

Vol. I
No. 8

# THE <br> HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES 

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS<br>,<br>The Eleventh Day of the First Session of the First Legislative Assembly

Friday, the 4th April, 1952

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 

Eleventh Day<br>Friday, $4^{\text {th }}$ April, 1952.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens, at Nine of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the Chair.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Speaker : The first item on the agenda is the declaration of tesults of Elections to the Public Accounts Committee.

The Hon'ble Members that have been elected are:
I. Shri Ankush Rao.
2. Shri M.B. Gautam.
3. Shri P. Hanumanth Rao.
4. Shri Mallappa Kolur.
5. Shri G. Sriramulu.
6. Shri Guruva Reddy.

These are the six elected members to the Public Accounts Committee.

## COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

The second item on the agenda is the declaration of results of elections to the Committee on Estimates. Those elected are :
I. Shri M. Narasing Rao.
2. Shri Laxman Konda.
3. Shrí Laxminivas Ganeriwal.
4. Shri K. R. Veeraswami.
5. Shri V. D. Deshpande.
6. Shri A. Rajareddy.
7. Shri Annáji Rao Gavane.

These are the seven members elected to this Committee.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister): Speaker, Sir, I just rise to congratulate the members elected on the two Committees, especially because these two Committees will be very important Committees of the House. These two Committees will be in charge of regulating the finances of the State from this end, that is, the Assembly. I, therefore, heartily congratulate them and I do hope that, with the help of these two Committees, it will be possible for the Government to regulate the expenditure as well as the income of the State, in a manner which will be satisfactory to the people of the State. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : In fact, the House should have cheered when the results were declared.

Shri V.D. Deshpande (Ippaguda) : Speaker, Sir, I too would extend my congratulations to all the members elected and, ofcourse, on my own behalf, I thank the Hon'ble Members for having elected me. I reciprocate the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister and I hope it will be possible for us to go into all the details of the administration as it exists and effect economy in order to see that it really becomes a people's budget.

## L.A. Bill No. III of 1952 , A Bill to provide for the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Speaker : The next item on the agenda is: The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki to introduce the L.A. Bill No. III of 1952: A Bill to provide for the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly and for matters connected therewith.

As this bill has been published in the Gazette Extraordinary, no formal leave to introduce is necessary and I , therefore, call upon the Hon'ble Minister to introduce the Bill. Leave to introduce is not necessary but introduction is necessary.

[^0]Shri A. Rajreddy (Sultanabad) : Speaker Sir, on a point of order. The Bill, as far as I think, is a money bill and unless recommended by the Rajpramukh, it cannot be introduced in this House.

Mr. Speaker: If the Hon'ble Member looks at the end of the Bill he will find the words "By order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam". I think it is sufficient.

Shri A. Rajreddy: I want further information, Sir. The House must be informed, when the motion is being moved, whether it has been recommended by the Rajpramukh. The motion must be followed by these words; that is what I think.

Mr. Speaker : It is not the practice. Of course, when the words "By order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam" are printed at the end, Hon'ble Members will take it that it has been recommended by the Rajpramukh. If these words were not printed then of course the question would arise.

The Hon'ble Shri Jagannath Rao Chandarki : The words "By order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam" have already been printed. I beg to introduce the L.A. Bill No. III of 1952 : A Bill provide for the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker : The Bill is introduced. I think, this is a small bill and we can take up the First, Second and Third readings continuously. Now, the Bill may be moved for the first reading.

The Hon'ble Shri fagannath Rao Chandarki : Speaker, Sir. In the Constitution, there is provision that there must be posts of Hon'ble the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. As they are salaried posts, Government has to make provision for their salary. Taking into consideration what is obtaining in the other States, Government has fixed the salary of the Hon'ble the Speaker at I.G. Rs. 1,250 . While providing for this amount the Government has taken into consideration that his salary should be equal to the salaries of the Ministers, as that is the convention in other States. In the same manner, taking into consideration the convention followed by other States, the Government has fixed the salary of the Deputy Speaker at I.G. Rs. 750 .

I request that this Bill be taken into consideration for the second time.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: Speaker, Sir. When it has not been moved for the first time, I do not know how it could be moved for the second time. It was only introduced.

Mr. Speaker: I had asked the Hon'ble Minister to move for the first reading of the Bill. Presuming that the Bill was moved by him he started discussing the principles of the Bill. I had, therefore, to presume that the Bill was already moved for the first time. Now the question is whether the Bill should be taken for the second time.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: Speaker, Sir. At the time of the first reading, I wanted to express my views on it.

Mr. Speaker: - Now, of course, it is too late. You can very well do it at the time of the second reading. In fact, the principle is, after permission is granted to move the Bill for the second reading, Hon'ble Members will have the opportunity to move any amendments.

Shri V.D. Deshpande : Speaker, Sir. The Hon'ble Minister said he moved it for the second reading. I want that he should correct it as "first reading". I am waiting for the Hon'ble Minister to do so after which I want to express my views. I think it is the privilege of the House to discuss it generally and later on, at the time of the second reading, move amendments.

Mr. Speaker : Now, the point is this: When the Bill was introduced, the Hon'ble Minister spoke on the general Principles of the bill. The Hon'ble Member could have discussed the principles at that time.

Shri A. Raj Reddy : Mr. Speaker, Sir. On a point of information, I want to know whether it is at the stage of the first reading of the Bill or after the motion "that the Bill be read a second time" is moved, general discussion takes place.

Mr. Speaker : General principles have to be discussed at the stage of the first reading. During the second reading of the Bill, amendments should be moved and at the final or the third reading,
the Bill is passed as amended or without amendments as the case may be.

Shri V.D. Deshpande : I would like to move certain amendments. I want to know whether at this stage I can move them.

Mr. Speaker : There is a formal technicality . The Hon'ble Minister should say, "I move that the Bill be read a second time".

The Hon'ble Shri fagannath Rao Chandarki: Speaker, Sir. I beg to move that L.A. Bill No. III of 1952 be read a second time.
Question proposed, and agreed to

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جاْ متا: هول -

According to Rule 96 of the Provisional Rules,

> "after a motion has been agreed to by the Assembly that a Bill be read a second time, the Speaker shall submit the Bill to the Assembly clause by clause."

So it should be read clause by clause.
Mr. Speaker : That stage is after the amendments.





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The Hon'ble Shri V.B. Raju: On a paint of order, Sir. Before an amendment is moved the speech that is being made may not be in order.

Mr. Speaker : In fact, time for moving amendments is yet to be specified. The first reading of this Bill and the other Bills will be completed today and then time for moving amendments will be specified. Amendments can be tabled till tomorrow. Of course, I leave it to the House. If the amendments are merely nominal, say for example, the 'maintenance' clause in the Bill is not necessary or simply certain words of the clause should be deleted, that may be allowed; but, if the Hon'ble Members want that the amendments should be tabled in the usual form, I have no objection to that.

The Hon'ble Shri fagannath Rao Chandarki : We do not know what sort of amendments will be proposed by the Hon'ble Members. It would be better if time is given to them to submit their amendments and then the discussion be continued.



Mr. Speaker : If it is the general opinion of the House that time till tomorrow should be given for amendments, I have no objection. So, amendments to $0^{\circ}$ Bill No. III may be tabled before 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The Hon'ble Shri fagannath Rao Chandarki: Will it not be possible to table the amendments before I p.m. today so that they can be circulated easily to the Hon'ble Members, and discussed tomorrow ? If time is given till tomorrow morning, then there will be an objection that the amendments were received late and there was no time for considering them. Therefore, I request that time should be given until I p.m. today for tabling the amendments. The Secretary will have them circulated to the Hon'ble Members today and there can be discussion on these amendments tomorrow.

 ( Propose)






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ك S Bills ) (





## L.A. Bill No. IV of 1952 : A Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker : The next item on the agenda is : The Hon'ble Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi to introduce the L.A. Bill No. IV of 1952 : A Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1950.

The Hon'ble Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi: (Local Government Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to introduce L.A. Bill No. IV of 1952 : A Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker : L.A. Bill No. IV of 1952, A Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1950, is introduced.

The Hon'ble Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, - I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration:

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved. Now the Hon'ble Members may discuss the principles of the Bill if they so desire.

Shri A. Raj Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I. am at a loss to know whether to say that the Bill ' be taken into consideration' means the first reading. I think that is not the form of moving it. The Hon'ble Minister must say that the Bill be read a first time. That is how it is to be moved.

Mr. Speaker. The Hon'ble Member will see that the rules here differ a bit from the rules of Parliament. The object is the same. We say here "first reading ". In Parliament, it is said that the Bill 'may be taken into consideration'. When we are clear about it, I think there should be no objection about it.

Shri A. Raj Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir. Formally it must be moved as per the rules here, so that we may know that it is being moved for the first reading. Otherwise, if it is said "it may be taken into consideration", it will be very difficult to follow.





 ( ix ( Corporations)








L.A. Bill No. IV of $4^{\text {th }}$ April, 1952.
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> "Conveyance allowance to the Mayor and the Councillors of the Corporation, at such rates as may be sanctioned by Government, for attending the meetings of the Corporation and of any Committees constituted under this Act"








Shri Raj Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir: I want to know one thing. I am at a loss to understand the procedure adopted here. Permission of the House was sought first for the second reading and the second reading was allowed. The first reading was done and later, the permission of the House was sought. I do not know whether the permission of the House comes first and reading next or reading first and permission next.
(Introduce ) (



Question put " that L.A. Bill No. IV of i952, be reada FIRST TIME" AND AGREED TO

The Hon'ble Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move that the Legislative Assembly Bill No. IV of 1952: A Bill to amend the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1950, be read a second time.

Question proposed, and agreed to







## L.A. Bill No. V of 1952: A Bill to repeal the Security Regulation, 1358 F.

Mr. Speaker : The Hon'ble Shri Digamber Rao Bindu will now introduce the Legislative Assembly Bill No. V of 1952 : A Bill to repeal the Security Regulation, 1358 Fasli.

The Hon'ble Shri Digambar Rao Bindu (Home Minister): I beg to move L.A. Bill No. V of 1952: A Bill to repeal the Security Regulation, 1358 Fasli.

Mr. Speaker : The motion is for the introduction of the Bill.
Shri Raj Reddy: The Hon'ble Member never moved for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill. He said "I beg to move the Bill."

Mr. Speaker: The Hon'ble Minister should move for the introduction of the Bill. When the Bill is published, you know, leave is not necessary for its introduction. The Hon'ble Minister only wants the particular Bill to be introduced.

Shri Raj Reddy: Is this the ruling that one need not move for the leave of the House?

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao(Chief Minister) : I think that should be the ruling, if it has not been given, because the Rules provide that when a Bill has been published in the Gazette, motion for leave to introduce is not necessary. I shall just refer the Hon'ble Member to Rule 79 (2), which reads thus :-
> "When a Bill has been published under the provisions of the proviso to Rule 8o, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill and the Bill may be introduced by the Member in charge on any subsequent day available for business of that kind."

This makes it clear that when a Bill has been published in the Gazette, it is not necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

Shri Raj Reddy: I quite agree with the Rule which was referred to. But here the question proposed was for the leave of the House. I know that it is not necessary, when the Bill is published in the Gazette, to move for the leave of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Rule 79 (r) says that:
" $\qquad$ If leave to introduce the Bill is granted, the mover shall forthwith introduce the Bill."

This is a very formal and technical matter and when it has already been published, in fact no leave is necessary on that account. But even if leave is sought it should not be deemed objectionable.

The Bill is introduced.
The Hon'ble Shri Digambar Rao Bindu (Home Minister): I beg to move that L.A. Bill No. V of 1952 : A Bill to repeal the Security Regulation, I358 F., be read a first time.

Question proposed and agreed to.
Shri Gurva Reddy (Siddipet) : On a point of information, Sir, I would like to know if the Andhra Mahasabha and the Communist Party are banned under this Regulation.
$M r$. Speaker : This matter is quite irrelevant for the purpose of the Bill.

Shri Gurva Reddy: That is only a point of information.
Mr. Speaker: Any information which the Hon'ble Member asks must be relevant to the subject.

The Hon'ble Shri Digambar Rao Bindu: Sir. I beg to move that L.A. Bill No. V of 1952 : A Bill to repeal the Security Regulation, 1358 F., be read a second time. In this context I would only say that this Bill is the most non-controversial one and the Security Regulation of 1358 F., which was on the Statute Book, is redundant and ultra vires of the Constitution. This has been decided by the High Court as well, in one of the cases.

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## QUESTION PROPOSED, ANDD AGREED TO

The Hon'ble Dr. Chenna Reddy (Agriculture and Supply Minister) : Sir, I beg to submit that, as the Bills have been circulated already and as they are taken up for consideration, the amendments could be entertained before this House and the actual second and third reading be proceeded forthwith, instead of every time going in for the second reading and then asking for the amendments.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister): It is true that the House decided that, in regard to Bills against which amendments are expected, time may be given till tomorrow morning. But, as I understand from the speeches made by the Hon'ble Leaders of the Opposition-Shri V.D. Deshpande and Shri G. Rajaram this is a Bill which is absolutely non-controversial, and there are not likely to be any amendments. I do not see any reason why this Bill should be postponed and amendments invited when there are none.

Mr. Speaker : One Hon'ble Member has already said that he has got certain amendments.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao : I am afraid I did not hear him properly. I thought he said that there would be no amendments. If that is the case, I am sorry.

## Allotment of time for discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh

 (ينا 2 Address of Thanks)


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Mr. Speaker : As far as possible, mentioning of names should be avoided in the House.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: Should I say "the Hon'ble Member who preceded me ?"

Mr. Speaker : Yes, that is the proper procedure.







( يله (Proposal )








( Motion of thanks ) بر هال كل شام تكم موشن آن تهينكس


Shri G. Rajaram: As the Rajpramukh's address is a policy statement of the Government involving major policies and programmes, I am of opinion that Hon'ble Members be given sufficient time, and a thorough discussion allowed. Therefore, I would like to suggest that at least three days may be earmarked for the discussion on the motion for address of thanks to H.E.H. the Rajpramukh.





 (Provisions ) ( توجود هين - آپیكو دوسرا كام

جا هئغ - يد ميرا خيال ــ -

شرى شوى-د





















 ير جنرل لـكثشن (Tuesday ) (












Mr. Speaker: Order, Order, if the Hon'ble Member wants to say anything, he may say. The Hon'ble Member who is saying this is also taking the time of the House.



















Article 176 (2) of the Constitution of India.
"Provision shall be made by the Rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for the allotment of time for discussion of matters referred to in such address......"
 بـث












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Rule $52-\mathrm{A}$. (1) As soon as may be, at the commencement of every Session, the Rajpramukh shall address the Members of the Assembly:

Provided that the Speaker may, during the first Session of the Assembly after the general election, relax any rule so far as
(2) A copy of the address shall be laid before the Assembly.

52-B. After the Rajpramukh has delivered the address, a motion may be made by any member of the Assembly that an address be presented to the Rajpramukh expressing the thanks of the Assembly for his address.
$52-\mathrm{C}$. (1) The motion shall be taken into consideration on a subsequent day or days to be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose and the Assembly may then discuss generally the matters referred to in the address.
(2) Amendments may be moved to the motion by way of additions at the end of the motion for raising questions of public policy.
$52-$ D. A copy of the address as adopted shall be presented to the Rajpramukh by the Speaker.
 ( Indian Republic ) إنها









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Article 176 (2) of the Constitution of India.
"Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either. Housefor the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address..."

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يرّبيث.

 ( Adopt ) (Motion of thanks)

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The Hon'ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir. Are we discussing about the unconstitutional position of Rules, or, are we discussing on the amendments that have been proposed to a motion for which leave has already been granted and the Hon'ble Members have already sent amendments? Whether we are following the procedure laid down in the Rules or the procedure that has been laid down in the Constitution, is not the point for discussion. All this discussion-whether a motion in that form could have been allowed or not-ought to have taken place when the leave for the Motion was sought. But at this stage when the amendments are before the House, it is better that our attention is directed towards the discussion of the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. The. Hon'ble Member has already spoken and there is no occasion for him now.

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Allotment of time for 4 th April, 1952. discussion on the Motion for. Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.




"Copy of the Address shall be laid before the House."
"............a motion may be made by any Member of the Assembly that an address be presented to the Rajpramukh expressing the thanks of the Assembly for his address."




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 discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramnukh.


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We will meet again at $10.55 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. when we shall have general discussion.

The Assembly then adjourned for recess till Fifty-five minutes past Ten of the clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at Fifty-five minutes past Ten of the clock. Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Ra Vaidya) in the Chair.
 (Adjournment motion)
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General Discussion on

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## General discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramuizh.

Shri S. Pratap Reddy (Wanapari): Speaker, Sir. I had moved the following motion for the consideration of the House :
"that we, the members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, assembled in this Session, offer our sincere thanks to His Exalted Highness the Rajpramukh for the address which he has been pleased to deliver".

Speaker, Sir, may I inquire whether I should move the motion for the first time or a general discussion follows on this ?

Mr. Speaker: If you want to support it with your arguments you may do so.

Shri S. Pratap Reddy: In this connection, Sir, I may point out that the address delivered by H.E.H. the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad is very important. The House knows that the Rajpramukh gave his address to this Hon'ble Assembly in his capacity as the Rajpramukh, the Constitutional Head of this State. According to Article 168 of the Constitution of India, in Part A States, the Governor shall address the House. when it first assembles; in Article 238 of the Constitution, it is laid down that in Part B States, the Rajpramukh will act as Governor. There can now be no question as regards the constitutional position of the Rajpramukh who came and addressed this August Assembly. Since some of the Hon'ble Members had staged a walk out on the oscasion of his Address, I may be allowed to refresh their memories with a bit of the past history.

The Rajpramukh has two capacities : his capacity as Nizam of Hyderabad and his capacity as Rajpramukh of the State. When he was the Nizam; before the Indian Constitution, he used to act in his own capacity and introduce refroms. During that time, I think it was in 1946, when he introduced his own reforms in the State, he did not address the Assembly, nor did his eldest son, the Crown Prince, the Prince of Berar address the Assembly. But now, as the Constitutional Head, as the Constitutional Rajpramukh of the State, he had to come and address this Assembly.

So, the constitutional position of the Rajpramukh and the constitutional method of his address are quite clear. I think there can be no two opinions on this matter.

With regard to the importance of the address, I may state that this address lays down the policy of the present Government. But, in this connection, I may point out that the new Government has taken its office only very recently and so it had no time to formulate its detailed policies and I hope the House will not go into the details of the address and say that many of the points that have had to be elucidated are not there. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister has just now pointed out that a detailed review or criticism of the Government policy should be made at the next Session of the Assembly, a few months afterwards.

Even in this address, it has been pointed out that a new policy has been kept in view by the present Government. The most important and salient points of the address are : the food policy of the Government, the land policy of the Government, the law and order that has to be maintained in the State and the general advancement of the people of this State through the five-year plan.

Now, the food policy of the Government and especially of Hyderabad is very important. Hyderabad had been more or less a self-sufficient State. But due to bad seasons in consecutive years, recently there has been a certain trouble in some parts regarding food. The present Government has given us sufficient hope that the food policy of the Government will be in the interests of the people and that all people, rich and poor, would be satisfied with the future policy that is to be followed in respect of the food problem.

The second point is that the land policy that is being pursued by the present Government is very commendable. In I950, the Tenancy Act was passed, by which a very great change has taken place in the condition of the once feudal state. The rich zamindars are disappearing, most of them have already disappeared and the teriants are becoming the owners of the land that they are tilling. The patta system that was before-the tenancy system that was in vogue before-is being changed to the advantage of the pooi ryots and especially those that till the land. So the Tenancy Act has been one of the greatest achievements of the present Goverment. In fact, if we notice the reviews in papers, it has been
stated that Hycerabad has pursued its land policr in the Best way and it is in the forefront of all other States in the Indtan veritory. The present Government is still not satisfied with the nomerois acts that have been passed in order that sufficient land should pass into the hands of those that have not been allowed to hare, till now. They are still trying to make further legistation in this respect. Of course, in the address it is not clearly show-the other day the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, while replving to the ciejaze on the budget clearly stated that certain changes are 3 ing contemplated in the land legislation. He instanced the case of the inams that will be turned into pattas in future; he instanced that further limitations in the matter of land-holdings will have to be made. So we can safely trust the present Govemment which is carrying out the wishes of the people in the mater of land reforms. Those reforms, as and when are incroduced, will surely be to the advantage of the tillers and the poot ryots.

In the address of the Rajpramukh, at the very beginning, he stated that this Session is a red-letter day in the histery of the State and that we are turning a new leaf in the chaptry just at this moment. Old order has changed, the feudal system has gone ; some arbitrary and autocratic methods-the firmens of the rulers, the sole wishes of the rulers-have gone for ever. The Rajpramukh himself said in his address that the times have cianged and we are glad that such a statement has come from the mouth of the Rajpramukh himself.

Under the General advancement policy of the Government, the most important item is the five-year Plan. Regardin:g this plan, the Hon'ble Members are aware that it is being pursued throughout India and in Hyderabad also we are having a policy of a five-year plan on an ambitious basis. It has been said in the address that sufficient funds are being allotted towards the social and economic improvement of the people. It has also been said that for land reforms, for irrigation, for agricultural purposes, for education and for medicine-which are all essential things for the improvement of the people, much money has been placed at the disposal of the Government. I need not quote those figures, which have been already laid before the House. In view of the fact that, during the time of the debate on the budget, sufficient light has been thrown and criticism made which has also been replied, I need not go into those problems once again and elucidate.

General Discussion on the Motion for Address of Thanks to the Rajpramukh.

Therefore, Sir, I say that this address is an irsportant one and the Government has elucidated its policy to the extent that is necessary on this occasion, and since the Government has not formulated its own policy as yet as it very recently took over charge and is still in the very early stages I hope that the address will be accepted and the motion adopted by the Hon'ble Members of this Assembly.


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 هيثيت عوام - \&
 كم كانسىى يُيوشن هين هیی آسكتا - جو شخص عوام
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General Discussion on sth $^{\text {th }}$ Abril, 1952.
the Motion for Address
of Thanks to the
Rajpramukh.



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" A more rational redistribution of agricultural lands is called for, although it must be addmitted that even this, by itself, is not going to sclve the problem of unemployment, unless other avenues of employment are explored."







"Certain parts of Telangana have become the sceae of violent activities by anti-social elements masquerading under different garbs and exploiting the situation created by the poverty of the peazants and workers, the existence of a feudal setup, and a defective administrative system."
"ا وز


( Defective Administrative System )


 ( Defects) ( تسيمكرن



"It has been decided to return within a couple of months all the remaining police forces requisitioned from the neighbouring States."







 ميى - جینانَّه آب

> " It is hoped that it will be possible to persuade the Central Government to accept our proposals and include the Godavari and Lower Krishna Projects as well as the Hydro-Electric Project of Tungabhadra in our first FiveYear Plan,"




"I feel you will agree that in the interests of a prosperous future it is worthwhile our making some sacrifice in the present,"
迬
 "


 Reserve ( ) (...
 ( Question (


















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> "I will make only one other observation before I close. The conception of a secular State is one of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution. It it essential that this conception must be translated into practice in our daily lives."


 كاميانى



















الن هند الناظ



 - حإهئح تها ويسا نهي معلوم هوتا











 ( कनोय )和












之 ( ركها تها - كما آپ (Cherished goal )
 - (Refreshing Memory)
" The destiny of Hyderabad should be primarily decided by the people of Hyderabad, for which it is necessary that a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise and joint electorate be constituted at the earliest. It should be free to decide all matters including the future of the Nizam and the State and the form of its integration with the rest of India. "












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 كان
 كو بها ديا جاتاتا هو جو هيدر آباد اور نظام

 -
" What we want is that as far as it is humanly possible the people of the State should decide. Our policy is that the people should decide every debatable point. That is our policy which we have always put forward in regard to any State including Hyderabad."


 -
" About Hyderabad as about other States our policy has bern that unimatey the people of the State must decide their future. We sit abide by their decision in any State. That is our policy hate done antre age in August last. That applies to Fiyderabad as to any che: State. We stand by the same."
شه


"Popular responsible Government in Hyderabad or in other State or Prowinces of India has been our objective. However, in conformity with the principles that we have readily proclaimed, we are agreeable that the future of Hyderabad should be determined after reference to the people, provided such a reference was made under free conditions."

 - ت ك






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"Telling us that supreme sovereignty rests with the Indian Parliament is to challenge the very basis of the principle of our sovereign body with undisputed power to decide the future of even hindered year-old Royal dynasty, not to speak of a few big zamindars."


















 جهوـُ تهـه

Mr. Speaker : The Hon'ble Member (Shri Deshpande) must resume his seat when another Hon'ble Member is on his legs.

T T
جو باتين رفو ( Refer (


 سنانا جـا هتا هول -





 الطهار كى يورى آزادى هـ ـ

General Discussion on
the Motion for Address
of Thanks to the
Rajpramukh.

4th April, $195^{2}$.
(Points) R( شئِّ

 ( ( Cherishedgoal )



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 - شوى جس بين

33 (1) "The matter of every speech must be relevant to the motion on which it is made.
(2) A member while speaking must not-
(iv) reflect upon the conduct of the President as distinct from the Government of India or Governor or Rajpramukh as distinct from the State Government."

-







Rajpramukh.








"Not only has law and order been evolved out of the chaos that prevailed in 1948, but the great task of holding free and fair general elections throughout the State has been completed smoothly and successfully, paving the way for the establishment of a fully responsible Government."

 هي سمجهتا: هول آج





























 (Under the shadow of police camps)(bayonets










 دعرى كرنا غلط ــ ــ

 - آيا (Revolution

[^1]


























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General Discussion on
the Motion for Address $4^{\text {th }}$ April, 1952.
the Motion for Address
of Thanks to the
Rajpramukh.




















 (State )






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 ( Rationally redistribute )



"Now, what was to happen to the surplus land that would be released by the enforcement of the Act. To redistribute these lands held by the present owners was not practical politics. There are other practical ways of reducing to reasonable size. These included:
(s) more privileges for protected tenants;
(2) pre-emption rights for them;
(3) insistence on personal cultivation by every landholder ;
(4) provision for the Government taking over the management and cultivation of lands that were mismanaged or are not properly cultivated.

It was expected that the interplay of forces released by these measures would lead imperceptibly and gradually but inexorably to a reduction in the size of holdings."








"Though the plan assumed that all intermediary interest would be abalished before it was brought into operation, it did not tace into account the harm that had already been done by the delay which had occurred and was likely to occur in introducing this necessary agrarian change. The whole economy was bound to remain unstable and in a precarious state os a account of the failure on the part of the authors of the plan and Government to give this problem its due importance in their scheme for the future."




 كَكْ نمينأت











## "He lives by selling his land piece by piece."





 جا كِيتاثر جنكى تعداد


Mr. Speaker: The time taken by the Hon'ble Member is three quarters of an hour. The more he speaks, the more he will deprive his colleagues of offering their remarks.

خت كرول -







جس طرح شيخ عبد الته حـكها ــــ
"Speaking in the Constituent Assembly today on the motion accepting
the recommendation of the Land Compensation Committee to the effect
that both on principle and policy, payment to expropriated proprietors was
not desirable and directing accordingly that no compensation shall be paid
with respect to land from which expropriation had taken place under the Big
Landed Estates Abolition Act, Sheik Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir,
referred to the various objections raised by the affected landlords against the
proposed measure and said "The land hunger of the people is Asia's greatest
problem today...It is not our business to see what others do elsewhere or
what those who will come after will do in our place. Our duty is to serve the
country and the nation as the present times demand."

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 ( Exploit )











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[^2]گويا اس سال آپ


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 بسئله كو هميشه كِئُ هل كرديـ
of Thanks to the
Rajpramukh.


 وإفع ثوجي ذزيعه هي تنكا

> "Certain parts of Telangana have become the scene of violent activities by anti-social elements masquerading under different garbs and exploiting the situation created by the proverty of the peasants and workers, the existence of a feudal set up, and a defective adroinistrative system."





 اكانامك سكثن ) Economic Section (



> "Any plan of economic development must aim at resolving the economic deadlock in the country by making agriculture and industry reciprocally stimulating and expansive, instad of inhibitive as it was at present. This was the crux of planing and had to be worked out in specific and concrete terms. The five-year plan made no attempt ot assess the position in these terms, and apart from stating general principles, left the prospective position as undefined and indefinite as it was today.".





 النُسْريز



[^3]productive capacity of three major industries in the State, paper, ,textile and coal, is to be increased how much, it is not given here."

 يونظ.






 - هوسكتا عـ كم يه پالان بيروزكارى
دوسرى چيز جو انهون ـذ بتائى مٌ يه مـ كده :

> "The plan practically made no provision for the development of heavy industries and on that account left the position fundamentally as weak as steel, shipping and ship-yards-sectors pre-eminently suited for nationalization with state subsidy without indicating the terms on which aid should be given or justifying its necessity."

هيوى انئسُريز ( Heavy industries ) (
 (Hydro-electric Plan )






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"The real evil of the managing agency system, Dr. Gyan Chand said, which involved enormous concentration of economic power was hardly recognised and therefore there was no provision for the solution of this urgent problem."
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 (Inefficiency) كـي





"There is no plan with regard to trade at all. The fact that our present distributive system is costly, inefficient and wasteful......is again lost sight of."








 الوز ضرونت هوتو دو

The Assembly then adjourned till Ten of the clock on Saturday the 5th April, 1952.


[^0]:    The Hon'ble Shri Fagannath Rao Chandarki (Law and Endowments Minister): Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce L.A. Bill No. III of 1952 : A Bill to provide for the salaries of the Speaker and he Deputy Speaker of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly and. or matters connected therewith.

[^1]:    "These years have witnessed a bloodless revolution, consisting of a large number of far-reaching reforms like the abolition of jagirs and other progressive legislation aiming at the betterment of the peasants' lot."

[^2]:    " no thousand tons.
    .this year as against $5^{8}$ thousand tons for the same period last year."

[^3]:    "Though necessarily restricted by the emphasis on agricultural development, industrial progress has by all mean! been indicated. The

