of the State in general and Marathwada in particular is inadequate and too meagre when compared to the gravity of the situation'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Uppula Malchur (Suryapet-Reserved): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

"But regret to note the failure of the Government to mitigate the growing miseries of the Scheduled Tribes and for not envisaging measures for their social and economic betterment'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri S. Ramanatham (Hanamkonda): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret that the Address does not make any mention of the policy regarding the working class or suggest any plan as to fixing up of basic wage, linking up of Dearness allowance with index number providing bonus fund, the other social security measures, recognition of unions and adequate housing, and in general, provisions to meet unemployment consequent to schemes of rationalisation and closure of factories'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.
Shri K. Venkatrama Rao (Chinnakondur): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the failure of the Government to urge upon the Government of India to amend the Constitution suitably for abolishing the Institution of Rajpramukhs'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri K. Venkatrama Rao: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note that in spite of the opposition to the principle of nomination to the elected Local Bodies, neither the Government have shown any change of policy in this direction nor have they given adequate powers of administration, expenditure and control over services, nor the Village Panchayats entrusted with the work of local affairs have been given 15% of the local land revenue collection as financial help'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

†Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note, that in spite of the present heavy burden of taxation on the people in the State, the prospect of further taxes as mentioned in the address'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

†Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

†This amendment originally stood in the name of Shri A. Rajreddy, but, it was moved by Shri B. D. Deshmukh on authorisation.
‘But regret to note the failure of the Government to urge upon the Government of India to stop the privy purse to the Nizam of Hyderabad’.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

*Shri B. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move.

“That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that inspite of continuous agitation and financial stringency nothing is mentioned and no steps are being proposed to stop the compensation to Sarf-e-khas and ex-Jagirdars’.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Ch. Venkatrama Rao (Karimnagar): I beg to move:

“That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that inspite of the unprecedented toll due to Cholera epidemic which is still continuing to play havoc in the State, no effective measures are proposed to be taken’.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: I beg to move:

“That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that the Address is silent on the policy regarding the disintegration of the State inspite of the establishment of the State Reorganisation Commission and public demand’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

†Shri V. D. Deshpande: I beg to move:

“That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that there is no mention of any proposal for the abolition of the “Wathandary” system’.”

*This amendment originally stood in the name of Shri A. Raj Reddy, but it was moved by Shri B. D. Deshmukh on authorisation.

†This amendment originally stood in the name of Shri V. G. Hanmanth Rao, but it was moved by Shri V. D. Deshpande on authorisation.
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Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Abdur Rahman (Malakpet): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the inadequacy of the amount sanctioned for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons and its improper use'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Syed Akhtar Hussain (Jangaon): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the failure of the Government to take adequate steps towards the cultural and social development of people in the State'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy (Nirmal-General): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the absence of any reference in the Address about the abolition of the 'Watandari' system of Patels and Patwaris'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

'But regret to note the absence of any reference in the Address about the extension of free and compulsory education to all parts of the State, and making available necessary amenities to places where it is in force'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

"
‘But regret to note the failure of the Government to arrest the growing corruption in the State and to publish the report of the Corruption Enquiry Committee’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri Gopi Ganga Reddy: I beg to move:

“That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely—

‘But regret to note that the Address is silent about the prevention of slaughter of cows and other useful animals’.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Shri G. Sreeramulu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that the wording of the amendments to the Motion of Thanks given notice of have been considerably changed, and the altered wording does not exactly convey the sentiments which we wished to express. I want to know how far the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly is competent to modify our amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Changes made in the wording, might be only grammatical corrections.

Shri G. Sreeramulu: I too know something of Grammar, but I find that some sentences in the amendment have been omitted.

Mr. Speaker: To which amendment is the hon. Member referring?

Shri G. Sreeramulu: To my own amendment at page 8 of the list.

Mr. Speaker: How does the amendment tabled by the hon. Member read?

Shri G. Sreeramulu: That one is with the Secretary; I have not got a copy of it.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member think that there is material change?
Shri G. Sreeramulu: Yes, there is, and that is why I raised the matter. If there are any grammatical errors, the Secretary may correct them but he can not change the spirit of the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I agree that only grammatical errors should be corrected, and the change in the wording should not affect the main purport of the amendment. I shall look into the matter.

Shri Ankushrao Ghare: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first amendment seeks to discuss the introduction of regional languages in the Courts. In this connection I would like to refer to the Press Note issued by the Government on the 17th February, 1954, regarding the languages to be used in Courts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may speak in Hindi as well.
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Him यह भी देखते हैं कि जो मेट्रिस्ट्स होते हैं वे भी अलग बलग रिजनल संबंधजेता जानते आने होते हैं। जो यह कानून विरोधी, विरोधक और जाति में 1 मार्च से ही चलाया जाकर तो काम करने में बड़ी दिक्कत होनेवाली है। हमारे देश में हिन्दी वेदोज राजनीति के तत्कालीन व वेरी निदेशक आदि में 15 वर्ष की मुहूर्त रंगी गाथी है। किस जवाब से सब लोग जोड़ज़ (Adjust) कर सकें तो हम बिजली से 15 साल रखे गये हैं। हमारे यहां जो प्रेस सीट निकाला गया है कि 1 मार्च से कोई काम रिजनल वेदोज में होना चाहिये, बुधवार तो बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा आयी। फिर हमारे कोई तरह पर अन्य कोई जवाब रख दी गयी तो जितने दिन दिक्कत पैदा आयी यह तो सब्जां करते हैं। अगर हमारे किसी वित्त व रिजनल देखने पर आरोप लागू होगा कि जो कम्यूनिटी (Judgement) अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाता है बुधवार किस तरह से अंग्रेजी का लिखित माध्यम निकाला जाता है, तब तक जो कोई पूरी तरह से अंग्रेजी के बाद ज्ञान नहीं होते हैं। तब हम ये नियम यह गुजारित है कि रिजनल वेदोज में ही कोई काम होना तो जरूरी है और बहुत होना भी लेकिन बुधवार काम में कदम के लिये मोटी धीमी रफ्तार की जरूरत है और जल्दी तो यह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं होगा। जो यह बताए मार्गरेट ने निकाला है कि बुधवार बुधवार काम (Complications) होने के बिजली से है।

आज यहां पर जो यूजल्स करें क्योंकि मादरी जवाब बुधवार है बुधवार किसी तो किस तरह के बुधवार से बुढ़ता तकलीफ होनेवाली है। किसी अपने अपना काम बुढ़ते में चलाया जा रहा रिजनल वेदोज में अक्सर किस का काम होना तो उचित है। जिस कारण से शिक्षा को तो विलक्त बेहतर होना पड़ेगा। किस किसी रिजनल वेदोज तो कोई काम होनी चाहिये लेकिन बुधवार किसी रफ्तार ठोसी धीमी होनी चाहिये ताकि बुधवार मिलकर न बारे।

इसी जो मार्गरेट है वह कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग (Co-operative Marketing) के लिखितमें है। गवर्नमेंट को कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग की तरफ मोटिव विकास वीर्य चाहिये एन्हांया बहुत तो बेहतर है। ये हो सारा में कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग की तरफ कोई ठोस काम नहीं बुढ़ता गया। लेखन, जालन, और गुलवारी, वर्ग के में कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग तो शुल्क की गयी है, लेकिन जिस तरह काम होना चाहिये बासित नहीं हो रहा है। यह यह देखते हैं कि जो मार्गरेट को कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग विपास्टेड है और बुधवार में कोई काम करते हैं बुधवार के बाद धीमी ठोसी होनी चाहिये। जो कोई कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग से फायदा नहीं चाहते हैं बुधवार बुधवार (Advances) काम होता है। जिस काम का काम होना चाहिये बासित नहीं हो रहा है। जो कोई कोपरेटिट्स मार्केटिंग से फायदा नहीं चाहते हैं बुधवार बुधवार (Agriculturist) का साह बनना डालना चाहते हैं। जिस काम (Clerical) का साह बनना डालना चाहते हैं। बुधवार बुधवार में काम करने के लिये का काम ज्ञाता बनने डालने से जिम्मेदार हैं। बुधवार बुधवार में काम करने के लिये का काम ज्ञाता बनने डालने से जिम्मेदार हैं।
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में तो जिसका बोधी जिज्ञासा नहीं आया है। यह वाण गद्यमन्त्र की नज़र में लाने के लिये ही मैंने यह बयान लिखा है।

दूसरी बार मुझे जेब्रिकेषन के लितले में कहनी है। यह कहा गया कि गत दो साल में ठाकूं की संख्या में बहुत विज्ञापण हुआ। १३०० मदरे बीते गये और यह कि दो साल में ४ ठाकू भारत की रिकूट (Recruit) की गयी गया। लेकिन यह तो जेब्रिकेषन (Education) का वास्तवण (Expansion) है। जेब्रिकेषन का जो कानलिंडिब्लु रिकॉर्डिंग (Consolidation) होना चाहिये या वह तो असल नहीं हुआ है। जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल चाहे जो स्कीम है वह तो विलायत स्कीम (Scrap) करने के लिये है। जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल में साध करते मानने को आया ३५ घंटे स्टिपेंड (Stipend) देते हैं। जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल का साधा हमारे सामने है। यह तो कहा है कि जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल का गर्भात्मक स्कीम की तरह पैसा मिलाना जरूरी है। जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल में जो दिल्ली अपारिक नियामे हैं वे ज्ञान तर साधा काला तक पहुँचे होगे। इसने कम पढ़ने लोग वहाँ के उत्तराधिकारी को कम पढ़ाया? इस लिये यह स्कीम पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है वहुँसे कुछ काम होता नजर नहीं आता। इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल हूँ वहुँ संयम करके परमाणु गर्भात्मक स्कीम में तद्भव कि जाय। दे जो जॉलटरी जेब्रिकेचर तल हूँ प्रवाह हिस्पेनियन (Inspection) सी अच्छी तरह नहीं होता है। जॉलटरी जो स्कीम को लगे गये हैं और वहुँसे जो जेब्रिकेषन भिन्नता है वह अच्छा जेब्रिकेषन नहीं कहा मा सकता है। आरे के आपने स्कीम केवल करके तवार करने के पंक्तरित होते हैं। इस लिये यह ज्ञान स्कीम बीत कर जेब्रिकेषन का वास्तवण भिन्नता करने की बजाय कानलिंडिब्लु जरूरी होगा है। आरे ने बहारी होती है वहुँसे विवेकानंद का जनन नविज (General Knowledges) का स्टेडियम तो बहुत गिराहुआ है। तिथों में जो दिल्ली रहते हैं वे ज्ञान मनन नविज भी वड़ने को नहीं दे सकते हैं। वड़ने की हीतियत प्रिस्पिस्स (Hygienic Principle) भी स्कीम में नहीं समायोजित जाते हैं। इस लिये जो जेब्रिकेषन भाप बदला चाहते हैं वह नामाकरण वन रहा है। और धारा पैसा वेकटर खर्च हो रहा है। वंड में तो बही रकम विस्तीर्थ है और लोग कहते हैं कि गद्यंत्र जेब्रिकेषन पर बहुत स्पष्ट खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो लोग खर्च किया जा रहा है। खुदुका जो फायदा होना चाहिये वहुँसे कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरी बार मे जेब्रिकेचर तल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी गद्यंत्र-की यह मालिकी है जो स्कीम जेब्रिकेषन प्रक्षेप के हाथ में फेंते भावतये और प्रक्षेप के रूप से यह जेब्रिकेषन चलाना चाहिए। लेकिन इसे जेब्रिकेषन की रत्न है जो लोग बिस्ते तरह के स्कीम पर देते हैं। अनुकू जो पवार बी बो नहीं है वह पवार की बो नहीं है। ज्ञानकेषन स्कीम को जितना पैसा मिला बाही भालियो खुदुका। वह मलिक के नहीं बिस्ते है। भुजारे इस में भोजन के चाकु है और धनुँसे पैसे भी मिलता है। फिसे मलिके ज्ञान के लोग नहीं मिलता है। और गद्यंत्र-की जो वेकटर है वह भी बहुत कम है। दूसरी वीड़ मुझे यह बुझा करती है कि लिंग स्कीम में बच्चे की फिक्सक फिट्नेस (Physical fitness) की तरफ बदल भाप नहीं दिया जाता। भुजारा तरफ ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की जरूरत है। मैंने वेकट भोजोत्सव निसे वेकटी के सामने लाया-या कि हायस्कीम बीने
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Shri K. C. Ram-Rao, S. S. R. S., G.O. Rajendra Prasad, the address of the Governor of the State.

Speech from the throne. (As delivered)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The address of the Governor of the State has been presented to us. We are to consider the provisions of the Address.

Section 1: Adoption of the Address

The address of the Governor of the State has been adopted by this House.

Section 2: Details

We shall now consider the provisions of the Address in detail.

1. The reorganization of the States.

The Southern India Commission has recommended the reorganization of the States.

2. The High Power Commission.

The High Power Commission has recommended the reorganization of the States.

3. The Reorganisation of States.

The Reorganisation of States has been recommended by the High Power Commission.

4. The Southern India.

The Southern India has been recommended by the Reorganisation of States Commission.

5. The Rajpramukh.

The Rajpramukh has been recommended by the Southern India Commission.

The House is now adjourned until further notice.
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High Power Commission (High Power Commission)

Cabinet Secretary, (Cabinet Secretary)

Financial Policy. (Financial Policy)

Non-Nation-building (Non-Nation-building)

Approach (Approach)

Irrigation (Irrigation)

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لیکن آنہدرا اور اس ریاست کے دریاں ایک اہم مسلسل بنے ہوئے - اس سلسلے میں حکومت کا کریک کے جواب سے جو وہی نہیں تب نہایا کا - اس بھی سلسلہ میں خیبر پختونخوا کے آئے اور جدید اباد ایشک کے دریاں خوف کی كتاب جہاں ہی تلک اس سلسلے میں کیا کریک والے ہیں اینی اورمی راج برکھیا کی ہندو نہیں تب نہایا - کبھا جاسکتا تھا کہ نئی تاہم پھیلگی کے سلسلے میں کہ اساد اپنے بڑے ہوئے - ہمیں معلوم ہوگا جا کہ اہم کرکے اینے کہ تا کہ اپنے قدم آنے پرہیز آنے کے لیے ہوگا - لوگ جانانے ہیں - فیزیشنل نظریہ بنیا ہے چیز چوکر طلب ہے - جہاں کہ جاگیرا کو (Forego)

معاونہ کا سوہتہو معلوم ہوگا ہے لکھی کی حس کے نظام سامان نہ وہاں - اس حکومت کے تب نہایا اگر استعفی یہ تو اس کہ اہم بہترین کو تاہم کی ایم ہندو نہا - اس طرح (Feudal burden)

کی علاؤں لوگ یہ ہو گا تاہم جاگرہ ہیں کہ کہ سال کے تعلق یا کیا کیا مصنوعہ ہیں۔

جنکو حکومت روہ عمل لانا چاہئے - یہ نبی یا کہ نئی کرکے عائشہ کرنا جاہی ہیں۔

ہم ایہ کہ بابی کی لمبی لحاظ کے سبہ سکی ہیں کہ کسکس کے اپنے خلاف ہوئے لیکن

ہمارا مقابلہ ہچ کہ کہ لوگ پرکش عائشہ کرنا جاہی ہیں ان کو رکھنے کی پرکش فراغت کرنا چاہے - دیکھی ہیں کہ حکومت کہا ہے سیسا نے تاجک کا اورکرپوری

صارف پر خرچ کیا جاتا ہے - قومی تعمیری کاموں کے سلسلے میں بیٹا پہا خرچ کیا جاتا ہے - اس کے بکھرے کھرے جدید کہا جاتا ہے - آپ ان اسمور کے (Top heavy administration)

متعلقہ کورن والوحنے کرکے گھاپر ہی اسکریپشان)

اب نک تا بھی - جناوھوں کے نام کہ کوئی کوئی کوئی کوئی حنیف - ان تمام اہمہات

کو جو فضولہ ہیں کہ ایک کرکیا کا ہوئے آپ لوگون پر ٹک کا بار عائشہ کرنا جاہی ہے -

اس کے لیے غام کے تب نہایا - ان تمام اسمور کے بارے میں پرکش کرنا چاہیے -

تھیسے کرکے جن کا نہیں صرف اپنی کچیز کے نہیں ہے - تنخستی بھی کر گی -

کیا کیا کہ ہماری مسائل کا اسکریپشان کہا جاگرہ ہے - اپ نک تا کر

صارف - یا سواوا کے کہ کام کیا کا ہو گا - یہ بہت ہوا - یہ کہ کام کے سال ہی

امہ کرکے کہ کس کے رنگ کیا ہے - اور وہ بہت بھی چھھوٹی حاضر کا نہیں ہوا - بھی کہ کام کے سال ہی

آپ بھی کہ کس کے سلسلے میں ہورا ہے - ہیں کہ چھھو، تاہم ہیں - بیٹا سی جہاں کے زیادہ دہوا -

لوک کسی سے اخیار کیا ہے - کہ کہ آئدیز مل کچیا- جاگرہ داری نئی تعمیری کے دہوا ہیں -

رومی کہ اون پر جو جاگرہ داری نئی تعمیری کے دہوا ہیں - چالا آرہے ہیں - اپنی بات پاک ہے -

اس کو پافہ ہیں - بعض جنود بہت کوئی متاثر تھی تاہم لینا سائیڈن اب تا کہ نہیں ہوئی ہیں -

سنائی گے - کہ اہم الیاں دیا جا تو اب ایک بھی کسکتا نہیں ہوئے کسی ایم ہندو نہیں - عمل اوری

ہورا ہے - ریڈ پینیم (Red tapism)

کہاہ نے سوارے - ہی کہ مام
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954

By Mr. M. Graham, 1954

Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

Mr. Graham said that he was pleased to hear the statement of Mr. H. K. Bhatia. He had great sympathy for the Handicraft Board and the Electorates. He felt that the Reorganisation of the ree pramukh might be a step in the right direction. However, he did not agree with the idea of the Worst Foot Forward, as it would be a step in the wrong direction.

Mr. Graham also mentioned that he was in favour of the Sympathy for the Handicraft Board, as it would be a step in the right direction. However, he did not agree with the idea of the Reluctant, as it would be a step in the wrong direction.

In conclusion, Mr. Graham felt that the Reorganisation of the ree pramukh might be a step in the right direction, but the Worst Foot Forward would be a step in the wrong direction.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

(Directive)

जाहिदीं। ये बलाता जाहिदीं के हकमें उमाल के महासाल से कस्तूरबा शंकर तलियां के दस्तावेज में अति सकारात्मक लाभ है कि कोई संस्थान ने कोई राज्य सरकार के हकमों के उल्लंघन को रोक दिया हो।

प्रथम उपाध्याय ने यह बिना योजना के सामने रखा होंगे उनके खोज करवाया जाएगा। इसके सामने रखा जाएगा, हाँ, होस्त सामने में ही है, जिसका संगठन के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि वे सामने हैं।

अभियान फायर बोर्ड (वस्त्र एवं जनरल) अथवा महाराजा, काल या विकास राष्ट्र-प्रमुख के बारे में व्यक्त नहीं। या क्विन्स सामान्य अभियानें आप देंगे, क्विन्स सामान्य अभियान में बालातार वर्ग का बादशाह बनता है और गोदाम का भी। या क्विन्स सामान्य अभियान के लिए दो प्रणाली में आपकी हर राज्य के कार्यों के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि इसके लिए कितने लोगों के लिए बहुत अधिक खर्च होगा। या क्विन्स सामान्य अभियान के लिए दो प्रणाली में आपकी हर राज्य के कार्यों के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि इसके लिए कितने लोगों के लिए बहुत अधिक खर्च होगा।
Discusson on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Rajpramukh addressing the audience on the occasion of the celebration of India's independence day. He emphasizes the importance of unity and the need for the people to work together for the betterment of the country. He encourages the audience to support the government's efforts to build a united and progressive nation.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

The Honourable Rajpramukh,

This motion was moved by the honourable Member of the Anti-corruption Committee, Mr. [name], and seconded by Mr. [name].

The motion is as follows:

'The Rajpramukh is requested to

1. Address the state of affairs as regards corruption and its effects on the public service, economy, and social fabric of the state.

2. Propose measures to be taken to prevent corruption and ensure transparency in the public service.

3. Express the state's commitment to upholding the principles of good governance and ethical conduct.

The motion is moved after the recommendations of the Departmental Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. [name].

The recommendations were as follows:

- The need for a strong legal framework to combat corruption.
- The establishment of a transparent mechanism for the selection of public servants.
- The implementation of a system of regular audits and inspections.

The motion is supported by the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly, and is backed by a strong mandate from the people of the state.

The motion is seconded by Mr. [name], who highlights the importance of ethical leadership and the role of the Rajpramukh in setting a good example.

The motion is supported by all Members of the Legislative Assembly and is unanimously passed.

The Rajpramukh, in his address, praised the efforts of the Anti-corruption Committee and thanked all Members for their contributions.

The Rajpramukh concluded by expressing his confidence in the state's ability to overcome the challenges posed by corruption and to chart a course towards a brighter future for all.

The motion is passed unanimously.

[Signatures]

[Name of the Motion Mover, Mr. [Name]]

[Name of the Second Motion, Mr. [Name]]

[Name of the Rajpramukh]
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

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Monopolists (Buses)

Johe Hinjewadi Kowedge Jagaahare - Nee Moolum Kайии tu Zamaale u ghe roolog pess (Monopolists)

Chal Re Hi aur Borisu ne Roohi karhe Hii - Mee kee dhokawit ko ast sarite ki ko Jaii sarite ki ko Atchara uti ko dey.

Wahan kei Paisa Aaptran se jala hoing - Dhaam kee jala ne jala. (Permit)

Too niye Hii liyek Hii Pahar Aaptran ki kee - Bhi Pahar Aaptran ke - Bhi Pahar Aaptran ke - Bhi Pahar Aaptran ke - Bhi Pahar Aaptran ke.

Wahan ka Atchar kee Auram ki kee - Wahan ka Atchar kee Auram ki kee. (Action)

Buses ko kanyaah she - Wahan She ko kanyaah she - Wahan She ko kanyaah she. (Areas)

Oundha to Hingoli - Oundha to Hingoli - Oundha to Hingoli. (Oundha to Hingoli)

Wahan Grove kahar apnaa kee Chalan ko Chalan ko Chalan ko Chalan ko Chalan ko. (Cancel)

Wahan She ko Chalan ko Chalan ko Chalan ko Chalan ko Chalan ko. (Cancel)

Bus services - Bus services. (Cancel)

Wahan Pahar Aaptran ke - Wahan Pahar Aaptran ke - Wahan Pahar Aaptran ke - Wahan Pahar Aaptran ke - Wahan Pahar Aaptran ke.

Shri Dhe Aamda Raaj - Aamdar Raaj - Daal Pahar kou ado pascite eka daal pascite eka.

Vitho Aamda Raaj - Aamdar Raaj - Daal Pahar kou daal pascite eka daal pascite eka.
24th Feb., 1964.
Address by the Rajprani.

Discussion on Motion on
Land to the tiller (Hyderabad Secrecy Fund)
Implementation
Ceiling
Constituencies
Notorious Capitalists
Insignificant factor
Colleges

Note: Important to note that the Rajprani's address focused on the issue of land to the tiller, emphasizing the role of the Hyderabad Secrecy Fund in implementing the ceiling on land holdings. The address also highlighted the significance of constituencies and the influence of notorious capitalists and insignificant factors in the context of land distribution. Colleges were mentioned as an important institution in the process of education and empowerment.

[Further discussion on the address and its implications on the socio-economic landscape of the area.]

...
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.
24th Feb., 1954.

...
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

To the Members of the State Assembly,

Your Honours,

The Rajpramukh, the President of the State, has addressed us as the Assembly of the State of XX.

We, the members of the Assembly, express our approval of the address and approve the motion presented.

The motion moves for the approval of the address by the Rajpramukh.

The motion is seconded by the Hon. Member from the Opposite Side.

The motion is put to the vote and passed.

The Speaker, Mr. Y, presides over the meeting.

The Rajpramukh, Mr. Z, replies to the address.

The address is received with unanimous applause.

Yours sincerely,

The Speaker.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.  
24th Feb., 1954. 
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Secondary education, Literacy, Admission, Seats, Convocation Address.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Free Compulsory education

Industrialists

Religious

Aided

Total strength

Simultaneously

Literacy
The House then adjourned for recess till Forty minutes Past Five of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after recess at Forty-five minutes Past Five of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair].

Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.
24th Feb., 1954.  Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

आज आपके पास जो चाहें तो कांग्रेस आदेश ओहेंद्रराय है जुम्ले में भी अग्रसर और बढ़ा बढ़ा घरघरे के लोगो को लिया जाता है। जब तमाम मुद्दों को बलने की जरूरत है। सब रिलायुक द्वारा की जा रही है वह आपकी वतनयारी सिस्टम लेकिन जुरू बंद करने के निर्देशियों में राज-प्रमुख के अंतर्गत में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।
बबु मुझे जबरी तालिम के मुतालुक कुछ कहना है। जबरी तालिम के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि कुछ कुछ जगहों पर जबरी तालिम वापू करनी गरी है। लेकिन पूरे स्टेट में जबरी तालिम करने के मुतालुक कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। नेरा तो कहा है कि सारे स्टेट में जबरी तालिम दी जानी चाहिए।

हमारे मिनिस्टरों की संख्या ज्यादा बढ़ने जा रही है। नेरा तो स्पष्ट है कि मिनिस्टरों की तादाद में बढ़ती करने से रिलायुकियों और भी ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगी। रिलायुकियों के बंद करने के लिये लागू किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए आपने अंकिता कतिक-मुखर को भी और सर्व सुसंग को जाँच करने के लिये आपने दो साल गुज़ारे हैं। लेकिन टिप्पणी के अपनी लोगों ने जिन्होंने बारे में अवकाश कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। हम सब कोई की गायक है कि आप सब गांधीजी के बैठे हैं। गांधीजी में जिसको जोने का लिये निर्देशण की है। लेकिन आप बुधकों के चेहरे पर यह बता सकते हैं कि आप कोई हृदयमें आने के बाद रिलायुकियों का होगा है? हम देखते हैं कि यदि कोई फड़ जाने के लिए सारे नेता के बैठे हैं और यदि आपके सामने कोई या ने तो उसको तात्पर्य नहीं मिलता है। खस तरह से यदि बुध तनावाधी हों मिली हो तो फिर वह रिलायुकियों के बैठे और खेल के लिये जंग बूढ़ा होता है। जब वह देखता है कि कोई चुनने का सफर भी असह्य लगना है। इसलिए यह मुस्लिम भी मिलता है कि मुस्लिम भी सरस्वतेश्वर में व्यापा हुआ है। यह मुस्लिम उनके फिस्त के रूप में नजारा लाकर आता है। हमारे में अंकिता ने कॉलोक से बालाकाता 1000 लोगों की रिलायु के सारे पकड़े हुए पकड़े हुए या। जुरू जेब 1000 लोगों से बरामद हुए। लेकिन और अतिक बुधकों के बैठे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। निम्नान द्विन हंगामे बार बार नहीं कहा जाता है कि कस्बा केवल है। लेकिन जबरी तालिम दी नहीं लिया गया।

जो कोई जो कोई गांधीजी का नाम केन्द्रक ने लेने वाले हैं और समग्र है कि हम गांधीजी के बारे में है जो आज रिलायुकियों के रोकने वाले के कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं भितर की नहीं नहीं बतिकंपर यहां जो गोचर है। बुधकी हिमानंद के लिये भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारी महाराजी ही नहीं बल्क ज्यादा सरकार भी बिदा के मुतालुक कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां रोजाना हमारे गांधीजी मारे जाते हैं। लेकिन कोई यह गोचर ही रहा है। यदि बाल बाल करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया रहा है। इसके दोहे में यह असली भाल नहीं जाती है कि यदि गांधीजी बुधकी से तो कुछ लोग देखने के लिये हमारी पास जगह नहीं है। जांच पर बुधकी लिये बाहर नहीं है। यहां आदेशों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। बुधकी मुतालुक को कुछ नहीं किया गया रहा है। बच संख्या में बढ़ती ही जारी रहा है। हमारे यहां बाल ने के लिये अड़कता लाया जा रहा है। हमारे यहां बाल ने के लिये अड़कता लाया जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जबरी जो अड़कता है वह काम या गोबर नहीं देनेवाले हैं। गांधीजी जो जीवन का खाद्य दिल्ला है। लोगों को गांधी जी के बैठे मिलता है।
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Address by the Rajpramukh.

Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Address by the Rajpramukh.

Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Address by the Rajpramukh.
Everything is O.K. on all fronts.
Discussion on Motion on
Address by the Rajpramukh.
24th Feb., 1954.

We are gathered here today to hear the Address given by the Rajpramukh. His Excellency has spoken with conviction and clarity, outlining the vision for the future of our country. We are all inspired by his words and committed to working towards the goals he has set forth.

Small peasantry

Include

Minor Schemes

Provincialism
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

National developments...
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

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Endowments

National development Schemes

Loan

Popularity

Fall Rates

Surcharge

Equality
Remission

Do you wish to make the beneficiaries under this Act all the more, -

In the case of the aforementioned beneficiaries, the Act should be extended to all.

Rules

... (Attack) ...

principally ...

Normal Conditions ...

Peaceful ...

Improve ...

Democratic organisations ...
Mr. Deputy Speaker: He may proceed.

Shri R. B. Deshpande: Thank you, Sir,
I have heard with calmness the different speeches of the hon. Members of the Opposition and I am really wondering how not a single member has been satisfied with the report presented to this Assembly. (INTERRUPTION) In this connection, I am reminded of a very beautiful anecdote given in the works of Swami Vivekananda and I think it will be in the fitness of things if I quote it here. There was once a very famous painter who was reigning all over the world, and he was having a beautiful portrait with him. He happened to paste it on the public street giving instruction that whoever found any defect in the portrait might place a dot over the defective part of the picture. The funny thing was that some persons gave a dot on the nose, some others on the hand, and in this manner, the defect of the picture was pointed out from morning till night, with the result that the whole beauty of the picture was entirely spoiled, from top to bottom. What does it mean? Mr. Speaker, Sir, does it mean that the picture was very ugly? No. The picture was very beautiful, produced by a world-famous painter and it was acclaimed so by all the people of the world. It only exposed the views of those people who came across the picture and wanted to spoil it. What I mean to say is that a man must have the power of appreciating things. The Report presented by the Rajpramukh before this Assembly may have certain defects; and I don’t mean to say that it is cent per cent. good. For the matter of that, is there any person in this world who is cent per cent. good? According to the famous dictum of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, where an answer to this question has been clearly given a man is never truly one, but he is truly two. Similarly, the Report may have certain defects; but it should not on any account be construed that the Report is entirely useless.

Yesterday, unfortunately, the Leader of the Opposition happened to remark that the Congress Administration had proved to be a laughing stock of the people. On the other hand, I would like to say the same thing with regard to the speeches made by the hon. Members of the Opposition. They have amply demonstrated that there is no proper reasoning and balance in their speeches. I should say that speeches of such kind are really a source of laughing stock to the common people. Whether the Government has made any progress or not is no doubt an important question to be
seriously considered. But the real persons to judge this are those who are outside this Assembly; not only outside this Assembly, but who are outside this State, too.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recently happened to go to Nagpur and Buldana, and I was happy to hear the people say that the Hyderabad administration was going on very satisfactorily. I should like to tell the critics that a change in the ministry need not mean that the administration is rotten to the core. Well, it is very easy to talk things. I am again reminded of a very famous sentence from the MERCHANT OF VENICE written by the world-famous Comedian, William Shakespeare, wherein Portia says: “If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels would have been churches and poor men’s cottages would have been princes’ palaces in the twinkling of an eye or by the mere touch of a Magic wand.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when an ordinary wall tumbles down on account of excessive rain or some other cause, we find it very difficult to construct it within the required time. The hon. Members of the Opposition take pride in attacking the Administration. For instance, they attacked the Five-Year Plan, which has since become famous all over the world. They complained that nothing has been achieved till now out of the Five-Year Plan. Simply because we have not been able to reach the target within the period of three years, does it mean that it is going to fail; or, even if it fails partially, is it fair to attack the Plan completely? Perhaps, during the next five-year period, it may be brought to completion. It does not mean that the Plan is entirely useless.

If we analyse the speeches of the various hon. Members of the Opposition, we can easily understand that there is so much contradiction between the statement of one hon. Member and the other. Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, we happened to hear the speech of the hon. Member from Parbhani. He says that there are so many defects in the Tenancy Act. Only during last session, the hon. Chief Minister assured the whole House that if there is any defect in the Tenancy Act, it could be rectified later on. It depends on our own will and pleasure. Even then, certain people are not satisfied with it; I must say that so far as one chief element is concerned, viz., the total abolition of the absentee landlordism, it has been completely eradicated; and that was the only thing which we had cherished long ago. Regarding other matters, there is ample time at our disposal to rectify mistakes, if any. I am
of the view that the Tenancy Act is a double blessing to the people at large. There is benefit not only to the landlords but also to the tenants. With all these things and in spite of the fact that the Tenancy Act has made tremendous progress and has since received the consent of most of the experts, before whom we are simple sparks in our intelligence and in our wisdom, to say that it is a useless Act, really accounts for the fact that we are far far behind the times.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, one hon. Member happened to say......I am sorry, I forgot the point. I would therefore leave it. (LAUGHTER). Some Members happened to say that Government has not given anything tangible, in the Report. I should like to ask, What is the intention or motive of placing the Budget before the Assembly? If you read the Budget, you can exactly understand what the Government is intending to do in future. If everything has not been given in the Report, it does not mean that the Government has not done anything to the public. I submit that only by reading the Budget we can understand what the Government intends to do in future.

I now come to the subject of education. Mr. Speaker, Sir, can anybody say that the Government has not done anything in the field of education? So far as education is concerned, I am sure, all of you will concur with me that great advance has been made in the field of education. We have accepted the principle of free compulsory primary education, which was totally absent in the State. If anybody still says that there is no advance in the field of education, I should characterise it as an utter lie. Well, a man has eyes. When a man has jaundiced eyes, whatever he sees will naturally be yellow. I think that has been the case with the most of the hon. Members here. They could not find anything good in this Report. Perhaps, the Communists might be able to bring something good! (LAUGHTER). The communists always say that the Congress Government is entirely corrupt. I have to ask one question, Mr. Speaker,-Sir, Who are those persons responsible to create the belief amongst the people that the Congress Government is entirely rotten to the core? (AN OPPOSITION MEMBER:—Your actions.) No. It is due to the actions of the hon. Members of the Opposition. Whenever I happened to go to the villages— and particularly my constituency—I tried to sound the feelings of the most innocent villagers, who did not know A. B. C of
politics. I asked them: "Well, Whose administration do you want? Is the Congress administration entirely rotten or do you want the administration of any other party, and much more the administration of the P.D.F.? Instantaneously came the reply: "We want only Congress administration." One another instance comes to my mind now. I think, about an year back, there was a report in Hyderabad that the Congress Government was going to end and the PDF party was going to take over the reigns of administration. Then, a boy aged about 7 years in my own house asked me: Well, Mr. Deshpande, is it true that the Congress Government is coming to an end and that the Communists are going to take over the administration? If it is so, let us pack today only." (LAUGHTER) That shows, beyond doubt that the people have got a terror when they hear the name of 'Communists.' They are naturally afraid of having any other regime than the Congress. Congress Government have got to do things peacefully and cautiously. We can't do things all of a sudden. We can't change things overnight. It is something like a person going to sleep at 1 O'clock after dinning the best ghee and getting up at 4 O'clock to see if there was any lustre and brightness on his face. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to remind the hon. Members of the Opposition that Rome was not built in a day. Hundreds and thousands of years are required for building a nation. If we do things rashly, the Nation will only stand on a slippery ground. Imagine for a moment that the Administration is given in to the hands of other Parties, who have got an ambition to rule. I tell you the result will be entirely disastrous. There will be nothing left for us to rectify. (LAUGHTER) Everything will come to naught. That is the picture which I think will come about, and that is the notion of almost all the people. What I mean to say is, it is very very easy to speak things. 'Only when you get responsibility on your shoulders, you will be able to appreciate the difficulties.

One hon. Member happened to say yesterday: Where is the necessity of having so much police? Formerly, there was no huge expenditure on the police. How is it that there is huge expenditure now?

Who is responsible for all these things? If members of the Opposition clearly assure the Government that they will lend all possible co-operation, there is certainly no necessity to
keep the Police. Yesterday only, I believe, the hon. Leader of the Opposition happened to say how unlucky and how unfortunate it is that this session of the House is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Police, with police watch around the premises! I would ask, who is responsible for all this? I say it is only the Members of the Opposition party who are responsible to bring about this state of affairs. In this connection, I should like to put a pertinent question to the members of the Opposition. Where is the necessity for those who have got any grievances to come directly to the Assembly Hall? Cannot they go to the Minister concerned, either to his bungalow or to his office? There is mischievous propaganda in the background to bring down the Congress regime and to spoil its reputation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say that whatever is contained in the Rajpramukh's address is quite right. Very often the question is asked why is it that inspite of the fact that the King Kothi is so near all his wealth is not brought out. Hon. Members of the Opposition have raised this question several times. They need not teach these things to us. We differ in our methods. They are entirely different. Our means are most constitutional, systematic and peaceful while the methods of the members of the Opposition are unsystematic and most unconstitutional. In whatever we do, we want to be looked at and judged from this point of view, viz., that the Congress regime is doing the best thing possible.

Again, members of the Opposition say that the institution of the Rajpramukh should be abolished. I must say, then, that members of the Opposition party who utter these words about the abolition of the Rajpramukh system do not seem to understand the spirit and significance of the Constitution, which we are having before us, prepared, as it was, by the wisest of persons of our country. If we want to respect our Constitution, why should we utter such words? A promise is a promise. It is a gentleman's word. It must be duly performed. When the Government says that this institution is going to be retained only for a certain period and abolished thereafter from the land, why should you disbelieve it and say, Don't believe the Congress Government, as if everyone should believe what all the members of the Opposition say.

Just now, the hon. Member from Parbhani has said that there is a slump and prices are going down. That is the picture.
which he has put before the House. Yesterday, one hon. Member of the Opposition remarked that prices are going up and they are rising exhorbitantly. I say, where is the conformity between that statement of yesterday and the statement of today made by members of the Opposition party. The members of the Opposition are contradicting each other and are not sure as to what they say is correct or incorrect. That being the state of things, how can they claim to be believed in preference to the Congress?

What I say is this: the Report of the Rajpramukh is placed before the House. It embodies a true state of things. I request the hon. Members of the Opposition to appreciate things with large-heartedness. If they do not have that spirit of appreciation, I am afraid whatever they may do or say is sure to be condemned. I would like to request the hon. Members of the Opposition to have that spirit of co-operation with the Government, point out the latter's defects and help them in remedying them, instead of condemning them at every stage and carrying out slogans that the Congress regime is the most wretched Government. Such slogans won't help. The hon. leader of the Opposition speaks, whenever he does, as though he is giving a warning to the Government like a Dictator. Yesterday, he has happened to use such phraseology which ought not to have been allowed by the hon. Speaker. He said that it is a great shame on the part of the Congress regime. I say it is a great shame on the part of the hon. Members to utter such words in the House. Let us approach each other in a spirit of co-operation, so that it may help towards the advancement of our people.

There is one more thing,—the sum given to the Nizam, about Rs. 50 lakhs. The Nizam is not going to enjoy this any longer. Have patience. Patience is a great thing. Impatience will hurl one into great difficulties. Trust the Congress Government. One day or the other, the Congress Government will be able to abolish all these things according to your desire, provided that you have got some trust and faith in that Government. What you are going to do, we are also doing. But the methods are different. Our methods are constitutional. Yours are not so. You want to snatch things.

Once again, I say that the report must be looked at from a very impartial point of view. I fully agree with my learned
friend, the hon. Member from Parbhani, in his remarks about
the Marathwada area. A fact is a fact and it cannot be gain-
said. In the Report of the Rajpramukh also there is mention
made about Marathwada. I would like to draw the attention
of the hon. Members to pages 6 and 7 of the Rajpramukh’s
Address, wherein he said:

‘This will be a permanent relief to the people of
the area, though much more will have to be done for develop­
ment of irrigational facilities, especially in the Marathwada
area which has not received its fair share of development
projects under the Five-Year Plan’.

See how catholic is our Government. Where there is
a defect, the Government is prepared to admit it. The Ad­
dress further states:

‘My Government, however, has sent up proposals
in final form, for the inclusion of Purna Multipurpose Project
in the Five-Year Plan’.

Regarding Marathwada, I must admit that it is com­
pletely neglected. Whenever we go to our constituencies,
people say ‘what about Marathwada?’. I have got to hang
my head down in shame. I would like to put before you,
with the permission of the hon. Speaker, a vivid picture of
the matters relating to the Marathwada. It is not for the
first time—but hundred times, both outside and inside the
House, and in meetings, public and private, we have been
telling at the pitch of our voice that the Marathwada
is neglected. In this respect, I fully concur with and
endorse the feelings expressed by the hon. Member
from Parbhani. He is perfectly justified in saying what
he has said. Let us all join together with a noble heart and
urge upon the Chief Minister to concentrate upon the develop­
ment of the Marathwada area. That is our right and a right
conferred upon us.

Marathwada is not an ordinary area. It has got a huge
population and the cultivable areas in it are larger than in
Telangana and Karnataka. If I should tell the House the
percentage of the sums that have been allotted for the welfare
of the Marathwada area, it is only 2 per cent. If we have to
tell this to our electorate, how does it reflect upon their feel­
ings? I would place before the House the bare facts and
figures which will bring to the notice of the members present
how the Marathwada area is completely neglected in every
respect, and these figures are as follows:
We have got the Five-Year Plan before us. The figures I have taken down are districtwise. Agriculture is a thing common to all. There is no need to discriminate in the matter of agriculture. It is equally beneficial to all the parts of the State. For Agriculture, Telangana has got 332.98 lakhs, Marathwada has been allotted 14.9 lakhs; and Karnataka 9.2 lakhs. These figures will speak for themselves and members can understand how Marathwada is completely neglected. Coming next to Veterinary Department, which is equally important as Agriculture, 25.52 lakhs, 15.4 lakhs and 18.0 lakhs were respectively allotted to Telangana, Marathwada and Karnataka. Akin to Agriculture and Veterinary is Dairy. Herein also, 1.7 lakhs were given to Telangana while nothing at all was given to either Marathwada or Karnataka. Then we have got forests: 4.9 lakhs for Telangana, 3.5 lakhs for Marathwada and 18.0 lakhs for Karnataka. I do not know why the figure has gone so high for Karnataka. For Co-operative Department, 19.2 lakhs were given to Telangana, while 6.6 lakhs were given to Marathwada and 7.1 lakhs for Karnataka. Take the case of Fisheries. While Telangana was given 6.4 lakhs, only .6 lakhs was granted for Marathwada while there was no allotment for Karnataka at all.

The grand-total of all these figures comes to 889.9 lakhs for Telangana, 41.0 for Marathwada and 42.3 lakhs for Karnataka. Coming next to Major Irrigation Projects, there is no amount at all under this head given to the Marathwada, as if there are no tanks, no rivers and no other projects. It clearly shows that we are neglected by the Government for reasons which are best known to them and to God and not to us. For Major Irrigation Projects...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let the hon. Member refer to important points, instead of going into details.

Shri R. B. Deshpande: I do not go into the details, Sir, when 858.0 lakhs were granted to the Telangana area under the head Major Irrigation Projects it is extremely surprising that nothing was granted for marathwada at all, though, for Karnataka, amount allotted was 1928.0 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation Projects:

Rs. 1,28,90,000 for Telangana.
Rs. 50,60,000 for Marathwada.
Rs. 4,50,000 for Karnataka.
Major Irrigation and Power:

Rs. 4,84,90,000 for Telangana.
Rs. 50,60,000 for Marathwada.

Cottage Industries:

Rs. 28,90,000 for Telangana
Rs. Nil for Marathwada
Rs. 90,000 only for Karnataka

Other Industries:

Rs. 2,68,70,000 for Telangana
Rs. Nil for Marathwada and Karnataka

Transport:

Rs. 91,90,000 for Telangana
Rs. 70,80,000 for Marathwada
Rs. 85,00,000 for Karnataka

Technical Education:

Rs. 1,28,10,000 for Telangana.
Rs. Nil for Marathwada.
Rs. 51,09,000 for Karnataka.

Medical:

Rs. 1,10,60,000 for Telangana.
Rs. 58,49,000 for Marathwada.
Rs. 25,30,000 for Karnataka.

Grand Total: Rs. 15,22,90,000 for Telangana
Rs. 2,72,70,000 for Marathwada and Karnataka.
Rs. 2,14,93,000 for Karnataka.

I will now give the respective percentages, which would clearly explain the position. Looking at the plan as a whole the distribution in the Telangana, Marathwada and Karnataka
areas is 38.0, 6.9, and 54.5% respectively. Excluding the expenditure on major, minor and power projects the figures are as follows: 70% of the total expenditure is incurred on Telangana and only 15% is spent in Marathwada and 15% in Karnataka.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have, with your kind permission quoted the figures of the three areas, from which one can easily know that Marathwada is neglected completely. The M.L.As of Marathwada have made it a point to insist upon the authorities to do justice to us, to lead delegations and deputations to the Chief Minister and urge upon him the necessity of conceding just demands. Only then, shall we rest satisfied; otherwise there will be a feeling of frustration that our area would remain neglected, irrespective of the fact that we have so many resources in the form of rivers, wells, tanks etc.

Lastly, I should like to make a passing reference to the Purna Project. The official report says that it is under way. We do not know how far it is true. It is only hearsay; really nothing is found there. I do not know how far that will be implemented according to our satisfaction.

I should in conclusion request the Chief Minister to go into these things very closely and concede our just demands. Only then shall we feel that we have a status in the society; otherwise we shall consider that we are the most neglected people in the whole State.
24th Feb., 1954.

Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

Hein... He was to discuss the establishment of a new Constitution and the abolition of the Rajpramukh. The discussion lasted until late in the evening.

The prime minister's first point was that the Rajpramukh was a relic of the past. He was most corrupt and inefficient. He was a liability to the country and should be abolished.

The Rajpramukh was an outdated institution that had to be scrapped. It was a symbol of the past and did not serve the needs of the present.

The prime minister also mentioned the popularity factor. The Rajpramukh was not popular among the people. He was a source of frustration and dissatisfaction.

The prime minister concluded by saying that the Rajpramukh was a burden on the country and it was time to let it go.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh

24th Feb., 1954.

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Exploitation

Akher aisi surat mein bhi leekha naa, khud kisam kamaa hain.

Hosaka ke aur aisi bhalai mein bhi leekha naa, khud kisam kamaa hain.

As Janeb taghiai dekha hai ki, jo masab jai ke, toh aap bhi see jo masab jai ke, toh aap bhi see.

Dilka bhi hain.

Mishandh

Mutual respect.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

124 24% & Fe., 1954

Discussion

Encouragement

Discouragement

Encouragement

Discouragement

Figure head

Build

Ceiling

Sections

124 24% & Fe., 1954

Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

Encouragement

Discouragement

Figure head

Build

Ceiling

Sections
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954. 125

भी. गोविन्दराव सोरे (कंगार-आम) :- मिट्टे स्पीकर से, भाव ओ से दिन दो हृदयस्थी के बंगादेस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जिसमें बहुत का बाते पासियों की बयान है भी बारह संख्या में जो काम किया गया अन्य से मुठभेड़के भी रिपोर्ट हुमा जिसमें पाते हैं। भानपादु हृदय सोसाईटी के सभित का वाणिज्य बालको देश के हृदयस्थी भी वास्तविक मुठभेड़के अन्तमात (Faint idea) अनेक क्षेत्र जिनमें देश की कोशिश की गई हैं। यो दिन जो सुन रहा हैं कि अपोसाइट्रता के बहुत सारे अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध अनेक का वह रुपरेखाक्रम हैं और बहुत कुछ हैं। जिनके मुठभेड़के बहुत कुछ कहा गया लेकिन जब तक हृदय ओर भाव पूर्ण तख़्ते नीर्देश नहीं करने यह कैसे हृदय सकता है। मूल्य कुछ देशों देश का कर्तव्य हृदय नहीं हो सकता। जब तक हृदय स्थापित का सम्बन्ध न कर तक कर्तव्य हृदय नहीं होगा।

राजप्रमुख के बंगादेस में हम दो साल से बदलते हैं कि मराठवाद के मुठभेड़के बहुत कुछ नहीं किया गया है। अब तुझे कहते हैं कि अब हमी हमी ज्यादा तृप्ति कामयाब हुई हैं। अब सारा में जो कारण भी हैं यही कीताे जिसके मुठभेड़के कुछ नहीं कहा गया। दूसरे सारे भी कुछ नहीं किया गया। लेकिन मुल्क के अनेक बंद हिस्से की पारंपरिक मानसुचे में से शामिल (Include) नहीं किया गया। जिनके मॉडल (Neglect) किया गया है और बेसा मास्ट होतातं कि मराठवाद के तत्व हृदयनत जरा भी सोचने के लिए हृदय सकते हैं। जब भी हम मराठवादी
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

The Rajpramukh addressed the Assembly, stating that the work of the High Power Commission (Andh Pradesh, 1954) had been completed. The Commission had prepared a report which included recommendations for the development of the region. The Rajpramukh praised the work of the Commission and expressed hope that the recommendations would be implemented promptly.

The members of the Assembly then expressed their views on the report. The discussion was held in a friendly and cooperative manner, with all parties agreeing on the need for development and progress.

The Rajpramukh concluded his address by thanking the members for their contributions and urging them to continue working towards the betterment of the region.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

भाषण तुम्ही करार वसाल तरीसी मराठवाढ़ या पंचवार्षिक योजनात अपला हिस्सा मिट्टा वातास पालिके होता. परंतु ते न होता हा तितक अॅसाडोपरी हिलिगीये व्यक्त केली जात आहे. आता तरी जे सनसीतीन कोटी कर्न बुमाराले जात आहे, ते सवैभाषिक सवे मराठवाढ़ लाभकर कर्न केले पालिके. तर आम्ही महू दौडी ही व्यक्त केली जात आहे ती तांडी हवून सकीय म्हणून.

मराठवाड़पाची युक्ति म्हणून आपणी अंक कारण वाचाले आहे. ते असे क्रमांक अधिकाररूपं क्रम ब्यक्त करत आहेत ल्यातं मराठवाड़पाची प्रतिनिधिनी असा कोणी काय नाही. जे काही मराठवाड़पाचे प्रतिनिधिध महू दौडी ही आपण ते मूळे हृदयाधिक शाहरूनून पेटेले गेले अध्यात्म.

मराठवाड़पाची दुकानी बिंदीपार्किता म्हणून जे १० लाख रुपये दिसे आहेत त्या बैलैं क्रम दौडी ला या असे होता. ल्यातंत सात ला रुपये, बाणी मध्या मंत्रालैं जे कर्न भुमाराले आहे त्या बावल येंगारी सवे मराठवाड़ लाभकर कराली असी माझी मूळे मंत्राला आपणी विनंती आहे. विवाह पूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट पूर्ण करणे अध्यात्म आहे. मला असे फटके की त्याचे कोण पूर्ण कराली पाहिजे होते. महू दौडी मला विनंती करावाची आहे की ते काम पूर्ण करावाला पाहिजे.

आणणी शेक गोड्याची मला सांगवाची आहे ती अशी की १५ तारीखला मूळे मंत्राला अप्लवले भाषणांत असे सांगतिले की "मी मराठवाड़पाची काही करूणार कर्नो नाही. ति दुर्लक्ष करिणा बिंदीपार्किता म्हणून जे वसाल भाषणात वसाल वसाल भाषणात ".

आणणी मराठवाड़पाची शेक काळ महू दौडी? महू दौडी मला म्हणून अपणी विनंती आहे की ती दुसरीभाषी कारणे त्याचा आहे. महू दौडी काळ महू दौडी ही दुसरी काही करूणार नव्हते तरी शक्तिवान गोड्याची मराठवाड़पाचे अवठा अंक केला पाहिजे. तर क्रमेशी मुक्तवाची नसेल तर दुसरा अंक माण्य रामें करूण करा व ल्यातंत काळे हिस्सा मराठवाड़पाचा वा दिवाचा बीसून भी अपणी रजा वेळे.

भौ. रसमाली बॉय्हेळा पडवोल (आम्बे) :-मिस्टर लोकसर, मराठवाढ़केच इंस्टीट्युट बिंदी मस्तर्ने अंदरूनीत उद्धे होते की मराठवाढ़काच कोड नंतर मिर्न रहा होता वेसु इंस्टीट्युट मे जुन जुन मस्तर्ने सत्यम होते. लेकिन यी जो राजस्थान का भाषण होय तेथे मुद्द्या बीजेही व्यक्त इंस्टीट्युट मस्तर्ने कोड करूणार त्याची दिशी होती नाही. और केळी तर जो केळी तर होते हे वेसु बुड्या वेसु मालेही होते होते. काळेइ बीजेही मस्तर्ने वेसु केळी तरिकेत महादेश मे जुनी पार्डी मराठवाढ़ महादेश मे जुनी पार्डी असते. काळेइ बीजेही मस्तर्ने वेसु केळी महादेश मे जुनी पार्डी असते. काळेइ मस्तर्ने वेसु केळी महादेश मे जुनी पार्डी असते. काळेइ मस्तर्ने वेसु केळी महादेश मे जुनी पार्डी असते. काळेइ मस्तर्ने वेसु केळी महादेश मे जुनी पार्डी असते.
कहना चाहिए कि मराठवाद के बहुत से हिन्दू मोदों में पीने के पानी की तकलीफ है, वह जल्द से जल्द सरकार को दूर करनी चाहिए। पूर्णा प्रेमकोट की जो मांग यहां पर कच्ची बार की जाए तो वह मराठवाद के सभी लोगों की आम मांग है।

बक्क लक्ष होने की जगह से मैं ज्यादा वोल्टा मुनासिब नहीं हृदयता हूँ लेकिन विश्व न जताकर कहना चाहिए कि अगर अगर जो तर्कालय हास्य के सामने ही है व्यस्त मराठवाद के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है वह विलक्कू नहीं है। मराठवाद पर सरकार की तरफ से बहुध अन्याय हो रहा है। मराठवाद के लिये जो शर्म मिला है और जो विमान मिली है, सरकार का तरफ से वह बहुध लक्ष है। जिस तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बुझके साथ साथ वह भी कहना चाहिए कि यह जो काम है वह सब गवर्नमेंट के बंद हो कर तो नहीं कर सकती। जनता को भी यिसके सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिए।

मैंने अपने यहां जो काम किया है, वह मे हास्य के सामने रहना चाहिए जब हास्य तकराके की पानी के लिये २० हास्य से मिले बुझके हम लोगों में जो काम किया है बुझके विकुट स्वास्थ्य जाने तो २ लाख रुपये की होती है। यानी २० हास्य से हमने दो लाख रुपये का काम किया है।

बुझके का काम करना चाहिए है बुझके लोगों की सहायता होना जरूरी है। जनता की सहायता कब मिल सकती है जब हम सभी माने में बुझ होने का काम करेंगे। सभी तो मालुम होता है हास्य अनेक लोगों में से भी आकर बड़ी बड़ी तर्कालय करते हैं और समझते हैं कि विस्तृत हम गवर्नमेंट की मदद करेंगे। लेकिन वह स्वाभाविक है। जिस तरह से आप गवर्नमेंट की कुछ मदद नहीं करते हैं। आपने तो जनता में जड़ा अनुक्रम को खाँच में लेना चाहिए।

मेरे तालाब में कुछ छोटे छोटे काम हुए हैं। और अगर २०, ४०, लाख का काम होने वाला है।

मैंने यहां आकर आटी तालाब में तालाबों का काम शुरू करवाया है।

कर्पटाण के बारे में बहुत जोराकोर से कहा जाता है कर्पटाण कीन करवाया है। सच देखो तो कर्पटाण बंद तरफ से नहीं हो रहा है। विस्तृत विस्तृत मे आपके सामने रहना चाहिए है कि कर्पटाण को कितना तरह रोका जा सकता है। हास्य तकराके में पानी पीने के लिये नागरिक जाने का पुरा पाना बाकू है। जितनी शुरुआत का काम करने के लिये मैंने लोकसभा के वित्तालय के कार्या। विस्तृत लिये बंद ही को कोई कोई शुरुआत हो गयी। और बुझके सब बातें देखकर लिस्ट काम के लिये २२ हास्य से स्वरूप घुम लिये। कोई मुत्ताद वह काम २२ हास्य रुपये में करणे के लिये तैयार भी हो गया। मैंने वहां बाकर देखा वह मुसलमान वा की काम २२ हास्य का नहीं है। तालाब और बाद में अधिकारियों से बाकर पिलाया। मैंने वहां बाकर कुछ पंजीयों से कहा कि हास्य मुत्ताद वा पिलाया यह काम करवाया की वह सब नहीं है। वहां के ज्ञात गूडवेल बनाने और बुझ काम करेंगे। फिर कामरोट में बाबादों पर सोच कर ५ हास्य रुपये मंजूर किये। वहां काम वहां के लोगों में मिलकर ८ हास्य रुपये में दूर किया है। यहां २२ हास्य रुपये का काम ८ हास्य रुपये में ही बनेगा। सरकार २२ हास्य रुपये देने के प्रयोग पर तैयार भी। गूडवेल में ५-८ हास्य रुपये जबसे बनाया या कुछ गवर्नमेंट के अफ्षर भी सार। लेकिन हमने माफ़ी नहीं दिया। बाबाद में तरह से हमने लिस्ट बनाने का कर्पटाण को बंद किया। बाबाद में तरह कर्पटाण को बंद करने के लिये जनता की सहायता माफ़ी चाहिए। बुझके
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

24th Feb., 1954.

Address:


AAG M O Y A G R.

Gupta, J. P. O. S. T. V. W. X. Y.


AAG M O Y A G R.


AAG M O Y A G R.


AAG M O Y A G R.


AAG M O Y A G R.


AAG M O Y A G R.
Discussion on Motion on Address by the Rajpramukh.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock on Thursday, the 25th February, 1954.