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Tuesday  
7th April, 1958

# HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

## Official Report

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THE HYDRABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Tuesday 7th April 1963*

The House met at Three of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Discussion on observing Silence for the death of  
Shri Asaf Ali

*Mr. Deputy Speaker:* Let us take up questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Starred Questions and Answers

### Construction of Fair Weather Roads

\*488 (266) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* (Mulg) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The average cost for constructing fair weather roads under Mulg Community in 1962?

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

مسٹر ہارنل وکنس سڈیکل (بلڈ گیلڈ) (سری مہندی وارنگ) نے  
دو ہفتے کے ساتھ ہی پورے گاؤں کے بارے میں ایک ہزار روپے سے  
ہوئے (۲) لاکھ سے ایک لاکھ کی رقم

سری سی حسب راز ڈ ۶ ہزار روپے کی رقم کے لئے درخواستیں کی  
گئی ہیں اور اس میں ۲ لاکھ

سری مہندی وارنگ اس باب میں جان رکھتے ہیں کہ اس کی ایسی ہو کہ  
برسات میں و عام رکنیں بلکہ اس کے بارے میں جاننا چاہتے ہیں

سری سی حسب راز ڈ کی ایک کے ساتھ و بے کام ہیں ان کو  
رکھتے ہیں اس رقم کو کسوں کو دیا گیا؟

سری مہندی وارنگ اس کے بارے میں جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ  
حرکت کے بارے میں ان کا کام ہوا ہے بلکہ اس کے بارے میں جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ  
کے ساتھ ہی ہوا ہے اور اس کے بارے میں جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ  
نے ذرا ان کے بارے میں جاننا چاہتے ہیں

### Construction of Amcuts

\*489 (267) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government promised to undertake construction of Pukka Amcuts when paddy cultivation under Ramappa Lakshwaram and Palihal tanks was switched off from Tabi to Abi?

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

(c) If not why?

سری مہادی وارحنگ ناکھال کی حد تک ہی لکھرا اور لکھنیاورم کی حد تک  
 اباووا کا گا ہا نوں ل میں اکی نکہل ہونہ کی آبی کام کی رعب  
 کلے ہوا لکھنیاورم کے ان میں سرطہن رکھی گئی تھی

سری سی ہنس راڈ کسے ل میں اس کام کی تکمیل ہونہ گی ؟

سری مہادی وارحنگ ہی ل میں اسکی تکمیل ہو گئی

سری سی ہنس راڈ کا اسکی عدم تکمیل کی وجہ سے ان لکم کام  
 ہونہ ہے ؟

سری مہادی وارحنگ انکٹ ( Anicut ) ٹوہا لڑے کا سید ہرے کہ  
 رما ٹوہا مال کچے ای کسے ہنے کی ر سے ہا اے اسکی وجہ سے کہے  
 ای کس لے ہی کن ہونہ ہے

سری سی راجہ رام ( راجہ ) ہی مال میں اس پرکھی لاگ گئی ؟

سری مہادی وارحنگ ہسہ ہرے ا ہنہ ہے

سری سی ہنس راڈ لاکا ای کٹ ہونہ سے ہی وٹ

( Waste ) اہرہا ہے ؟

سری مہادی وارحنگ کس کلبے کہ وٹ کوو ہی داہانہ وٹ وٹ سے  
 کلکرم ہانہ اسکو صاع ہنے سے ہنے کلے کہے لے ہنے ہی اسکا ہسہ  
 ہنے لاکہ ہرے حوی ہا اے اسکو اہا ہے

سری سی ہنس راڈ نہ نام کس روج ہونہ ؟

سری مہادی وارحنگ اس نام کووہی ل میں ہرے کر اہا کا کسوی  
 راکٹ کے کام میں ایک رک ٹھاگا ہے

#### Water Supply under Ramappa Tank

\*440 (268) *Sri G Hanumantha Rao* Will the hon  
 Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

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

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

(c) Whether there is any such proposal under contemp-  
 lation of Government in view of the contributions forthcom-  
 ing from the cultivators for this purpose ?

(d) Whether any representation was made to the Government in this regard?

(e) If so when?

سری مہندی وارحنگ واپس لے کر حوی نالاب میں جمع ہونے والے  
آپس میں اس کو پورا کرنے کے لیے طلبہ آئے اور ان کو ملنے کی ضرورت  
میں آئی اور ان کے پاس آئے اور ان کے پاس آئے اور ان کے پاس آئے  
دراچراہم لے کر ان کو ملنے کے لیے اس کو وصول میں ہوئی

سری مہندی وارحنگ واپس لے کر حوی نالاب میں جمع ہونے والے  
آپس میں اس کو پورا کرنے کے لیے طلبہ آئے اور ان کو ملنے کی ضرورت  
میں آئی اور ان کے پاس آئے اور ان کے پاس آئے اور ان کے پاس آئے

سری مہندی وارحنگ ان علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے خصوصاً  
ایسے علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
جس کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
ہوا ہوا ہے۔ لاکھ ان میں روپے لگا کر ان کو پورا کیا گیا

سری مہندی وارحنگ ان علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے خصوصاً  
ایسے علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
جس کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے

سری مہندی وارحنگ ان علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے خصوصاً  
ایسے علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
جس کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے

سری مہندی وارحنگ ان علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے خصوصاً  
ایسے علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
جس کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے

سری مہندی وارحنگ ان علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے خصوصاً  
ایسے علاقوں کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
جس کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے  
اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے اور ان کے ساتھ میں آج ہوا ہے

#### Villages under Godavary Project

†\*442 (575) Shri Gopals Ganga Reddy (Nurul General) Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

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

† Answer to \* 441 (568) under unstarred Questions and Answers



سری مہندی وارچنگ ایڈیشن ۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو  
ان کو دے گا

سری سی سری داملو ۱۵ لکھنے اس کے ارے بن جلے مارن جن کی ؟  
سری مہندی وارچنگ کے نام و اطلاع سے وہ ہے کہ ککر اور حصہ  
کتاب و دن ان اس کے خلاف ہے

### Medical Chests

\*444 (876) *Shri Gopala Ganga Reddy* Will the hon  
Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of medical chests distributed at the  
villages of Nurnal taluq ?

(b) The names of such villages ?

سری مہندی وارچنگ کے نام سے (۱) میں نے دیا ہے  
۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو  
ان کو دے گا

۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو

۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو

۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو

۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو

سری مہندی وارچنگ کے نام سے (۱) میں نے دیا ہے

۱۱۱ کے حصہ ۱۱۱ کے اخبار کو

### Maternity Home in Nurnal

\*445 (876 A) *Shri Gopala Ganga Reddy* Will the hon  
Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

Whether Government propose to open a Maternity Home  
in Nurnal taluq and if so when ?

سری مہندی وارچنگ کے نام سے (۱) میں نے دیا ہے  
دوم دفعہ اس کے نام سے (۱) میں نے دیا ہے  
انکے سرے وارڈ کھولا جائے لیکن اس میں  
کیا گیا معلوم ہے



سرہنی شا جہاں سنگ (رگی) کا لوز بھیڑ رکس میں سرہنی وارڈس کھوارے کے وچار میں؟

سرہنی مہلہ نوار جنگ گومس کی اسی ہے کہ جہاں جہاں جکی ہو سرہنی وارڈس لہوے میں

سرہنی شا جہاں سنگ کا گورنٹ کد بہ معلوم میں کہ سرہنی وارڈس رہے کی وجہ سے معصوم عورتوں کو کم ہدی ہے؟

سرہنی مہلہ نوار جنگ سارے اہل اولاد وادی (Midwifery) کی لم کا اطمینان گناہ میں کے صبح کے کھی ہے کہ بدلے میں اہل ر نام اہم کا جوح سانس لستہ میں میں آئے ہیں گومس اس سے واسطے

سرہنی معصومہ سنگ اس اہم واسطے رہے کہ کو؟ معصومہ رہا گناہ سا علی گد میں ایک ہی سرہنی وارڈس ہے

سرہنی مہلہ نوار جنگ اہل جمع کی ہے۔ اہل جمع میں راد مہلہ میں سرہنی وارڈس اہل جمع میں راد میں سرہنی وارڈس۔ لاکھ جہاں مانتی کے وگن کے ہے اصل گنج کا واہ وکو بہ بنا ہانی اور دوسرے رہتی ہے اس کے علاوہ بھی اگر وہاں کی بک کی جہاں ہو اس رعدو کیا گیا

سرہنی معصومہ سنگ ہے کے۔ سرہنی مہلہ کے سرہنی وارڈس میں ہے کہ دست گا ہی مانتی میں میں میں ایک ایک کر کے سرہنی کا احنامہ کیا جائے گا آپ میں اس رعدو کر کے

سرہنی مہلہ نوار جنگ سرور کس کو نام تاکہ اہل جمع میں جہاں جہاں ہو کہ وہاں میں و وارڈس رکھے میں

سرہنی مانتی جہاں ہے (جہاڑی) اور بگ ادب میں (ہرا روعے سرہنی وارڈس نے گومس کے اہل جمع سے ہے تاکہ اس رعدو میں سرہنی وارڈس عام کر گئی؟

سرہنی گوفی ڈی گنگا رڈی ل ل کے۔ میں مانتی اصل سول و جہی رہا اور دوسرے والاب محل رہے ہیں (Laughter) اس میں ہے جہاں جہاں ہوں کہ تاکہ رہتی جہاں وہاں رہتی جہاں عام کر کے گاہے؟

سرہنی مہلہ نوار جنگ تاکہ جہاں جہاں رہتی ہے اس سوال میں نام رہتی ہے کہ بلک اوس کے لیے صلح کر کے لگا کر عام کر گئی گومس بھی اپنے طور دوسری اطلاعات کر گئی تاکہ عامی ہرک میں اس لیے جہاں جہاں جہاں گومس بھی دلچسپی لگی



شری مہادیوارحنگ (سے) ۶۲۴ ع م ۶۸۹۹ جک کے جکے کے

(۱) ۲۶۸ خاص جھکے سے توب ہوئے

(۲) ۱۲ لکھ کوننگر نادر ونگل عالی ناد محمود گوجالوں میں

سہ ۶۲ ع م جھکے والی ہیں

(۳) ان رسمہ جاب میں جھکے کا سیکہ دے اور ری واکہ سے

(Re vaccination) کا سبب ثابت رہے ۱۱ انتظام کیا گیا صحیح ثابت

کے جھکے کے اسات کو اس نام کا اگلا نہ قوم میں سیکہ سے ورنہ رکھ لے کے

ملی پر رکوں

شری بی ایچ ونگٹ رام راؤ کیا صحیح ہے کہ ہر سال کھانگے کی بخار

جسے ۳۰ رہی رہی ہے وہی میں اسباب کی بخار نہیں رہی جاتی ہے ؟

شری مہادیوارحنگ (سے) ۶۲۴ ع م ۶۸۹۹ جک کے جکے کے

اوپر کم ہو رہی ہیں

شری ام پھلا (سرور) کیا صحیح ہے کہ الڈر (Adulterated)

بازی دے کی وجہ سے جھکے رہی ہے ؟

شری مہادیوارحنگ (سے) ایکا علم میں ہے

شری بی ایچ ونگٹ رام راؤ کیا اس میں میں مسر صاحب عور کر سکتے

ہیں کہ الڈر ہونے کی وجہ سے جھکے کے ٹڑھے کے امکانات ہیں ؟

شری مہادیوارحنگ (سے) ہونگے

### BCG Vaccination 1st 1952

\*447 (598) Shri Ch Venkatrama Rao Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of B C G Vaccinations given during 1952 ?

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

(c) The treatment accorded in the above cases ?

شری مہادیوارحنگ (سے) ۱۱۲ ع م میں میں ونگٹ پھلا

( B C G Vaccinations ) کے بخار ۶۲ ۱۲ ع م

(۱) ۳۲ ، کیس میں ارسول ری انکس (Positively reaction)

بھا لے انکو ونگٹ پھلا دے کی سرور ہیں ہوں





*Dr G S Melkote* I only mention the details of the accounts which lapsed in 1951-52 in Revenue Account. For further details the hon. Member may compare the figures of Actuals given in the current year's Budget and the Budget Estimates for 1951-52.

Major Head	Lapsed Amount
8 State Excise Duties	0 5 Rs. 25 00 lakhs
10 Forest	4 04
26 General Administration	11 95
86 Scientific Depts	3 97
87 Education	5 08
88 Medical	12 01
42 Co-operation	3 19
50 Civil Works	68 78
55 Superannuation Allow & Pensions	10 07
56 Stationery & Printing	4 88
57 Miscellaneous	34 02

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

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

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

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

سرری ایم پیمانہ کی ڈاؤنٹی ( P.W.D ) کے لیے منظور کیے گئے ایک ریمپن ( Tank Repairs ) کیلئے کتنا اونٹ سرنگ تھا ؟

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

*Shri M Buchiah* I am only asking for information relating to 1951-52.

*Dr G S Melkote* This Ministry was not in office in 1951-52. If notice is given I shall obtain the information.

*Shri V D Deshpande* The Ministry was there at least for one month in 1951-52 & is much.

*Dr G S Melkote* But as I said I need not call for obtaining the information.

#### Collection of Sales Tax

\*481 (94) *Shri Baisanlal Kotekar* (I do not) Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the sales tax is collected by the patels and pitwans on the sales of live stock by the peasants?

(b) Whether any representation was made by the Congress M.L.A. of Blun to the Sales Tax Commissioner to stop such illegal collection? and

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

*Dr G S Melkote* (a) The Government have authorised the Police Patels to collect Sales tax from dealers in live stock. They however collect tax only from the dealers and not from the peasants.

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

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

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

At the request of this Department instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue to all the Police Patels to collect sales tax on sale of cattle from the sellers.

Complaints are being received at this office that sales tax is being collected from small peasant who are neither dealers nor casual traders under the provisions of the Act.

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

Dealers in cattle are liable to pay sales tax to Government on their turnover of sales provided their turnover is not less than Rs 7500 per annum. As per provisions of section 4 of the Act every dealer whose turnover for the year is not less than Rs 7500 and every casual trader whatever be his turnover for the year shall save as otherwise provided in this Act pay a tax at the rate of four pice in the rupee on so much of his turnover for the year as is attributable to transactions in goods other than exempted goods.

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

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

I think the whole matter is now clear.

سری کے ریجنلرنائی (را : س) سرکولر جاری کر کے کہے دیے ہوئے ؟

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

سری : *एल.ए.आर. कोरेवार* —क्यार किम तरह गलत तरीके पर बसूल किया गया है वो क्या ब्यूरोमेंट ब्यूरोको बापद देगी ? ब्यूरोकोबाद फलक फरमायी न बिघततक गलत तरीके पर बसूल किया है बिघकी रोज भी नोबूद है ।



*Dr G S Melhot* If it is proved that amounts have been collected inappropriately or illegally certainly they will be refunded.

*Shri V D Deshpande* This is a common affair every where. I do not know whether it is the Sales Tax Department or some other Department that collects but at the time of selling the cattle certain charge are collected. I do not know whether it is Sales Tax Department or not.

*Dr G S Melhot* If the turnover of a sale is not more than Rs 7000 per annum nobody need pay. In order to collect Sales Tax from a person selling cattle he should be a dealer in cattle first and then the turnover should be above Rs 7000 per annum. Otherwise no Sales Tax will be collected. As the point is clear now the question of mis understanding will not arise hereafter.

#### Fishes Caught by Fisheries Dept

\*452 (609) *Shri Yamanrao Deshmukh* (Mumbai General) Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstructions be pleased to state

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

(b) The amount realised by these sales?

( मिनिस्टर फार ररल रीन र्कनस्ट्रक्शन्स ) — फिशरीज डीपार्टमेंट का काम फिश ( Fishes ) लवण का रही होता है। ब्रूडिंग बीडिंग ( Breeding ) का काम करता है।

(क) कितना पैसा मशी होता है।

सररी वी डी डिसाल्टे र डक ( Breeding ) का काम करा का ?

बी डी बी बीडिंग — फिशरीज डीपार्टमेंट का काम फिश ( Fishes ) लवण का रही होता है। ब्रूडिंग बीडिंग ( Breeding ) का काम करता है।

सररी के (सेलिंग) ( Breeding ) का काम करा का ?  
ब्रूडिंग बीडिंग ( Breeding ) का काम करता है।

बी डी बी बीडिंग — फिशरीज डीपार्टमेंट का काम फिश ( Fish ) सेलिंग डीपार्टमेंट ( Fish selling Department ) का काम करता है। ब्रूडिंग बीडिंग ( Breeding ) का काम करता है।

सररी के (सेलिंग) ( Breeding ) का काम करा का ?  
ब्रूडिंग बीडिंग ( Breeding ) का काम करता है।

की देखरेख चौहान — घर घर मछलिया पट्टान का टीका विस्तारित रूप दिया गया है कि जिसपर १/४ दसमा महिन के मछलियाय हुआ करते थे। हमारे पास मित्रों का स्वागत भी मिलता नहीं है कि अ-हे घर घर पट्टानाया था। और यदि जिस तरह पट्टानाया जाय तो मछलिया सराब हो अ न का भी विनयन होता है। विस्तारित घर घर पट्टाना के तरीके की अकरत नहीं समझी गयी।

شری عبدالرحمن کہ آبل مسر کو سے واس میں کہ جا رتوں میں سے  
برمھلی سے میں اوس سے رت سے سمجھ سکنا و سرل کرنا ہے ؟

की देखरेख चौहान — दूधमल विपरीत वाकिय है कि मछलिया यकी किचन भी होती है और अकभी कीयत कम ब्यावा हुआ करती है। लेकिन महकमे की तरफ से जो फिलत बेची जाती है वह बाव किचन भी होती है और अकभी कीयत किचन होती है।

شری رنگی رائڈنسکو (گنگا کور) امرت ڈارمس میں کی کی  
بھلناں میں ؟

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر اس سوال کے جواب کی ضرورت ہے

شری کے اس رائٹی 15 رتل مسر کو معلوم ہے کہ کس قسم کی مھل  
رناہ دی ہوئی ہے ؟

की देखरेख चौहान — मोटीय व तो बला सम्बन्ध।

شری رنگी رائڈنسکو का आबल مسर को معلوم है कि मछलिया के  
ला कर रोजा मछलियां कहे में ?

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر اس سوال کے جواب کی ضرورت ہے

شری گوپی ٹی گنگارائی का मछलिया मछलिया (God Laver Oil)  
कला जाना है ?

की देखरेख चौहान — बाव किचन की मछली हमारे यहा नहीं होती है विस्तारित सराब  
परा नहीं होता है।

### Supply of Milk from Dairy Farm

\*458 (610) *Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh* Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Where and to whom is the Milk of Humayat Nagar Dairy Farm supplied ?

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Farm during 1952-58 ?

(c) The amount realised from the supply of milk during 1952-58 ?



श्री श्री हनुमतराव — वस्त्रादिना हास्पीटल को दूध नहीं डाला जाता ?

श्री वैश्वीशिव चौहान — हास्पीटल या प्रीता यह इति ये मसो का दूध पढ़ीयो हूँ क्योंकि बसम कट ( I st ) का परसेप ( PEARL ) पाया होता है और हुनारे पाच पाच का दूध प्याया होता है। बिलता मस इत दूध हमारे पास होता है वह हम को गीन आस्य हाओ को दे वेने हूँ सब को देन के किय हुनारे पाच मस या दूध प्याया नहीं होता।

श्री रामचरण देवमस — क्या यह सही है कि विरम बेगारी मस या दूध पीती श्री पाच का नहीं पीती श्री बिलतिय अन्के भर रोताया मस या दूध मसा आता था ?

श्री वैश्वीशिव चौहान — यह गजब है

### *Haryan Hostels in the State*

\*654 (587) *Shivnath Sengam Laxmi Bai* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The number of District hostels for Haryana in the State including the cities ?

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

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

श्री वैश्वीशिव चौहान — (क) मुद्रालयिक आला म शङ्क इ इतर टल पङ्क श्री हरक से को हास्टल (Hostels) पलाय आटे हूँ अगली आभाव भिन् नरक ह। श्रीरगाबाव भाविकबाव विरर बीम गुजर्गा करीमनगर नाथेइ महबूबनगर बुलगागाबाव परतनी रायपुर विन् रानो मे सबको के किय अक अक हास्टल पलाया आटा हूँ और अन्तिया के किय गुजर्गा म अक हास्टल पलाया आटा हूँ।

(ख) किले बोडस की सख्या और अक विद्य हरक ह —

श्रीरगाबाव	२	बोडस सख्या	४२६३	रु को माह
भाविकबाव	३०		८८	
विबर	५		११५५	
बीम	१८		१७८२	
गुजर्गा	२		४१३	सबको के किये
करीमनगर	११			
नाथेइ	७२		१६१७	
महबूबनगर	३५		८१६	
बुलगागाबाव	१		२३१२	
परतनी	८२		१७७५	
रायपुर	३९		९१९	



की के बल सर्तिसहाराब — क्या हुकूमत जानती है कि जसे की हास्टलस ठूक पयह ह ओ बगर मकानाच के बल रहे ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान — हुकूमत की बिलकर जिन नही ह ।

की के बल सर्तिसहाराब — क्या हुकूमत जानती ह कि यम्मम म ओ ह स्टड ह बाह मकान नही ह लकके मरामदे म रहते ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान — हुकूमत को बिलकन बिलन नही ह

की भारपरीका जिलाभार (जयोडा जबरपी) — एउका म पास बीडिंग (Girls Boarding) ह बुधम रिपयन लकबिया हरिजन सेक सभ से सर्टिफिकेटस पार कि के हरि जन ह दाखिल हो नकी ह ; क्या जसी फोली मिकामत पाके पास बानी ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान — हुनारे पास बिलयत नही बानी ह ।

की एलमनाच बीडभर — क्या हुकूमत की जिन म ह कि हरियन डारटलन म हरियन लकको को बली बकबिधान ( Admission ) मिनरी ह लेकिन माय भमार को कि हरियन कास्ट ल म बिक ह अजसे लकको को बकी मरिफक म बकबिधान मिनरी ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान —जिन जासिया का मार बकुल कास्ट को फहरिया म बावा ह सुत घब के लकको को जिन हास्टलस बरक किया बाया है मुभकिन ह मिसी हास्टल म मिसी अल कास्ट के लकको की ताताय म्पावा हो बीन हुनारे कास्ट के लकको की का हो ।

की बालन राय बैलमुक —क्या महु सही ह कि जिन हास्टलस म बमार के लकको को म्पावा करया म किया बाया ह बीन बको के लकको को नही किया जाटा जब से बोलनर बी अवर देव हाइन मिनिसटर हुन ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान —महु बिलकुल गजड ह

की बलरान बैडडी (ररवापुट) — क्या महु सही नही ह कि बिलारेबकी के हास्टल म जिन महु को बसे होयो ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान —डगारेबकी हास्टल के बारे म म्पावठ ठूक म ती बबाब दे सभ्या ।

की रारन बैलमुक —हास्टल सुपरिटेन्ड की क्या टगकबाह बी पारी ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान —गवनमट सपट ( Government servant ) म हो तो ओ सन म्पावठर बिया बाटा ह । गवनमट सपट हो तो ठूक नही बिया बाटा ।

की रारन बैलमुक —क्या महु सही ह कि गवनमट सपट सुपरिटेन्ड हो मो बुधन लक बाना पीमा रहता नही पर मुफ्त मे होटा ह ?

की बेबीसिंग बीहान —महु सही नही ह ।

श्री श्री हनुमतराय — क्या ग्री ग्राफिट का रंग हरेगा ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — हरियर होगा आसानी नहीं है।

श्री श्री हनुमतराय — क्या हरियर ग्राफिट के ग्री हरीयत से ग्री मिल रहे हैं ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — ग्राफिट के दो रूप हैं जिसका नाम क्षमता (Capacity) को कहते हैं जो कि अधिक मात्रा पर ग्राफिट का माध्यम है जो कि क्षमता में अंतर आसानी मिलता है या नहीं।

श्री रामचंद्राव निसर्गिकर (कौन्सी रिजर्व) — क्या यह सही है कि कच्चे के अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्राफिट अंतराल मुझ-जैसे ग्रामिणों के लिए ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — ग्राफिट का अंतराल नहीं करते।

श्री रामचंद्राव निसर्गिकर — क्या यह सही है कि एक ही ग्री ग्राफिट से जो ग्राफिट के हैं जो-जैसे कि अंतराल से अंतराल है कि जिस में अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है ? अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — ग्राफिट के अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है। अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है।

श्री रामचंद्राव निसर्गिकर — क्या यह सही है कि ग्राफिट के अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — ग्राफिट को अंतराल मिलना नहीं है।

श्रीमती शोभा चौबीसानी — कि ग्राफिट के अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है ? अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है।

### Grant of Aid to private Hostels

\*455 (588) *Shrimati Sangam Jangi Bai* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

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

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

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — ग्राफिट के अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है। अंतराल के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है अथवा से ग्री ग्राफिट के लिए जो पत्राचार जाता है।

किय जाते हू अन्तकी तारख १४ हू गरमनट मिाको बिडी परतु भी मिमबाय वहु) बेडी। हरिबन सबके जो वहा एते हू अन्तकी १८ व.थ मन्तान मिमबाय भी गरी हू।

बीमती बस कस्तीबाजी - य १८ परत अन्तकी कपड के निमे दिम जाते हू वा खान मे लिम दिम जाते हू ?

बी डेबीसिय बीहाण -खान के लिम।

बीमती बस कस्तीबाजी -क्या पबिसटा कोबी गिनामा हुकमत के पास आबी हू कि कडको के लिम बिठना इत्या पूरा नही होला ?

बी ही बी डेबाबाब -क्यास सहोवद अभी (री) ना लबाब उही गिला है।

बी डेबीसिय बीहाण -विद्यम सबाब करत अन्तक रबा रबा हू बिम निम वहु रहू गया कोमा गौड वगएह सबाब ड्रासीम (Scheduled Tribes) म सरीक होते हू। ड्रासीम के लिम हुगारे पास कोबी हास्टक बनम गही गिया गया हू म कबला क्वाकएल् १ निम मुकमबी म अक हास्टक बनम आता हू

बीमती बाकाताजी बाबभारे -क्या आदरेवक मिनिस्टर रांग घाडीय की हरिबन म्हाणवे महाराष्टीक मुके हास्टक मन्वे राहु सपरात कणि रांग रिबा बड कासीम्या मुकामा सरोबर राहुत वत नही हें कापनाका महीत आहे बाय ?

बी डेबीसिय बीहाण -गाने म्हाण मे अगोररक विनेके आहे अन्तकूषिा जतीमन्वे क्या क्या कासीबी हरिबन म्हुवुल एन्त केनेमी आहे त्या सड कासीम्या मुकामा वा हास्टक म्हुवुल प्रवेड रिमा जाते। एन्तक वडे अन्त राकेम की वत काही विधिप्ट आती या मुकामे कास्त प्रमाव अडेन व काहीके कमी अडेम परतु एन्त महाराष्ट्याक मुकामा वत कास्त प्रवेड रिमा काबा अडे सरकारने मुकीक कोरण नही

बीमती बाकाताजी बाबभारे (बिवापुर) -अकोकला विवम्याभा क्या ठिकानी प्रल वतो त्या ठिकानी सन्वास्तूवरीका प्रल भूसा राहुतो अथा ठिकानी महार पुके माग रिबा वड कासीम्या मुकामा बिबत वाहीत व त्याम्यासरोबर राहुम्यासही वतार पधरात हे कापनाका माहीत आहे बाय ?

बी डेबीसिय बीहाण -हुकमत की पाकिटी वहु हू कि सड कासियो के कडने अक करतु मिक्कर रहे।

बी बी हुकमराब -कोमा बीर गौड काटी के कडको के लिम हास्टक क्या नही कोले वय ?

बी डेबीसिय बीहाण -हास्टक ठिकमन के बाव वतान की बिम्येवाटी बेरी हू। क्यो नही ठिकने बिधके लिम मुक नही क्हा जा सकता।



श्री श्रीहरी अधिकार म सोडा के नियम २ इकाय क्या था? इकाय का नाम क्या है? (101)  
का विवेकाधीनता और क्या भी था? क्या था? क्या था? क्या था? क्या था? क्या था? क्या था?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — मान्य मंत्री।

श्री विठ्ठल देवडी (अगरेजी भाषा) — क्या यह सब अच्छे से रहने दे?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — हाँ, बन्दे भी हैं।

श्री लक्ष्मण शर्मा (तोषा) — 'गलत' के अर्थ में 'गलत' का अर्थ क्या है? क्या अर्थ क्या है?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — नियमों में अर्थ में 'गलत' का अर्थ क्या है?।

श्री मानवराज विर्माकर — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — इसका अर्थ क्या है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री मानवराज विर्माकर — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री मानवराज विर्माकर — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री मानवराज विर्माकर — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

(Not Answered)

श्री श्रीहरी अधिकार म सोडा के नियम (Social Service) का सुपरव्जिन्स (Supervision) का अर्थ क्या है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री मानवराज विर्माकर — क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है? क्या यह सही है?

श्री बेबीलिन चौहान - हुकूमत को दिल्ली विधान सभा है :

*High Schools in Hyderabad*

\*156 (615) *Shri Batool ul Kotcha* Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The standard wise strength of boys and girls studying in Madras Aliya Muslim Girls High School and Mahabub Girls High School in Hyderabad separately?

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

(c) The percentage of freships awarded in these schools?

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

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

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

श्री बेबीलिन चौहान - (क) से (जी) तक ये सवालगत के जवाब मैं जो करी विद्य एव ही बटवत पर रज एव हू। और मैं सवालगत हू कि विद्यार्थी स्कूलों की तादाद और जगहों कि जगह किया जाता हू वह बढाना काफी होगा ताकि क्या कम कर। मस्जिदों पर हायरस्कूल में कमियों की तादाद (Strength) ७२२ और १२२२ इतना कम है। और २५ कम फीस के दौर पर मिलते हैं।

मस्जिदों पर हायरस्कूल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ (Total Strength) ६३९ हू कुलता कम १३६३८२४ और टोटल इनकम (Total income) ४५२५२८६ हू।

मदरसे आदिया हायरस्कूल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ २४४४ हू। कुलता कम ८११७४४ टोटल इनकम (Total income) ४२८ कम फीस के नीचे होता हू। यह हुवा मल्ल के हायरस्कूल सेक्शन (High school Section) के लिए। अब प्राथमरी सेक्शन के लिए थोड़ा बड़ा टोटल स्ट्रेंथ कुलता ३४३६ कम ३६३१६९ हू और टोटल इनकम १९४४५ हू।

(ग) के सवाल में कहना चाहता हू कि बिना स्कूलों के लिए कम बेकनामिक समिती (Economic Committee) मुकरर की गयी थी। मुलतया बिना विचारविचार कि ये मुलके बिना पर यहा के कलकलता कम कि कम हू और २१ फीस के नीचे ८ फीस तक मुलता को कम या वह पहले के कम होयवा हू।

سرعی شاه سہاں سگ ان دن سے پاس ہوئے وان کی کیا کسی ہے ؟

(Not Answered)

की सहायता से कोठवा - (जी) की अन्वय लक्ष्य विना।

की वेबोसिग सीहान - कुर्गम ने येय (बेर जिगरे ऐलमिशन ( Recognition ) का सहाय नहीं है।

की के एम देवकी ( लक्ष्मीग अररर ) यहा परी सिम ( Licenses ) का सहाय विनसाय है ?

की वेबोसिग सीहान - मजीयिया मन्त्र सारसरर म र कीमग परीमिगरी की < कीमग हाफ परीमिग ( Half Licenses ) है । मन्त्रालिया मन्त्र सारसरर म में अररर सीमग मग ( Licenses ) ने र मग के सिम है कीमग परीमिग की मगी की मगी श्रेणीग र एररर ( Exent ) पर सिम की मगी है ।

## Unstarred Questions and Answers

### Medium Sized Projects

\*411 (568) *Shri Jambhaji Muthaji (Munjalgaon)* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether M.F.A. of Congress Party belonging to Bham district presented to the Government regarding the survey of medium sized projects at Kundlaka river of Khajri taluqa Rupar and Wadwan of Latoda taluqa and till irrigation of Munjalgaon Godavary river of Munjalgaon taluqa ?

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

*Shri Mohan Narayn Jung* (a) No

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

### Girls School at Manthari

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

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

(b) If so why ?

(c) If not whether the Government intend to open 7th Standard class in the next academic year ?

(d) Whether the Government would provide adequate and qualified staff including a graduate Head Mistress for the above school ?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Orders were issued even last year to open the 7th class in this school but this could not be done since 15 students were not forthcoming as required by the rules. Instructions have been issued again to open the 7th class during the academic year 1952-53

(d) The school has sufficient staff and a new post of Rs 95 155 was sanctioned for the academic year 1952-53. A graduate lady teacher in the grade of Rs. 150 225 will be posted to this school when the status of the school is raised to that of a full fledged middle school

#### *Cancellation of Licenses*

\*158 (811) *Shri Anbushrao Ghare* (Patur) Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

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

(b) Whether they are conducting their business still ?

(c) If so why ?

*Shri Devi Singh Chauhan* (a) Yes

(b) Yes

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

#### *Collection of Market Fees*

\*489 (812) *Shri Anbushrao Ghare* Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) The amount of market fee collected in Patur Market during 1952 ?

(b) What part of the income of the trust of the agriculturists?

▼ *Shri Datt Singh Chaudhary* (a) About Rs. 1000

(b) Rs. 710

#### *Registration of Industry*

\*100 (17) *Shri Lamba Mulraj* Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the persons engaged in business industry in Amritsar in Patiala District have applied to the Government for help because of fall in prices due to the famine?

(b) Whether the residents of Amritsar District have applied to the Government for registration of their industries under Co-operative Act?

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

*Minister for Commerce & Industries (Shri Vinayak Rao Vajyalankar)*

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

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

#### *Stores in Stationery Department*

\*461 (818) *Shri Ankurshao Chaur* Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

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

(b) From which company stationery is purchased?

(c) Who inspects the stores?

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

*Shri Vinayak Rao Vajyalankar* (a) In the year 1951-52 the opening stock of the Stationery Stores was of the value of Rs. 5,47,680 12 5 and in year 1952-53 it was Rs. 5,23,883 5 6

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

(c) Previously Accountant General's Office used to make annual inspection of stores but since Accountant General has stopped the inspection of stores inspection is now made by the departmental officers other than the Officer in charge of the Stationery Stores.

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

*Factories Closed in the State*

\*462 (614) *Shri J. K. Shroff* (Ruchin) Will the hon. Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state

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

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

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

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

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

*Shri Vinayak Rao* (Independent) (a) 18 factories were closed down after 1948.

(b) The total number of workers employed in them was 1761.

(c) Government money invested in the shape of shares in three of the factories is O S Rs 1,05,125 and in the shape of loans in six of the factories is O S Rs 9,95,000 and I G Rs 15,00,000.

(d) The reasons for closure were

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

(ii) Cancellation of the licence in one case and

(iii) Migration of proprietors to Pakistan in seven cases.

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

*Electricity for Muluk*

19 (74) *Shri C. Hanumanth Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works please reply to the following?

What is the cost of electrifying Muluk?

*Shri Mohd. Naveed Jung* The estimated expenditure for Muluk is estimated at Rs. 24.19.

*Length of Road*

100 (271) *Shri C. Hanumanth Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to reply to the following?

(a) The present telegraph mileage laid under the following heads:

(i) Cement (ii) Metal (iii) Motion (iv) Iron weather?

(b) The annual district wise expenditure on them in comparison to the last five years.

*Shri Mohd. Naveed Jung* (a) The required information is furnished in the statements placed on the table of the House.

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

## Statement of Total length of Roads in Hyderabad district

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS												Total		Security for weather roads constructed since 1950	
		Metal		Masonry		Cement Concrete		Tar		Total		Security for weather roads constructed since 1950					
		M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft		
1	Shahabad	20	2	11								20	2	11			
2	West Taluk	54	1	180	85	1	296	45	116	11	4	272	16	4	154		
3	East Taluk	1	6	229	4	6	840	8	449			65	4	95	2		
4	Ilakumpuzam		4	488	19	8	270					36	0	43	90		
5	Medchal	22	1	124					261			283	1	124	90		
Total		108	7	878	109	2	2255	68	2	296	11	4	272	208	2		



Statement of Talukuz Length of Roads in Wanangal district

Sl. No	Name of Taluqa	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS												Total		Sec. 141 weather roads constructed since 1950 A.D.	
		Metal		Masonry				Cement Con. roads				Total		1950 A.D.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Warangal	00	4			1	4	200	101	0	30	5	0	0			
2	Pakhal	10	4	97	0	39			4	401	201	0					
3	Mulug	05	1	50					0	400	100	4	3				
4	Mahabubabad	4		400	1	00				3	100	0	3				
5	Khammar	1	0	143					1	140	40	0	3				
6	Madhura	104	3	304					1	900	0	3					
7	Palwanicha	30	1	314					40	824	100	4	3				
8	Yellandu	8		487					0	0	1	0	0				
Total		451	4	94	06	4	09	1	4	200	480	0	212	040	3	0	

## Statement of Total cost of Le gals / Roads Karamnagar District

## CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS

S No.	Name of Taluq	M tal		U run			C rit Concrete			T tal			Security four wns their roads			
		M	F	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	
1	Karamnagar	86	6	60	1	0				103			780	328	0	0
	Jachal	51		54		510				4	1		600	151	0	0
3	Smalla	4		343		3				48	1		91	77	0	0
4	Saitanabad	60	1	54	0	442				60	6		16	30	0	0
5	Mahadrapur	1		4						1				215	0	0
6	Parkal	4		81						4			31	76	0	0
7	Himroonabad	49	4	0	14	0	0			6	4		780			
	T tal	209	1	371	30	0	5			32			1973	571	0	0



## Statement of Tubewell Lengths of Road in Nalgonda District

Sl. No.	Name of tubewell	CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS												Total	Security Fair Weather Roads				
		Metal				Masonry				Cement Concrete					M	F	M	F	
		M	F	Ft	0	M	F	Ft	0	M	F	Ft	0						
1	Ramayampet	16	2	0	0									16	0	202	0	0	
2	Nalgonda	90	7	182	11	0	0							102	182	1	1	4	0
3	Suryapet	61	6	18	2	1	218							64	7	181	160	0	0
4	Hissurnagar	40	5	870										40	8	828	211	2	0
5	Deverlonda	08	4	848	20	8	280							84	088	119	0	0	0
6	Miryalguda	4	4	0	0	0	212							64	2	212	208	0	0
7	Jaganm	48	2	200	22	0	2							2	202	148	0	0	0
8	Bhongir	49	0	0	8	1	890							1	890	1	4	0	0
	Total	365	2	496	140	9	45							306	1	93	179	0	0

## Statement of Telegraphic Lengths of Roads in Adilabad District

S N	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF PWD ROADS												Total		Secrets fair weather roads			
		Metal		Murrum				Cement concrete				Total		Secrets fair weather roads					
		M	Ft	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Arnul	48	4	880											48		880		
2	Booth	88	1	141											88	1	141		
3	Khamapur	20	0	0											20	0	0		
4	Limoo	20		850											20		850		
	Kimwet																		
6	Adilabad	22		8											22		8		
7	Laze'tipet	60	0	0											60	0	0		
8	Chinsur	00	2	470											—		470		
9	Achalabad	44		100											44		100		
10	Rajura	10	0	830											10	0	830		
11	Sayur																		
	Total	200	0	99											200	0	99		

## Statement of Talukwise length of Roads in Nizamabad District

S No	Name of Taluqs	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS														Security Four Wheelers Roads		
		Metal			Murrum			C Concrete			Total			M	F	Pt		
		M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt		
1	Kamareddi	55	5	988	5	4	140						64	1	278			
2	Arnur	49	0	100	0	1	140						49	1	800			
3	Nizamabad	100	7	413	1	7	270						108	6	532			
4	Boothan	100	2	544									100		49			
5	Basavada	79	0	180	11	8	21						88	8	596			
6	Yellareddy	80	7	140									80		140			
Total		418	509	2000	0	0	0						430		414			









## Statement of Tabularwise Length of Roads in Gulbarga District

S No	Name of Thaq	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS														Security Fair			
		Metal				Masonry				C Concrete				Total			Weather Roads constructed since 1950		
		M	F	Ft	M	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft		
1	Gulbarga	109	2	150				2	5	187				111	7	250			
2	Alarsi	12	2	240										12	2	240			
3	Agalpur	22	2	0										22	2	0			
4	Andola (Jewarga)	41	5	558										41	5	558			
5	Sholapur	80		0										80	2	0			
6	Yadgur	56	2	0	16	2	0							2		0			
7	Kodanagal	28	2	648	9	0	0							47	2	648	55	0	0
8	Chitapur	70	2	0										10	2	0			
9	Sadana	10	7	0										19	7	0			
10	Tandur	9	2	0										9	2	0			
11	Chuncholi	9	4	0										9	4	0	8	0	0
12	Shorapur	66	6	0	12		0							79	2	0			
Total		478	2	20	87	7	0	2		13				516	6	276	73	0	0











25th July 1953 *Union of Queensland*

Mr. C. J. ... M. J. ...

... 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

	1	1	1	1	1
	DN R	DN R	DN R	DN R	DN R
1 W. G. L.	11 1 246	1 21 1		581 1	875 7
2 N. G. L.	111 0	1 20 791	1 418	1 170	1171
3 M. G. L.	48 301	17 878	11 131	1 1117	1 17 1 8
4 A. G. L.	1 10	7	11	7 2 4	1 27 1
5 V. G. L.	1 10	1 11	1 7 11	1 4 01	1 11 1 2
6 N. G. L.	17 911	1 11 11	17 11	1 11 1 11	1 17
7 C. G. L.	10 1 11	1 17 8 4	1 8 47	1 11 1 11	1 11 1 11
8 S. G. L.	17 1 00	1 11 11	1 11 1 1	1 1 1 11	1 11 1 1
9 M. G. L.	1 11 777	2 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 11 1 1	7 1 1 1 1 1
10 H. G. L.	1 11 227	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
11 A. G. L.	1 17 1 11	1 17 7 11	1 17 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
12 P. G. L.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
13 N. G. L.	1 17 1 11	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
14 S. G. L.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
15 O. G. L.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
16 H. G. L.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
17 M. G. L.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
18 A. G. L.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1

*Excess Payments*

101 (702) *Sheriff's Department* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

- (a) Whether any excess payment has been made over to the contractors of Mahadevra Paikal Road?
- (b) If so how much and to whom?
- (c) The amount due from each contractor by way of excess payment?
- (d) Whether the Superintending Engineer, Waterways has suggested giving a fresh contract to some other contractors?



*Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung* (a) Yes

(b) A sum of Rs. 1100 has been paid in excess to Shri Mirza Mahibul Haq.

(c) Only a sum of Rs. 1100 is due in the contract for (Shri Mirza Mahibul Haq).

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

#### *Repairs to Tanks*

102 (807) *Shri C. Sreeramanulu* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The names of tanks with their villages repaired in Karimnagar districts during 1952-58?

(b) The number of tank that will be repaired in the 1953-4 before the rainy season commences?

(c) Whether any representation was made this year for the restoration of Oota Chaturu tank, Vilasagar village, Rampeta tank of Kalashwari village and the breached tank at Velkeshwari in Mantlham taluq?

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

(e) The number of tanks under repairs and the amount sanctioned for the same in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

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

(b) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in the Special Programme to be repaired by the end of June 1954 is also placed in the table of the House.

(c) A representation regarding repair of Oota Chaturu Vilasagar and Rampeta tank of Kalashwari was made but no representation has been received regarding the breached tank at Velkeshwari.

(d) 86

(e) 5 tanks costing Rs. 18,765 are included in the Special Programme in 1952-58 and works started. 7 tanks estimated to cost Rs. 62,821 are proposed to be repaired during 1953-54.

*Special Programme of repairs to breached tanks in Karnataka District during 1952-58*

No	Name of tank	Village	Area	Amount of Grant
<b>1 Kalyanpur Taluk</b>				
1	Paika Channu	Channu	80	1,100
2	Kotha Kani	Channu	60	1,000
3	Halli Channu	Kannur	175	7,700
4	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	177	16,000
5	Padali Channu	Kannur	100	1,000
			<b>Total</b>	<b>82,100</b>
<b>2 Perle taluk 1952-58</b>				
1	Rama Lingappa Channu	Kannur	51	10,000
<b>3 Channarayana Taluk 1952-58</b>				
1	Halli Channu	Gannur	50	1,000
2	Halli Channu	Perle Channu	11	1,000
3	Halli Channu	Kannur	67	10,000
4	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	170	10,000
5	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	110	8,000
6	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	5,000
<b>4 Taluk of Taluk 1952-58</b>				
1	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	1	500
2	Halli Channu	Kannur	50	1,000
3	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	10	500
4	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	500
5	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
6	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
7	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
8	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
9	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
10	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
11	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
12	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
13	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
14	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000
15	Halli Channu	Halli Channu	50	1,000

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Special Programme of repairs to Irrigated land Karimnagar Dist during 1958-59

Sl No	Name of tank	Village	Area	Amount of estimate
6. <i>Year 1957-58</i>				
1	Hodga O. S.	1. 11	37. 31	8700
2	Pachanankal	K. Al. 1. 1	52. 0	27. 00
7. <i>Year 1957-58</i>				
1	Ch. S. C. 1	Ch. S. 11	15. 0	2800
7. <i>Year 1957-58</i>				
1	Tejmm. C. 1	H. S. 11	90. 10	9920
8. <i>Mamkang (Mandragu), 1958-59</i>				
1	Ketha Canal	9. 11	180. 0	4,800
2	Pullal Canal	6. 11	18. 00	1,470
3	Oon. Ch.	11. 11	890. 0	2,880
4	Gan. Ch.	1. 11	15. 0	1. 11
5	Oon. Ch.	K. 11	61. 10	8,610

*Special Programs of reports to branch banks Karimnagar Dist during 1958-59*

Sl. No.	Name of bank	Village	Area in Acres	Amount of estimate
<b>1 Karimnagar Taluk</b>				
1	Chowk C. I.	Hennamp	40 0	1 500
2	Mysuram Choc	Chelam (Kollayyalli)	18-0	5 000
3	Chaligal C. I.	Yyppu Mullali	40 0	1 500
	Vannilic C. I.	Valipo	18 0	2 000
5	Damsan C. I.	Hastanahol	11 30	2 500
6	Needil Cunt	Iangan	60-0	5 000
7	Kummad Cunt	Pothurpally	18-0	3000
8	Naliche	Gangpalli	48 -8	2 000
9	Narasani C. I.	I	25 0	7 000
10	C. C. I.	I	17 0	000
11	Chital C. I.	Dornalillem	0 1	5 000
12	Chaligal C. I.	Chaligal	240 10	10 000
13	Naliche	I	68 21	10 500
14	Naliche	Chaligal	60 24	1 000
15	Chaligal	Chaligal	00	10 000
16	Chaligal	K. I.	00 0	11 000
17	Chaligal C. I.	Chaligal	200 0	20 000
18	Chaligal C. I.	I	100 0	20 000
<b>P. H. I. I. Taluk</b>				
1	Naliche	M. I.	10	5 000
	Chaligal C. I.	Chaligal	100	20 000
3	M. H. N. I. C. I.	Podil	287 7	9 000
4	Chaligal C. I.	Chaligal	101 0	10 000
	P. H. I. I. Taluk	Minimayy	00 1	11 200
	Pacholigal C. I.	Belbethy	00 0	11 000
<b>2 Villenabed Taluk</b>				
1	Chaligal C. I.	K. I.	40 0	000
2	Chaligal C. I.	Podil Kalavai	109 5	6 000
3	Podil Kalavai C. I.	Chaligal	88 80	11 500

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Specified in the schedule to the Act of 1911

No.	Name of the Village	Village	Area in Acres	Value in Rs.
<b>1. Unstarred Village</b>				
1	Pradha Ch.	M. U. M.	131 1/2	2,100
	Kanaka C.	Dhondla	53 1/2	1,800
2	Kanaka C.	H. Gopal	00	0 0 0
<b>2. Unstarred Village</b>				
1	A. R. M. N. R. V. S.	C. J. M.	80 0	1,800
	K. S. N. R. M. C. S.	V. G. M.	5 1/2	800
3	Rameswari C.	Lengua	71 1/2	6,700
4	B. S. M. C.	Vengap. M.	28 1/2	6,400
5	Venka C.	K. S. M.	85 0	6,000
6	Kanaka C.	H. S. M.	16 0	4,000
7	K. S. M. C.	Pothareddipet	16 1/2	1,000
8	Ravi C.	V. S. M.	1 1/2	3,000
9	K. S. M.	V. S. M.	50 0	6,000
10	Lingam C.	L. S. M.	50 0	4,000
11	K. S. M. C.	P. S. M.	50 1/2	6,000
12	M. S. C.	V. S. M.	50 0	6,000
13	Deva Ch.	H. S. M.	118 1/2	18,000
<b>3. Unstarred Village</b>				
1	P. S. M. C.	K. S. M.	22-30	5,000
2	T. S. M. C.	G. S. M.	26-32	8,400
3	H. S. M. C.	V. S. M.	58-18	10,000
4	N. S. M. C.	do	00 0	5,000
5	L. S. M. C.	G. S. M.	30-0	5,000
<b>4. Unstarred Village</b>				
1	K. S. M. C.	H. S. M.	80 0	10,000
2	L. S. M. C.	V. S. M.	07 1/2	13,500
3	M. S. C.	V. S. M.	8 0	8,500
4	N. S. C.	A. S. M.	45 0	6,000
5	P. S. C.	do	90 0	5,000



proposed under consideration to amalgamate the Industrial Schools at Nizam and Nazimabad and to open Technical High School at Nazimabad which is only 10 mile away from Nizam. No final decision has however been taken yet on the matter.

#### *Asbest & Cement Company*

101 (83) *Shri Syed Akbar Hessa* (Jan 47) Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

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

*Shri Vinayak Ram Indrapati* B. S. Co. Madras were appointed as the selling Agents by the previous management for the Madras and Hyderabad etc. This is a matter within the competence of the Board of Director of the Company.

#### *Influx of Europeans*

105 (81) *Shri Syed Hassan* (Hydrabad city) Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

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

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

*Shri Vinayak Ram Indrapati* (a) Except in the case of one or two industries on which Government have no control the number of Europeans employed has decreased considerably.

(c) This information is not available.

#### *Payment of Latest Money*

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

Whether the Bula Bros. have paid the earnest money of Rs. 50 lakhs as stipulated under the Transfer Agreement of Supur Paper Mill and Sarsalk Ltd.?

*Shri Vinayak Ram Indrapati* This payment has not yet become due.

210 7th April 1958 *Utilised Quota and Insured  
Advances by Co-operative Societies*

107 (100) *Shri Gangula Bhoomiah (Melpilly)* Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Society of Melpilly advanced some funds to Shri Rajan and Shri Krishnam Ganga Ram of Melpalli for opening a Aditi shop?

(b) If so how much and on what terms?

(c) Whether any security has been taken from the above persons?

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

*Shri Devi Singh (Chandun)* (a) No. Shri Katkam Gangaram worked as partner with the I. A. C. A. Melpalli in the Aditi shop opened by the I. A. C. A. Shri Rajan's house was taken on rent for the shop and he had nothing to do with the business.

(b) Shri Katkam Gangaram got 80% share of the net profit as a partner.

(c) He has now been declared as insolvent. The shop is being closed and necessary action is being taken to recover a sum of Rs. 5,000 which he owes excluding the share of the I. A. C. A. in the net profit.

(d) The Government is not aware of it.

### Business of the House

*Mr. Deputy Speaker:* It is now 4 O'clock and the question hour is over. Now Shri V. D. Deshpande.

*Shri V. D. Deshpande:* Mr. Speaker Sir, I present a petition signed by Shri B. Narsing Rao, General Secretary, All Hyderabad Students Union and above 2,000 other students from various schools of Bhongir, Nalgonda, Medak, Adilabad, Khammam, Aurangabad etc. regarding the recent decision of the H. S. C. Board and the Osmania University Senate in increasing the minimum marks for admission into Colleges.

The Board of Higher Secondary Education, Government of Hyderabad and the Senate of the Osmania University have recently made a decision vitally affecting the interests of the students. These bodies have fixed a minimum of 88% on an average for admission into Colleges and 88% for promotions.



The petitioners submit that this decision curtails the right of education and restricts it. While the minimum for the promotion has been raised from 70% to 81% that for admission to colleges has been fixed at 85%. Thus a certain section of those who have been declared eligible for the services have however been denied the right to continue their studies.

Secondly the petitioners say that this is all the more paradoxical in the light of the fact that those obtaining 83% are considered eligible for shouldering the responsibilities of administration whereas they are not allowed to join the colleges.

The petitioners further say that the restriction for admission of science students is very much greater. A minimum of 40% in science and 80% in elementary mathematics has been prescribed for admission to science colleges. The petitioners submit that it seems incongruous that while Government and leaders should be emphasising the need for scientific and technical bias in education and calling for more technicians etc. for the implementation of its various programmes of development though these very facilities should be denied whenever. The petitioners further say that they can't understand how and why the Government which deprecates the tendency of bookishness in their institutions should by its very policy force young men to an Arts education of dubious value in the employment market. The petitioners further say that this will result in large scale unemployment and Government shall have to face it.

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

Finally the petitioners submit that the Government be pressed upon so that the present artificial and unwarranted

distinction amongst promoted students to be withdrawn the minimum for promotion be maintained at 80% and the restriction of college admission be withdrawn. They therefore request that the Government be pressed upon so that a sound foundation for a healthy educational system be laid by immediately increasing the number of colleges all over the State and greater budgetary allocations for education so that better hostel and building accommodation reduced fees etc. come within the realm of practical possibilities.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker:* The petition which has been presented by Shri V. D. Deshpande is referred to the Committee on petitions.

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

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

*Shri Pratap Reddy (Wangapathi):* Mr. Speaker Sir, A very important bill has been brought before this House and we have to consider it seriously on its own merits. Some nice epithets like anti farmer and pro landlord have been given to this bill. Give a dog a name and hang it. That seems to be the idea behind the criticisms. If that be so we have nothing to do with them. In this matter I feel that we have to rise above our political leanings and party affiliations. During the elections several political parties raised so many slogans regarding land reforms. But now I am of the view that we have to consider this bill in a dispassionate manner without Agricultural bias.

First of all we have to see what the National Planning Commission of India says about this. It has given many questions amongst which the following are relevant to my contentions. The Commission directed that as far as ryotwar landholders are concerned there should be four limitations

(1) No retrospective effect should be given to this reform,

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

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

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

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

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

People's China dated February 1 1950 and May 10 1950 the production in China before and after the war was as follows

Year	Cotton Output in bales
1931-32	28 470
1941-42	1 000
1949	21 250
1950	28 250

So in terms of percentage the production of 1949 was less by 21% compared to that of 1931-32

*Shri V D D Sphande* Sir may I request the hon Member to quote the production figures of 1931-32?

*Shri Mukdoom Mohiuddin (Huzur)* The hon Member is quoting the figures of the period prior to liberation of China.

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

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

equally weighty authority. Mr. K. T. Reddy said that 10 to 20 acres would be an economic holding in the Deccan. The same hon. Member quoted Mr. K. W. Young, a visiting, but five acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land would be a normal holding, but failed to quote the provision that such a holding will be for a bare subsistence living. The Hyderabad State Congress has opined that 2 acres would be sufficient economic holding, while the Agrarian Reform Committee of Sir Madhav Rao said that 10 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land or 50 acres of black soil would be an economic holding.

With the above background we have to see whether fixing a family holding of Rs. 800 is not in line (without calculating the wages of the Members of the family) would be an unpalatable proposition. It is not surprising that the Members of Asia have even stated that small holdings are a liability than an asset and that they are a national loss. The Committee of Asian Regional Conference of I.L.O. after carefully considering the whole question in October 1951 came to the conclusion that

- (i) In Asia small farms give insufficient income and hence there is poverty in Asia
- (ii) that Agricultural over population should be turned over to industries and that mechanisation is not at all possible in small farms

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

When we talk of small landholders, we have to necessarily talk about big landholders or landlords as they are called. The class of big land lords has disappeared or is fastly disappearing. The strata of our present bill have already spread far and wide. If landlords have come within the

ceiling limit by class surplus lands (i) by compensating with their tenants or by partitions or gifts which are all legitimate. According to the economic survey of India we find that practically the number of big landholders is very negligible as the following table will bear out.

PROVINCE	LAND	PERCENTAGE
Bombay	100	0.1
Orissa	100	0.1
M. P.	100	0.94
Bihar	50	1.0
Assam	10	11.4
Madras	Rs. 100 land revenue	0.8
Mysore	100 acres	0.1
Madras Cochin	50	0.2

Regarding Hyderabad the figures are as follows:

Total area under cultivation	2,250,000 acres
Area under tenants (83%)	750,000
Protected tenants	675,000
Landlords that lease land	150,000
Land owners	1,800,000

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

There has been much criticism about the ceiling. It was said that at the most Rs. 2,000/ worth of land may be fixed as a ceiling. We as legislators are drawing approximately Rs. 8,600/ per year by way of monthly salaries and daily allowances. We cannot in the same breath ask other not to take Rs. 8,600/ but to take Rs. 2,000/ only. We must be honest.

to ourselves first. The ceiling fixed for Hyderabad is one of the lowest fixed so far. In Egypt the upper limit of a holding is 200 acres. Payment to dispossessed owners of excess land is paid in 30 yearly instalments of Government Treasury Bonds on the basis of the prevailing land prices. This has been stated in the Economic Digest, London, September 1952. On the other hand in Hyderabad the Bill under con- sideration pays very little and the Opposition wants to pay a nominal compensation.

In East Germany under the Soviet rule the upper limit of landholding is 100 hectares or 250 acres whereas a family unit is fixed at 12½ acres. Thus the ratio between a family holding and the ceiling is 1 to 20 whereas in our bill it is only 1 to 1½ over which there is so much opposition. In Italy 711 acres is the upper limit. Efficient lands are exempted from ceiling there and 10 production above the average is considered to be an efficient management. In Poland the ceiling is 180 hectares or 450 acres. In South America farm units from 800 to 700 acres have been recommended for efficient and mechanical operations.

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

Now I quote the opinion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition Shri V D Deshpande. In an interview he gave to the correspondent of *Andhra Patrika* he gave out certain views which were published in that Paper on 18.10.52. He said We (that means the underground Communists of the Rath ki Sreni) divided land per family at the rate of 20 acres of wet land or 100 acres of black cotton soil or 200 acres of chalka land. It was before 1947. Shortly after they changed their opinion. He further stated as follows: Six months before the Police Action we distributed land at the rate of 5 acres of wet land or 50 acres of black cotton soil or 100 acres of chalka land. In this way we disposed of 10 lakhs of acres. This was the achievement of the Rath ki Sreni!

In U.P. the Government after careful enquiry found that redistribution of land was impossible and may be liable for the following reasons:

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

Let us see if there is any visible gain in the agricultural profession in the existing conditions. Agricultural experts have opined that there is no gain in agriculture in India. Shri N. G. Dasgupta in his work "Economics of Indian Agriculture" has shown that agricultural surpluses maintained show that out of every five years one year is a good year, one is a bad year and the rest of three years are neither good nor bad. The good and bad years cancel out each other. The net result is that the Indian farmer has a bare subsistence living. It has been rightly said that Indian agriculture is a gamble in time. The average yield in India is one of the lowest as compared with other countries. I will only show three instances of the production of wheat per acre in some countries:

Gn. Italy	1748 lbs
Egypt	3718
Japan	2088
India	828

The production of wheat per acre is as follows:

Canada	672 lbs
U.S.A.	846
Europe	1146
Australia	714
India	686

Sugar production of India is 1/8 of that of Cuba, 1/6th of Java and 1/7th of Hawaii. The average income of an Indian



agriculturist is Rs. 12 or below & B whereas in England it is 5-05. This information I have taken from the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee's Report. In view of this fact and figures the ceiling of Rs. 300/ net income per month for the biggest farmer in the State is low, unjust and inequitable.

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

Another Young, an agricultural specialist, said that the magic of ownership of property turns sand into gold. Now our reforms may turn gold into sand in the case of lands. Mr. Sismondia said the true atoms bomb is the soil, but in future the soil will be an untrustworthy and failing bank. My personal view is that a contented middle class is the backbone of a country's progress. I am not alone in holding this view. The economists of India agree in the same way. The Economic Adviser to the Govt. of Madras in his public lecture perhaps in the month of September 1952 said that ceiling should not be resorted to and that middle classes should not be disturbed as it would mean a fall in the production of foodgrains. Shri Keshava Iyengar, who has been quoted very often by the hon. Members of the Opposition, has written a series of articles on this land problem and if I understand him right his opinion is that substantial landholders of this country should not be disturbed in any way. In general the opinion of the economy of India is that the land reforms should be viewed in the light of more production and in their view small holdings do not produce more.

Some of the Members have said that the bill is full of defects. I too am of a similar opinion but my opinion is from a different angle of vision. In the definition of agriculture grazing is also included by this bill. Since Hyderabad is short of cattle it is very necessary that grass lands should be set apart for the improvement of cattle. In my opinion 10% extra on every farmer's holding should be set apart for grazing purposes of the cattle of the farmer. Regarding payment to landholders on lands in excess of the ceiling, or on lands which are in the possession of tenants the bill lays down a low payment which is against the spirit of the Indian Constitution. Since patta lands are neither jagir lands nor mans nor malikats nor lands which have been acquired freely in any way full and equitable compensation should be given if we have to observe the spirit of the Indian Constitution. The relation of the price of land with the revenue and rent paid is not equitable. According to the present bill if it is charka land 15 times the revenue should be paid for each acre of land and if it is black cotton soil it should be 80 times the land revenue. According to the estimates of the Rural Economic Enquiries Hyderabad State 1910-53 (page 179) the following statement shows the relation between the average assessment and market values for dry lands in different districts.

District	Ratio between assessment and value to be paid per acre on the basis of the prevailing average prices
Adilabad	96
Aurangabad	101
Bidar	222
Bhuj	262
Culbarga	118
Hyderabad	80
Karimnagar	80
Mahboobnagar	151
Medak	81
Nalgonda	16

Nanded	127
Nizamabad	118
Osmanabad	316
Warangal	138
Hydrabad	191
Warangal	111

Similar disparity also is observed in the case of wet lands which I do not wish to mention here for lack of time.

The estimates of payment that have been fixed in this bill by the Congress Party is itself low. But the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has proposed that a nominal compensation of twice the land revenue should be paid to the landowner. In this connection I am reminded of a lively quarrel between two Telugu poets who quarrelled in poetic dithyramb as follows. One said that we can give one point to a koince (the merchant) and drag 10 points from him. His brother poet was furious at his partiality and liberality and abused him and corrected him by saying that we should take ten points from the koince without giving him even one. Now here also the Congress Party wants to give one point and take ten from the landholders whereas the Opposition says that it will not give even one but will take 10 from the landholders. This method of taking over the land is unconstitutional, unjust and inequitable.

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

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

First of all I would take up the question of ceiling surplus lands and redistribution is a phantasmagoria— or



To understand these family holdings and family holdings, one has to go to the fundamental policy of the Congress Party is mentioned in the Five Year Plan. In the Five Year Plan it has been stated that the Congress thinks that the land policy must be based upon two points namely the national economy point of view and the social point of view. These are the only two points of view through which the Congress has tried to solve the land problem in this country. The same principles have been incorporated *in toto* in this Bill which is before us.

In order to understand the two concepts of family holdings and family holdings, we have to first tie up the national economy point of view. When they say national economy point of view, they mean or they stress upon production. So far as the production is concerned, nobody is going to disagree with them. The sole purpose ultimately must be more production. That must be our ultimate object, there is no doubt about it and nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. But the whole fallacy lies in the very theory and principles upon which this so-called theory is based. That theory is like this when they say more production, they mean more marketable surplus, not necessarily the overall aggregate net production. I call another theory the people theory which I will put like this when we say more production, we mean more production not necessarily more marketable surplus. According to the first theory it means more surplus, but less overall aggregate production, less feeding of the total number of peasantry. According to the other it means more overall aggregate production but less marketable surplus, more feeding of the mass peasantry. The one is based upon a mostly starving peasant economy, the other upon a prosperous peasant economy. A third point that comes in this is that one is based upon a dissolving famine agricultural economy, the other is based upon a solvent prosperous agricultural economy. The one yields a mainly surplus marketable product, the other yields real surplus. The so-called seemingly marketable surplus according to the first theory is absorbed or rather goes back in the form of famine relief to the hungry peasantry in those areas, what the other yields a constant and ever increasing surplus.

Now the question is like this when they say more production they really mean not the overall aggregate more production. They mean the more marketable surplus whether it is achieved on the basis of hungry dissolvent starving peasant economy or on the basis of solvent prosperous peasant economy. The basis does not matter much. What they want in the national interest is more surplus production. This is not the view we hold. Our view is we do not want more production in the sense that it is an overall aggregate more production based upon not on the starving peasantry but upon the feeding of the most number of the peasantry in the rural areas. It may be to begin with we get a marketable surplus but as time goes on the surplus will constantly increase based as it is on a prosperous agricultural economy. The other economy which is dissolvent and which is famine stricken will not allow consistent and ever increasing marketable surplus. On the other hand the so-called seemingly surplus marketable production will have to go back to subsidise or to feed a famine stricken agricultural peasantry. So now we have to choose between these two theories. There is a fallacy in the so-called production theory of the Congress. They do not care whether land is given to all or whether all peasants are engaged or not or whether all labour is employed or not and whether they are fed or not. That is not at all more production. It is simply surplus which thus want to obtain by starving by not allowing people to work by not allowing them a life in the rural economy and in that way they want to get the so-called marketable surplus. That is not more production. According to their theory if they starve the people they may get more surplus but according to our theory if it is implemented though in the beginning we may get only small surplus yet it goes to feed the most number of peasantry in the long run. We will get an overall aggregate more production and this surplus will be based upon a solvent agricultural economy. This is constant and increases year by year and there will be no need here and there or now and then to subsidise or to feed the famine stricken agricultural peasantry.

The Congress party chose the first theory fallacious as it is wrongly based as it is upon a dissolvent peasantry. The Congress chose such a theory. Why? Because it just suits the interests of the landlords whom ultimately the Congress represents. I want to say this point very clearly. Not only that by raising the deceptive slogan of more production,

the Congress wants to keep in tact the feudal and land-  
lord owned in this country. I want to expose this fallacious  
theory. It is the only has no meaning. What do they mean  
by surplus production? The produce may be more in  
accordance with them but at what cost? At the cost of starv-  
ing peasantry. Does that mean increase of production?  
The theory they believe is completely wrong. It is completely  
based upon wrong notions completely based on the cost of  
the peasantry. I do not want to allow that theory to be put  
in implementation in regard to the land reforms in this coun-  
try. What will be the result if the first theory is adopted?  
The formula that lay behind the Congress theory is like this.  
Give them in terms of sufficient farms regardless of and  
oblivious of the other conditions in the rural area they simply  
say sufficient farm efficient cultivation better manage-  
ment's plus production. That is the formula they adopt.  
What is the result? They do not think in terms of abolition  
of landlordism. They do not think in terms of redistribution  
of land to the peasantry. They do not think in terms of more  
and more peasant owned economy. Less and less exploitation  
more and more freedom of the more and more numbers and of  
the peasant economy. That is not the correct way of the  
thinking. Yet the Congress thinks on those lines. They say  
they want sufficient farms otherwise they cannot have  
marketable surplus. Efficient farming there must be. Good  
management there must be and all this for what purpose?  
For marketable surplus. That is the be all and end all of the  
land reform policy that is being pursued by the Congress.

According to the theory and according to this formula  
I have just mentioned the Five Year Plan has been prepared and  
all the States in India are asked to legislate the so-called Land  
Management Legislation. This is the point of view of the  
Congress. If that point is understood then the so-called ceiling  
of 81 family holdings and 15 family holdings in our present  
bill become easy of understanding. What then is this Land  
Management Legislation. What is its purpose? The purpose  
is marketable surplus according to them. For that they will  
say in the agricultural sector we are not going to put a ceiling  
on the holdings and going to take away the rest of the  
income. It is not like that. We are mainly or mostly concerned  
with marketable surplus. Therefore if we do not lay  
down certain so-called standards of efficient cultivation the land

loads do not apply or come upto the standards and then management of land will be taken over by the Government. It is not acquisition or confiscation. The Government will take over management for the present. Why this assumption of management? Is it in the interests of the nation in the interests of more production? Clauses 31 and 32 deal with the so called land management legislation. There they say we will lay down certain standards. Legislation for this purpose alone. They created ceilings of 3 Family holdings and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Family holdings. If anybody does not comply with those standards, then land is going to be taken and government assumes its management. That is all. It is neither confiscation nor acquisition. It is mere assumption of management for better management in the interests of the nation that is the logic about it. Reading clauses 31 and 32 it is clear that after assumption of management they will manage for sometime and the land will thereafter be returned to the landlord. Not only returning the land but in clause 33 we find that if during the period of management and by the time of its return to the landlord if any loss accrues to the landlord that will also be compensated. But the compensation is not in the sense of price. It is in the sense as can be gleaned from sec 38 sub-section (7). It clearly shows that it is compensation for any loss that accrues to the landlord in connection with the assumption of management during the period of management and while returning the land. The loss thus accrued has to be paid by Government by way of compensation. Not only that. A District Magistrate will decide the so called compensation. This is what the land legislation means uptill now. I want to explain the so called 3 Family holdings and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Family holdings limits. These limits are purely under land management legislation. Their sole purpose is to increase national production and the limit is not for the purpose of taking surplus lands for redistribution. That principle is not accepted by the Congress. Making that much clear I shall now proceed further.

There are two ceilings here 3 Family holdings and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Family holdings. I have again to say that both these ceilings are for the purpose of increased marketable surplus grain only. The difference is this much. If the landlord who has got lands above the 3 Family holdings limit does not cultivate efficiently then the management of his land will be assumed by the Government. What about the other case? There is



another provision about 4<sup>1</sup> family held. Even if the land held cultivates efficiently even then the land will be taken over. So far both the steps the purpose and principle is the same. The claim is with purpose of increased production and nothing else. One should not be deceived in any way with the popular psychology of the slogan. There is nothing of that kind in the theory and that I want to make clear. So many hon. Members are sitting very vainly to the effect that we have brought them (landlord) down from heaven to the earth. I could not understand them. On which section of the bill are they basing their arguments? Is there any section which provides for acquisition? I may tell the House even that principle is not accepted by the Congress High Command or by the authors of this bill. There is no doubt about it.

Next what is the policy of the Congress with respect to redistribution of land. Does it think that there is a landlord feudal class feeding upon the peasantry a parasitical class which must be removed? No. Does the Congress think that in the interests of national production the abolition of land lordism and the redistribution of the land is necessary? Certainly not. The Congress looks at the redistribution problem not from the point of view of national production not from the point of view of eliminating parasitical landlord class but from the so called socialistic point of view. What is this socialistic point of view? It says there is need adjustment and there needs to be readjustment so that we may minimize the disparity between the holdings. This is a vague indiscriminate and meaningless plan of the Congress. This I want to show to the House very clearly. So the result is their policy about the redistribution of lands is only one of readjustment. I could not understand on what basis and on what principle and with what object this so called readjustment is going to take place. That is my question.

How does this readjustment go on? There are three methods of redistribution. The one is confiscation and distribution, the second is compulsory acquisition and compensation and the third is the method of enabling the tenant to purchase the land. It is the third method that the Congress has followed. That is the solution that has been very ingeniously found out by the authors of this bill to enable the poor peasant or tenant to purchase the land. Really

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

Even this right of purchase is subjected to three family holdings to be left out to the landlord. This is another point

Regarding the price policy in general I would like to submit that after reading clause 31 (a) as well as the definition I am convinced that with respect to proprietors of land we have been given the right to legislate even without compensation if we so like. We need not therefore labour under the impression that it is not allowed.

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

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

So from the above it will be clear that the Agrarian Reforms Committee has opposed the fixing of price on market value. Even though the members of the Congress party talk tall, they have not even conceded the justifiable right of a

protected tenant. Rather they have gone out of the way to show favouritism to the landlords by fixing the price at market value. Not only that they have even gone further as pointed out by one of the hon. Members from this side of the House.

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

Coming to the right of purchase the right of pre-emption is given to the protected tenant as per Section 88. The protected tenant was previously given the right to purchase up to minimum economic holding. That minimum economic holding is changed into family holding. Not only that the conditions have been increased further. The landlord has been left with two family holdings. There was no such condition before. I ask the party in power whether this is in favour of the protected tenants or the landlords? If one purchases at 88 (c) he can notice that when a protected tenant gives notice to the landlord his intention of purchasing the land the latter on receipt of the notice can personally cultivate the land of the protected tenant within two years. If he can't cultivate the land in the stipulated period then only the need in selling the land to the protected tenant arises. What was the case previously in contrast to this? It was like this. After receiving the notice and selling the land if the land which still remains with the landlord is less than the economic holding then he was given the choice to cultivate the land personally within two years. If not he was compelled to sell it to tenant as per notice. But now that economic holding is raised to three family holdings. The same economic holding comes to family holdings in Section 88 and the same economic holding comes to the three family holdings in Section 88 (c). When the question of tenant comes it increases and when the question of landlord comes it decreases. What is the principle behind this? Is there any right of purchase still remaining with the protected tenant? You say that after the protected tenant gives notice and after the landlord sells

the land if the land still remaining comes to less than three family holdings then the landlord can take the land and cultivate it personally. Taking the land from the protected tenants can be is not subject to Section 13 which deals with the Tenants' rights absolutely. It is not made subject to that nor is it made subject to Section 12 which deals with taking possession. Nobody can take possession. The landlord can take possession even if he is entitled to make it he goes through the process of obtaining the orders of the Subdivisional

*Shri Dera Singh Choudhan* May I draw the attention of the hon Member to clause 2, page 13 of the Bill which will correct his statement?

*Shri A Ray Reddy* I might inform the hon Member that I had studied the bill for more than seven days and I could claim more knowledge on this subject than the hon Minister. I can throw a challenge on this matter. It is clearly laid down in clause No. 88 (e) that if the land which is going to be sold to the tenant comes to less than three family holdings he can cultivate it personally within two years time and then if he can't cultivate it the land will go to the tenant. It passes one's comprehension whether any right is left with the tenant at all.

Keeping aside all these bits and its the Members on the treasury benches go on saying that they have given benevolent provisions in clause 88. They go on saying that the tenants will have choice either to pay in lumpsum or to pay in ten instalments in eight years time and so on. Why all this talk when the very basic right is taken away from the hands of the tenant? I can only say that what they talk about is illusory and disruptive because the right of the tenant has been taken away already. I would therefore request the hon Members to read clauses 88 and 88 (e) together.

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

*Shri A Ray Reddy* I require some more time Sir.

*Mr Deputy Speaker* The hon Member has already taken ten minutes more than the allotted time.

*Shri A. Ray Reddy* If you want me to stop, I shall do so.

*Mr Deputy Speaker* We now adjourn for recess till 5.55 p.m.

The House then adjourned for recess till fifty five minutes Past Five of the Clock.

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

\**سری ایم وسنگ راج (ٹو ٹری عام)* حاکمیت کے ساتھ ساتھ زمینداروں پر  
پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے جو زمین کی حالت سے کہیں کہیں میں سے ان کے حوالے  
دیا گیا ہے اس میں صرف انداز میں کروڑوں کے ہزاروں کا اور گاؤں میں ان کی کوئی  
لگاؤ نہیں ہے اس میں ہوسکتا ہے کہ ایک لاکھ الٹی ہزاروں ٹونوں کی مالیت  
سے لکھ بھرتے ہوئے اور اس سے اپنی کرپے ہوں لیکن جہاں تک کانگریس کا تعلق  
ہے ابھی ابھی اس کا تعلق ہے لکھ بھرتے الٹی ہزاروں اگر زمینداروں (Reforming  
Agrarian) کی ایک پارٹی میں رہا لگائی میں ہوتے ہوئے کانگریس کرتے  
ہوئے حصہ لگے ہیں تمام وہ دیکھ سکتے ہیں کہ آج سے چند سال پہلے سادہ سادہ  
۱۹۴۸ ع میں لگائے گئے تھے کانگریس کے آرگن پر سب سے ایک اگر زمینداروں  
کے (Agrarian Reform Committee) کی بھی جس میں سرکار کا سر  
رنگا لگایا اس میں اس کے رکنوں کو رام سوامی لکھ بھرتے ہوں سادہ سادہ اور  
جہاں تک بھی اس میں سے ایک دھڑوں میں کی ہے ایک سو (Extensive)  
طریقے رانک میں دلچسپی رہا ہے اس لئے اس نے اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ صاف طور پر  
کہا ہے کہ جہاں پالیسی گائیڈ اور کیا ہے اس کے لئے اس نے اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ صاف طور پر  
ہوئے اس میں اس کے ساتھ (۸) ایک چھوٹا سا ایسا ہی رہ کر سواکتا

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

اور اس (Principles) میں

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

\*Confirmation not received.















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مارڈا نے (۸) رو سے زرعی حالتے نو نشان ۵ جہاں ہونے سے  
نو آرٹھ راس (Market Price) سے ہی رہا ہو جائے ہے میں اس سے  
۱۵۰ رو سے لڑکتا لیکن میں ہی جاتا ہوں کہ نظام آ میں جہاں حکم سے جہاں  
میں وہی میں اس سے جہاں میں جہاں (۶) میں جہاں لڑکتی ہے  
۱ میں جہاں ۵ جہاں (۳) رو سے و لڑکتی جہاں اس میں  
(Assessment) کے میں سے (۷) رو سے (Rent) جہاں ہے لڑکتی  
لڑکتی میں (Liquidity) لڑکتی میں لڑکتی جہاں لڑکتی (Factors)  
کے لڑکتی سے لڑکتی میں لڑکتی کے لڑکتی سے لڑکتی میں لڑکتی  
لے لڑکتی میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی میں لڑکتی جہاں لڑکتی (۶) لڑکتی  
جہاں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی میں لڑکتی لڑکتی (Market Value)  
میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
میں لڑکتی میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Not exceeding five times) لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Tribunal) میں جہاں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Isotia) میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Land owners) میں لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Pan) لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Price) لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
(Three times gross produce) لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی  
لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی لڑکتی

معاوضہ کے میں سے میں اس کو ہاونگا کہ کیا ما کے سے سے ہالک نہیں  
معاوضہ دینے میں اس سے معاوضہ کی ایک سال کو کتب کرونگا

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

سلسلے سے میں لڑکتی لڑکتی

The basic principle kept in mind while redistributing land was that the holdings of a peasant should not go beyond his



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دروں ون لکھن س ن ا طعہ ا بانک س کے لیے کام نکا ہے  
 ن نے لے انا و س ن و ب ہے ن جہاں کے ساتھ ہی ہر م  
 بنا ہوں

\* سری فانی دہلی ( د ن م ) میں سکر برے ہاؤس کے بارے جو  
 انا سے ہی ملے لند (ما ن ن ل) میں طے ہے میں ہوتے ہیں س  
 میں اس آبی ا سٹے سے مطرح اے وڈ لو کہ میں ( Express ) کا ہے  
 میں ن سمجھے ہے عام ہوں ا گو بس اور ولنگ ہاؤس لڈ ریلو کو میں انک  
 سے درمہ ما اسی ( Fundamentally ) مانو ( Solve ) کہ میں ہے ا  
 ا گو بس ( Argument ) مانے - ے میں کا مانا ہے کہ میں کا عند  
 لکھو میں ( Collectivism ) ہے میں کسی ہمیری کہ میں کی کو میں نا  
 میں جا لند میں ( Compensation ) کے مانے میں کہا گیا ہے میں نے  
 ہ عرض و مانے ا اس مانے کے آئیں میں لڈ ریلو کو میں واسطہ ہے وہ  
 ( Point of view ) سے حل لرا مانے میں و نا کل حلطے ا کہا مانا ہے کہ میں  
 لڈ اور میں ( Land owners ) سے رساں میں لکر میں ہاؤس میں ہ نا  
 مانے میں انا ہ حال حلطے میں اسی میں انکی آئیں میں ا کہ میں کہ میں ر  
 میں ہ ہوں سواڑے نظام ہ ہوں سواڑے میں معاف کریں میں ہونکے لیے ی  
 لہوگا ا ہوں ن ر لڈاں ہوں کے ہوں کا ہوں سواڑے میں ہوں کے ڈر کر  
 میں میں ہوں ن لڈے میں لے معلوم ہوا مانے کہ لک میں کسی لڈے  
 لڈ مانے میں ساتھ ہ بھی نہ ہوڈکس ( Production ) کی ڈگری ( Degree )  
 لڈا ہے اٹ لڈے میں نہ میں اس طرح ہونڈک اور سٹنگ ہوںڈک کے لڈ لڈا ہے  
 میں خاص لڈلکے لکن اٹ لے ہونڈکس کے معلوم کو انا حد رکھا ہے کہ لڈ  
 از لڈ میں ہوں سمجھ سکا کہ ہ ہوں ہونڈک کا ہے اسکی سب میں ہوں میں عرض  
 لڈوگا میں لہوگا کہ لڈ براہم کو ہ مطرح انا لڈ ( Analyse ) کرتے  
 میں وہ وانگ ( Wrong ) ہے آئیں میں حاد رکھا ہے میں کہ مانے  
 ہاں اسے میں ( Million ) لڈے اور میں کل میں لڈ و ہوں ( One fourth )  
 میں میں لڈ لہوگا کہ میں اگر لڈ لڈا اکہ میں ( Experience ) میں  
 ہے اگر وہ دہاں میں رہے نا اسی لڈاں دہاں کے لڈ لڈاں میں گزارے ہوں  
 میں حال ہ ا ہ ہوں میں ہوں ہوں لڈ ( Surplus land )  
 کہاں ہے ہلاے آ رہے کہاں میں لڈا اگر لڈ لڈا لڈ لڈا میں میں  
 لڈے مانے کا میں ہاؤس کو ہونے میں نہ سب ہ ہوں میں کنا ان کو  
 ہ میں لڈ سمجھ رہے میں ا اگر انا ساتھ انکی میں کو میں کم دے میں

\*Confirmation not received









ہی و نا وڈ کرہیں وڈن ہی نا بلڈر ہی جگن لڈروں کو بھی کلن آسہی  
 ہوئے گرو و نا وڈو برس ہی وہ محسوس کرے ہوئے کہ رعایا سے آسہی  
 حاصل کرے ہی کلے ہی لے بیج سے و اس آسے کے حد کسب کرے دکھا  
 ہے ہی کلے ہی لڈر لڈر نو سبج (Manage) کتا حاسکاتے مرے  
 ان دیکھی ہے و مرے معاشے کچھ جن ہے دو مال سے مرے اگر کلفٹروں  
 ڈارہے بے رو بلڈے و کچھ جن کے رہہ کا ب کرے ہی کھنا سبج  
 ہ ہوا ڈن کے لیے ہو لیا ہوا ہی ا ہ ہوگا اب ہ ہے کہ ہو سبج  
 آکے دو سبج ہوا کلے ہی حال لوگوں کی بے کو اکسلا ب کرے ہی سکے ہی  
 حسان لسا لڈر و کر لڈر جا ہی ہو ہوئے ہے ہ ایک و سہی رہے  
 دو رہے ہی لے ہاڈر کے سامنے رکھا ہے و ہ سوانوس ہے کہ سہی ہم  
 لڈر و سہی ہو سہی اور ورس کاسکروں کو بڈن آسے کم  
 کا چار ہی ہو کون ا ہراویں اکر رہی کسب کرے ہوئے اگر لوگ سبج ہی  
 (Local methods) سے سوانوس کرن ہو اسکا کرنا سہی ہی ہے  
 سہی آہی رہی بڈن دیکھے ہی ہی سے گزر ہو سہی لڈر سوانوس کا سوال کہا رہے  
 و ہوبت ہو سوارے لہاں ہے ؟ کا سہی ہوس ہی و کسہر ہی (Compensation)  
 ہے نا ہوں ہے ہے آجا لڈر بڈن اکیس (Different action) ب کو ہی ایک  
 بڈن ہی ایک ہو چاہے ہی لکن لڈر لڈر کو سبج (Punishment)  
 لڈن ہی لڈن سہی ہی ہونا ب لڈر لڈر کے ساتھ ہی رعایا کرے ہی کہ  
 لڈر لڈن دہا چھا نا ہی چاہے سبج ہے کہ وہ لڈر لڈر حکمے ہاں کا سہی  
 لڈر لڈن ہی نہ ہی ہی لکن کہاں ہے آہی حکو ب ؟ انکو کویں را چہ ہی ہوی  
 کویں ہ سہی ہونا سہی رہا ہی سہی کویں حلیج کرے گا اسکا قانون  
 نکلے کے ہمد لڈن کو فائدہ چھا ہے ؟ کسے ہنس بدلہ ہو گئے ہی ؟ کسوں سے  
 لڈر ہمد ہے ؟ آپ لڈر مانا چاہا ہون کہ کس طرح ہکا قانون ہمد لڈن (Helpless)  
 ہے اسکے (Statutes) دکھیں تو انکو معلوم  
 ہوگا آہی ہی قانون ہی حرات ہی ہے کہ حلالی قانون عمل کرے و انوں کو سہی  
 (Punish) کرے سب اسے لوگوں کو سہا ہی ہی ہاں ہونہر قانون کا حاصل  
 کتا ہوا سب ایک قانون اسکا ہو جس ہی سبج کا احبار ہ ہو وہ قانون کسے  
 چلے گا انکے باوجود کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہوا سبج ہی لڈر لڈر ہے و روگر سہی سہی  
 ہمد سہا کسے سہی سہی والے ہی ہی کہہوگا کہ اسکو قانون کہا ہی چلے ہے ہاں  
 ہی ہے ہ سہی سہی ہی ہمد لڈر لڈر سہی سہی سہی سہی سہی سہی سہی  
 کسے (Guarantee) دیکھی ہے اور کویں معمول کا کہا ہے ہو لڈر لڈر  
 ہو دو سہی ہی سبج اور لڈن ہی اہوالوڈ (Involved) ہے ہ ایک نا ہو ہے



ابن خود پس ( Pension ) ملی ہے ان کے حلقوں ( Children ) کو  
 پس ملی۔ ان کی ویاہور ( Widows ) کو پس ( Pension ) ملی  
 ہے جب بھی و حرب اور ہادری کا کام کرتے ہیں تو سٹائل ( Medals ) دے  
 جاتے ہیں۔ کمپنس ( Compensation ) دیا جاتا ہے۔ ہر آسے آسے میں  
 ( Ex gratia men ) کے لیے لند ( Land ) رکھے گی کیا  
 ضرورت ہے؟ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں وہی وریا سٹائل ( Bourgeois mentality )  
 ہے۔ ایک راہ کے بعد لفظ استعمال کر رہا ہوں اب ان لوگوں کے لیے ہوائے  
 گراس رہے کے ہاؤس لند ( Land ) دیا جائے ہیں لیکن عرب کسانوں  
 کے لیے نہیں ہیں۔ لند اور لوجم کر رہے ہیں وہ کسان جو کھانہ کی ماں و سوک  
 تو ہزار رکھے گا وہ درہہ دیکھے لیے آں اور پس ( Ownership ) دے  
 کے لیے جھجکے۔ میں ڈر رہے ہوں آں ووں کے لیے پروویشن ( Provisions )  
 رکھے جس لند ( Durable ) لوگوں وریا وریا کو لند ( Land ) ہے  
 آہو میں کا لوں جس سے تھوری سے بھی سمجھو ہوا عمارت میں کرنگ بلکہ میں سلسلہ  
 میں آہی یا سٹ لند لیکن کس میں ( Ex servicemen ) کے لیے  
 رہی رکھے کے لیا میں ہی آں کو گارنٹا کو پس ( Guaranteed occupations )  
 میں آں کو پس و پس ملی ہے و رہے ہیں ہوسے ملی ہے مرحلے میں  
 ہواؤں کے حادانہ لو پس ملی ہے لیکن سوال یہ ہونا ہے کہ آں عرب کسانوں  
 کو اور پس ( Ownership ) دیکھے یا نہیں؟ پس ( Tenants )  
 کو آں اور کے راس ( Rights ) دیکھے یا نہیں؟ اس سلسلہ میں آں کے  
 حالات پروگر سو ( Progressive ) ہیں یا نہیں؟ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ  
 وہی اڈ چلاس کر کے کی سٹائل ہے کہ گھر میں سوکر دواغ آمدن ہائیں کرے  
 جادیں اس لوج کا ہو کہ لے سے کٹری ( Country ) کا لند ( Problem )  
 ہالو ( Solve ) جن ہو سکا آں کی اس ہائیں سے ہم کو سادی طور پر  
 لہ لہ ہے اگر آں اس مسئلہ کو ہالو ( Solve ) کرنا چاہے ہیں و ہیں  
 کا کرکٹ و لوس ( Current solution ) پس کچھ لیکن آں لے ہو میر  
 پس کی ہے آہیں سے معلوم ہونا ہے کہ و کوئی کرکٹ و لوس ہیں ح مجلس آں  
 ابکرس میں لند ہواؤں ہے آں اسکو ڈیسٹریبٹ ( Distribute ) کرکے  
 ہوں لہڈ ہوی لند ( Land to the tiller ) کا کرکٹ ہونوس تکل سکا ہے  
 آہیں کے لیے لہ کرنا ہے جسے کہ کوئی آہی اسکو اکملاست بہ کہنے کہی مڈل ایجٹ  
 ( Middle Agent ) آہیکے اور گورنمنٹ کے زمانہ نہ ہو اگر کوئی سمجھ  
 ہو کہ لیس کرنا ہے اور رہی مردوروں اور بروکوں کے درجہ کسٹ کرنا ہے ہواؤں  
 ہی لہڈ ہوی لند ( Industrial Act ) لاگو کئے خود نہ خود معاملہ

صاف ہو گا و آدی تا ب ذکے تا ور و می هل ہی حلائے کا اور ہمارے  
 و ب حو مان گد وک بچے ہوئے ہیں ای ای رسوں سے وہ ۴ حود سے ردار  
 و ۴ سلے آب سے وہی (Minimum wage) کا ایک وہاں لاگو کئے  
 یا لاریاں حود حو اے ل ڈوروس (Bull Dozers) اور بکروس (Trac  
 100) لکر ہاں سلے سے رعب ہی حو مان مال کا ہر سے حو  
 لوڈ اور کک سے ٹرے سے و اک سے حو ٹسوں (Extensive  
 Livestock) سے ٹوکے حو وڈی ہیں دیکھ میں ڈاکر ہیں و  
 مانا اٹوں (Salicary) کے طور حو کا بازی کرتے ہیں  
 و ٹاوں (Extensive cultivation) میں ٹوکے ڈا سے  
 ہری سے ہی تا ب ٹوکے ہیں جکی سے ہمارے سے ڈا اگر ل (Example)  
 سے ڈا ٹی سے ایی رعب ہوئی سے لکن سے سادھان  
 ٹھا چاہا حوڈ کا سے ٹر کھرب (Sincere Agriculture)  
 اک وٹسوں سے ٹرنا لوں سے ہی رٹھا آتا ڈکوسٹرم (Collectivism)  
 سے ہیں ٹر سے ٹوسری کے اولوں سے حصر سے اس کے اے سے سالی  
 ٹو حو ٹرنا پرتا حساب کا یا ہی کتا سے ہی ٹھوگا سے آہل ناز (Ideas)  
 ڈکوسٹم اگر کھرتے وٹس (Slogans) سے ہوگی (Bogus)  
 سے ابرا ٹسکل (Impracticable) ہیں ان رعباس (Reforms)  
 کا حل سے لانا چاہنا سے (Impossible) سے اس سے ہواک رہنکل  
 سے ح (Radical change) کی ضرورت ہوگی ور اس کے حو ساج اور رکس  
 (Repercussions) ہونے سے آتا ٹو بھگے ٹوٹنے اس طرح آب عرب  
 سے (Tenants) ٹو حوڈ ٹرے سے ڈا و حوس سے ل رہدگی سے کوں

سری وٹھل زڈی اٹھی ایی آمل سے فار اراہم سے نے ان ڈ رعباس  
 (Land Reforms) کی ضرورت سے ہر اور سٹاک ٹائم سے رکھنے کے حل  
 ایک ڈی سے ہی سے رکی جہاں تک سے اوند کی ہر ڈا سے سٹاب سے سکا و سے  
 سے ڈا لڈ رعباس (Land Reforms) کی وجہ سے کسی سے کی سٹک  
 (Ceiling) رکھے کی وجہ سے نا اس سے ٹوئی بندی عائد کرنے کی وجہ  
 سے لڈس (Landless) ٹوگوں کو رہی سے مل سکے گی اور اس کے  
 لیے سے ٹوس (Solution) رکھا جا رہا ہے و قابل سری سے  
 سے ۴ ۶ سے ہی اہہ حکوس سے ٹاوں سٹداران مانڈ کرنے کی ٹوس کی سے کوں  
 سے جس لاگا حالات اوس سے ہے اے سے جس کی ا لڈ (Land) کی  
 اور سے (Ownership) سے بدلتاں لانے کی ضرورت ہے اوند کا سے ہی  
 کہتا ہے ڈا اس کا ٹوس (Solution) بالکل اہل رکلی









کا یہ ہیں کی جانکی اگر کسی کوئے اس میں حار بھی ہیں پندا کا جا کا ان  
حالات میں نہ حال غلط ہے کہ ۲ اپکر نا ۲ اپکر جس کا وہ ہو سکی ہے

سری بی ڈی دیشمکھ و آت اپن ہا ی ان کسے

سری ولہل ولہی میں خان ی ی طرف آغا ہوں جس میں صد کو نامے  
لکھے ہوئے ہم ز ناری تو ہم کا نا چاہیے میں اس کے لیے ۳ ۱  
انکر کی حد مر کر وہ ۲ ی نو اس سے ۲ بعد گاں پندا ہوں اس ۲ غو نا جا کا  
ہے کہ وہ کسی ہوئی چاہے اور جسکی کسی اس پار سے میں نا دھوا و کسی سے  
جو رپورٹ پس کی ہے وہ میں سمجھا وہ کہ ایک حد کہ در سے ہے ایک انکر  
ی کے لیے انکر چلنے ۱ نکر ۲ کی چھوڑ دی جائے وہ اس سے ہوگا کہ  
کا سارے پاس جو حاویز ہوئے ہیں وہ پلے کے اور ررامسکی وہ کے لیے ۲ وری ہے  
ررامسکی وہ کے لیے ۲ کار کے نام آئے والی روئی کی حطاب میں ۲ وری ہے اس سے  
وڈوس (Produce) لڑگی و ای زمین ۲ رنا ۲ نا و ارا حاصل کرنے کی تو میں لڑگا  
۲ وہی طور پر ان طرح ملک کی ناوار رہ سکی ان اصول ۲ کا چرائی طرح  
اندہ سے ۲ میں طرح گوی و کل لا کس اور میں (Businessman)  
لری اور اد ڈائے کے ہے را ۲ نا ہے ط ۲ ہے کہ ان وٹوں کی  
( Ceiling ) ۲ ہے و رنا ۲ کر کے را کھنے میں حائل  
ہری رہے ہے

اس میں ۲ میں ۱ میں آنا ہوں جس کا المرد ۲ روی چھا ہوں  
و یہ ہے کہ ان میں کے بعد ( ) ال کے بعد ۲ دکھا ۲ گا کہ ۲  
۲ ساروں اس کی آرا میں ہے ( ۲ ) سے اد آئی و میں خوری ہے ۲ ۲ ۲  
میں ہے ان کے میں ۲ وہ کے کہ سسٹر ( ۲ ) سے را ای اصل ارے کی  
لوں میں کہ سے ان سے لہ اگر و انا تر نا ہے وہ ان سے گو سب رہیں  
( Surplus ) رہیں وہ میں لے جو ہے ارب ۲ ہے لے عور  
د جا جا ہے

۱ میں ہرنا و ملتان آادے میں ہا میں کی طاب اشار نا اور میں کی کل  
سسٹس ( Technical mistakes ) کا لڑ کیا ان سے  
۲ کر میں ان جروں کی طرف اشار کرنا چھا ہوں جو میں سے رکھی گئی ہیں  
انہوں سے کہا لہ ان کا ہولڈنگ ( Economus holding ) کو چری  
انہیں ( Three times ) لڑنے جو ہا لی ہولڈنگ میں دل کا گا ہے اس سے

جو وہی ہو گی اس سے لازماً اندازے سے ظہور پائے جاتا رہے  
اس سے نہ کہہ دہلے اس سے لازماً کوئی تاویں کے لئے ہی ہو جاتی  
ہی اس سے تاہم اس سے جو رہا رہے ہوگی اسے والا اس سے ہی رہے  
جو رہے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
Consequential Amendment

وہی دنا رہے اس کے لئے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
مولا کے نام سے اس سے ہی ہو جائے والا اس سے ہی ہو جائے

Shri A Raj Reddy Sec 88 (c) which the hon Member  
is referring is not made subject to Section 44

سری ونل رڈی اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
نوی پندرہ اور اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
Subject to کے لئے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
طلب نو واضح ہی ہو جائے

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

سری ونل رڈی اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
(Retrospective effect) کے لئے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے

Shri A Raj Reddy Under which Section, the Govt can  
make such rules ?

سری ونل رڈی اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
براورڈ (Provision) کے لئے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے  
اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے اس سے ہی ہو جائے

اسا دہلے ہی ہو جائے



میں واضح کر دیا اہوں کہ آپ سوال کیوں میں رہے لکنی جب تک رہنماؤں کے ساتھ آپ کا طریقہ نہ ہوگا کوئی مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ رولنگ پارٹی نے نہ جو سببوں (Substitution) کی سکل میں لانا ہے اوس سے رہیں کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا بلکہ میرے مان میں نہ ہی ممبر رمان ہاں ہوگا۔ فولڈاریوں کو اسناد دینے کا کام جاری ہے اور نیا معا کر ہم نے اور آپ نے اعلان کیا آپ کے لیے ہے کہ جو لاکھ ٹیکس سے گئے ہیں تمام لوگ عوام سے جا کر لیے ہیں کہ آپ سے لے کر آپ جو اسناد لے کر آئے ہیں ان کا کیا حشر ہوا؟ کسی فولڈاری کی رہیں اگر وہ پختہ ہو جو وہ نہ ہم نے کیا ہے وہ کھو گیا یا نہیں ہوا ہے آپ نے اور ہم نے جو وعدے کیے تھے ان کا حشر کیا ہوا؟ لیگل رائٹس (Legal Rights) کو عام رکھنے کی خودمختاری حکومت دے دے وہ پوری نہیں ہوئی ہو گا۔ لیگل رائٹس کے سبب حکومت کھڑی ہے و سبب فولڈاریوں کی وجہ سے عمل ہوا ہے جس سے سب کو بددلی سے روکنے کے لیے ایک کلار نہیں ہیں رہا گیا ہے اور لی جف سے لے کر سب کو روکنے کے لیے رولنگ پارٹی کو روکنے کے لیے اس سے اہم فائدہ ہو گیا ہے اس کو ماننا ہوں لکنی ناموں ان کو اسناد دینا چاہیے ہے اس لیے کو جو حاصل ہے اس کا استعمال نہیں اور لے کر ہونا ہے لکنی آپ نے اس کو روکنے کے لیے ایک رکنولر جاری کیا ہے اس معلوم ہونا ہے کہ اس لیے سے ہکر ریسورٹ کے اہلکار ہونگے ہیں یہ سبب ہے کہ ان لوگوں کے لیے اس کا اہلکار ہے جس سے اس کو روکا جائے لکنی نہ طریقہ اس حد تک لیگل (Legal) ہے جو ہے جس میں نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ نہ طریقہ ناموں سے اس نامیہ آپ نے اس سے رہیں ہے لکنی فولڈاریوں کو مانا ہوا ہے اور یہ کی اس کی اس کی اس کی لیا گیا ہے کہ دفعہ میں ایک و میں لودنکا جائے ہو گا کہ وہ لیگل فولڈاریوں کے لیے والا رسداری میں لیگل فولڈاریوں حاصل کرنے کی سبب کو بددلی کر سکتا ہے صرف ایک لیگل فولڈاری رکھے والا و لیگل فولڈاریوں کے لیے چھ نکات ہیں لیگل فولڈاریوں کے لیے لیگی کی حالت کو نکھنے کی صورت میں اور فولڈاریوں کا بھی اس کو نکھنے کی صورت میں ہے تاکہ سب کے لیے اس کے اور ہم نے کو سببوں کی نواب عوام کیا سمجھیں گے؟ معلوم نہیں لکنی ہم تو اس کی پوری ذمہ داری کا گرجی حکومت کو ڈال کر گئے ہیں اس لیے ایک آرڈر سے لے کر کہا کہ ان فولڈاریوں میں سے جب لوگ صحیح طور پر ما میں ہیں جسے جسے فولڈاریوں میں سے ظاہر ہے کہ ایسی ہمدردی آپ نے خود اس بل میں رکھی ہے

Any tenant who is in the possession of land at the commencement of this Act can be deemed as a protected tenant



*L.A. Bill No 1 of 1953 the  
Hyderabad Tenancy and  
Agricultural Lands (Amend-  
ment) Bill*

اں میں ولٹر ویکس (Progressive sections) کم ہیں اور۔ میں  
کو مٹانے کے لئے اس وقت سے متعلقانہ سہا سہی  
ہوئے ہیں اب سے اس طرح کی ہولڈنگ رکھی ہے (Basic) اور  
۵ نم (Maximum) میں جب کم ڈیڑھ (Difference)  
دیا گیا ہے۔ وہ سہا سہی کے لئے ایک بعد روزہ ماہانہ  
اں میں سے آئے رکھا ہے۔ فصلی ہولڈنگ کے لئے ہولڈنگ کے اس میں  
رکھا ہے۔ بدل دیا جاتا ہے۔ اے میں کہوگا؟ میں نے  
صوبہ میں ہے۔ اکی سا اے رکھا جاتا؟ ہولڈنگ کے لئے اس میں وہ  
دیں ہیں۔ کیا سیک؟ سیک ہولڈنگ کی ہولڈنگ ہولڈنگ کے پاس  
رہا جاتا۔ لیکن ہونا۔ اس کا طریقہ دیا جاتا ہوگا۔ سے کہ اس میں سے دے  
اور اس میں سے وہ سہا سہی ہوگا

میں نے اس کے ۱۵ اب اور نام لکھے

Shri G. Srinivasulu: Yes Sir I have taken only 15 minutes.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker:* The hon. Member may continue his  
speech tomorrow. We now adjourn till 8 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock on Wednesday  
8th April 1953.