Vol. I
No. 4

## THE

# HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES 

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS .
OF
The Seventh Day of the First Session of the First
Legislative Assembly

Friday, 28th March, 1952.

Price

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 

## Seventit Day

Friday, 28th March, 1952.
The Legislative Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens at Ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the chair.

## Repolling for the Election of Deputy Speaker








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 سناتا هول -

As two Members have been nominated for election to the office of the Deputy Speaker, the Assembly shall now proceed with the election by ballot. The names of the nominated candidates have been printed on the ballot papers which are kept with the Secretary. Each ballot paper bears an official mark namely the stamp of the Legislative Assembly office. Every Hon'ble Member should obtain a ballot paper from the Secretary and record his vote. With a view to ensuring secrecy of ballot, polling will be held in the office of the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly.


#### Abstract

" The elector on receiving a ballot paper shall proceed for the purpose of recording his vote into a place screened from observation provided therefor and shall record his vote in accordance with the instructions set out on the ballot paper. He shall then before quitting such place fold up his ballot paper so as to conceal his vote and shall proceed to the ballot box provided and put the ballot paper so folded up into the ballot box.


Each elector shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the place fixed for the poll as soon as he has put in his ballot paper into the ballot box."

## 











 (Candidates)








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The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and Education Minister) : Not as an objection, but as a matter of clarification, I would like to ask whether the Secretary will be considered as Returning Officer for this election.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that practically the Secretary will do all the work.


 ( Adopt) ( Procedure)
 كى ووئنى مكمل هو جائيكى -

The Hon'ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour and Rehabilitation Ministor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the election take place outside the House?

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing in the rules to say that it must be conducted in the House. In fact, it would be only by ballot. Whether it should be in the House or outside the House should not bother us in view of the fact that although we are not in the House, we are in the Legislative Assembly premises. This is meant only for the convenience as suggested by some Hon'ble Members.

The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and Education Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is laid down in the rules that the election of the Deputy Speaker will be on the same lines as that of the Speaker. Is this the way in which the Hon'ble the Speaker was elected?









 ( Re-Assemble)

An Hon'ble Member: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to enquire as a matter of clarification whether the ballot papers which will be supplied today will contain five or six names like those of the previous day or will contain only two names?

Mr. Speaker : only two names.










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The Hon'ble Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (Rural Reconstruction Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have spent 15 or 17 minutes in taking instructions and I would request that the time for voting should be extended to $12-30$ p.m.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Full two hours will be given and I think that time will be sufficient.










## The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and

 Education Minister): Mr. $\cdot$ Speaker, Sir, I have no objection to follow the procedure laid down, but if the whole House unanimously agrees to the procedure or for the deviation from the Rules, is it allowed to over-rule the Statutory Rules, already laid down?Mr. Speaker: The Rule is that it should be by ballot. Of course, we have followed a particular procedure. Rule 6 of the Provisional Rules, of course, relates to the election of the Speaker, and it says that :-

Rnle 6 (3) :
".... If more than one Member has been so nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect the Speaker by ballot."

Rule 6 (5) :
" Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election, until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidates or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be. The candidate who obtains more votes than those obtained by the remaining candidates or than the aggregate votes obtained by the remaining candidates, as the case may be, shall be declared to have been elected as Speaker.".
Rule 6 (6) :
"Where at any ballot any two candidates obtain an equal number of yotes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (5), the question shall be decided by the person presiding by exercising his casting vote."
Rule 6 (7):
"Where at any ballot any three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under subrule (5), the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate who is to be excluded shall be by drawing of lots,"

## Rule 7 :

"When, owing to the existence of a vacancy in the office of Deputy Speaker the election of Deputy Speaker is necessary, the Government shall fix a date for the holding of the election. The provisions of Rule 6 , shall, so far as may be, apply to such election."



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No-Noes Ayes have it.
 ) Scrutinizers )













 - مي بهى كسى كو عذر نهو انـا



بات نهي يه تو بير < نرائضט مين داخل ــ -

Shri f. K. Praneshacharya (Tandur) : Who is the Returning Officer? Ballot papers should be issued in the presence of the Presiding or Returning Officer. Since this is a technical question, I seek clarification.







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 - هكرئرى هاهب

 السكو بدلنا يناسب بهي

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch till Two of the clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after lunch at Two of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Sri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the chair.

Mr. Speaker: The scrutinisers have submitted their report according to which I find that 78 votes are in favour of Shri Srinivasrao Ekehlikar and 86 votes are in favour of Shri Pampan Gowda (Cheers from the Opposition Benches) and three votes have been rejected. The total number of votes polled is $16 \%$. So, according to this, Shri Pampan Gowda is declared elected for the office of Deputy Speakership. (Loud and continued cheers from Opposition Benches.)

I very heartily congratulate Shri Pampan Gowda upon his election and I not only hope, but am sure that he will co-operate with me as well as with the House.

Now, yesterday's discussions will continue.

## Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

(Shri Papi Reddy continued his Speech).








[^0]Discussion on the Amend- 28 th March, 1952



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 تهاكه " You are the Robin Hood of Deccan " اتنا بثا اعزار دياكيا ـ



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 ( - (Notorious Communist )


 (Repression ) (Vocabulary)









The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (Public Health and Education. Minister): On a point of order, Sir, the Hon'ble Member is again violating the order, given by the Hon'ble Speaker yesterday.

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think that, in any way, the Hon'ble Member from Ibrahimpatnam is dishonouring your direction. It is the right of every Member of this House to express his feelings unfettered as long as it is not unconstitutional. When hundreds and thousands of such rape instances are taking place in Telangana, and we are going to demand for a Commission about them and are prepared to prove that such things are happening in thousands of villages, I can't understand why our real feelings should not be expressed under this plea or that plea. Therefore, I submit that such interruptions on behalf of the Ruling Party are quite unneessary and not appreciable.

Shri M. S. Rajlingam. (Warangal) : I feel that they are not relevant to the subject in question.













 - نيشن بلدُنتِ وزكس (Nation Building Works) (
 لائقعلى هكوست












 ( Political Prisoners) ¢




 افسرول


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 سهِ نُندْنط



اب بين ليندُ هرابلم







Discussion on the Amend- 28th March, 1952
ments to the Motion
for Vote on Account





$\sum$ (Top-heavy administration ) )








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You are starting at the other end, not affecting the people whom it should affect.







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 (Co-operate) (Fair compensation)(






The Hon'ble Shri V. B. Raju (Labour and Rehabilitation Minister) : (Interrupting) It is a wrong interpretation of my speech.

Shri Papi Reddy: Whether it is wrong or right, it is what I have heard. If the Hon'ble Labour Minister wants to clarify, he can. I think, most of the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition Benches will agree that it is the correct interpretation.

> ان جند الفاظ ع مـاته مين رخصت هوتا هوى -

Shri M. S. Rajalingam (Warangal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been closely following the debates since yesterday and reading in between the lines of the utterances of the various Hon'ble Members. I have come to the conclusion that there are certain factors which have been considered as major in opposing this budget.

To start with, there were certain psychological reactions to certain incidents which they encountered in their own life and then the question of organisational advantages also was in view. In their attempts to oppose the budget, I also observed that they even went to the extent of justifying certain acts reflecting maladministration. These were the major considerations that prompted them to talk in that tenor. That is my feeling and that of all the Hon'ble Members.

If the question had been viewed from a different angle keeping in view the funds made available and also the expenditure
envisaged, it would have, probably, yielded alternate suggestions to minimise the expenditure without prejudicing the efficiency of the administration as also enabling us to appreciate the intent working behind the allotment against the items concerned. Such a healthy criticism deprecating the low level of efficiency and other allied matters would have been very helpful.

Although the Opposition Members ostensibly seem to have partially succeeded in their attempt at condemning the budget and exposing the treasury bench, I feel they have not done justice to the House. The amendments moved by them do not achieve their purpose. I now, draw the attention of the House to the manner in which the other Hon'ble Members of the House tackel the issue.

We had the honour of hearing the arguments advanced by the Opposition Members in support of amendment No. I. The Cut Motion was exclusively based on the single argument against Jagirdari and Zamindari system. Somehow I felt that did not constitute a sufficient ground for such a Cut Motion. I am sure, Hon'ble Members of the House are not convinced of the argument advanced by the Opposition Members.

Regarding amendment No. 2, one Hon'ble Member expressed in vague terms about the petrol used by Officers and he, perhaps, apprehended that once an expenditure is earmarked against an item, it should necessarily be exhausted. Having that fear in mind, he wanted that that CutMotionshould be accepted. I feel, Sir, that this is not the way to advance an argument in support of the amendment.

Regarding amendment No. 3, Sir, the Hon'ble Member had put forth the argument, that he was not informed of being a member in supervision of jails at present and there existed some inconveniences in the jails. I feel, Sir, the inconvenience he mentioned and the reflections he cast upon the jail administration are quite sufficient to justify the original demand against jails. Perhaps, Sir, unconsciously he was trying to vote for this item. That is the impression I had regarding speeches on amendment No. 3.

Regarding item No. 4, Sir, I may point out that the past was recalled in the House perhaps with a view to reminding us to correct our behaviour in the future, or, perhaps, with a view to establish that the other party was at wrong. But, I feel, Sir; that that argument was not quite convincing to this House. No amount of argument nor any amount of trying to magnify the excesses of the police or the military could have been a proper ground to amend this Budget.

According to their own view, this was not the proper method. The Hon'ble Member has referred to the armed police. When he said 'armed police', I take it, Sir, that he is against violence committed or is likely to be committed by the armed police. I appreciate his sentiments and the fineness of his thought and Iam confident if this is reciprocated also by the other Opposition Benches, the items of expenditure on police will naturally come down. Our Hon'ble the Chief Minister has been assuring the House that it is not incumbent upon them to use all the amounts earmarked for police, but at the same time, he also said Sir, that if there will be proper reciprocity on the part of the Honble Members on the other side, he will naturally see that it is utilised in certain nation-building activities. This must have convinced the other side. I am confident, Sir, that in view of the fact that, our approach to the problem of armed police or military is based on hatred towards violence, even the Hon'ble Members on the opposite side will agree that the cultivation of non-violent thought is the first requisite. It is in this context, Sir, that any Government, may it be the people's democracy, as the Hon'ble Member visualises, or any other type of Government, which we visualise, is going to be stable. Beyond that it is doubtful whether any sort of Government can be stable. Such being the case, I am very anxious to know and see how far the opposition Members along with us would try to see that the underground hostiles and every such other element would really take to non-violent thought and would contribute to the creation of a non-violent society, wherein our democratic Government, in its full-fledged form could peacefully function. There had also been a reference in his speech that too perhaps unconsciously-to the need of a political solution for this state of affairs. If the Hon'ble Member had said that he is in need of a solution either on the social or economic plan, I might have really understood it in its true sense, but when he said that he is in need of a political solution, I am anxious to know whether he really means that it is the transfer of power from this side of the House to that side. If that be the case, the solution is naturally very far off.

Shri V.D. Deshpande : (Interrupting) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the problem needs a political solution. I do not need any solution.

Shri M.S. Rajlingam: Even then my stand is, Sir, that he has unconsciously hinted his own view point, however much he may try to amend it at this stage. Being of this view, I can assure you, Sir, that the correct approach for us will be to join hands with other parties, as we have pledged ourselves to the Indian.

Constitution, and on social and economic plane we should evolve such programmes and policies whereby we could do real justice to the poor and whereby their grievances could be redressed. If such a thing is done, I feel that the purpose of our being elected from our respective constituencies would really be served. There was also a reference to the documents read by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister by a certain Member of the Telangana Defence Committee, as he happened to claim it. Because the documents have not been produced before a Court of Law, he feels that the documents are not true. There are many documents, Sir, which have not come before a Court, nor the Judge, nor a Lawyer. That does not, however, mean that they are untrue. Therefore, Sir, however much he may have tried to convince the House with his argument about the documents, I uphold the truth of the documents that have been placed here and read by Hon'ble the Chief Minister. In the last stage of yesterdays' debate, we were feeling that the Opposition Members were trying to contradict one another about the relations they had with the underground hostiles. I do not know, Sir, whether the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition have really anything to do with them. One of the Opposition Leaders, while referring to them said that it was 'individual terrorism '.

Shri V.D. Deshpande: (Interrupting) Again, Sir, I request the Hon'ble Member that the things which I have not said should not be put in my mouth. I never said it was 'individual terrorism'. The other day, when the point was placed by one of the Hon'ble Members on this side that for every 4 or 5 miles there is a man with a gun, then on that point I clarified that no political party would stand for 'individual terrorism'. I never meant, nor do I mean, that 'individual terrorism' was there, and he should not put words in my mouth which I have not said.

Hon'ble Dr. Chenna Reddy (Supply Minister) : I would like to submit, Sir, that when an Hon'ble Member is making a speech he should not be interrupted so often, and the Hon'ble Members should not take the opportunity of replying each sentence at every step and interrupt him each time.

Shri M. S. Rajalingam: In view of the clarification the Hon'ble Member of the Opposition has given, I leave it, Sir, to the House to form its own opinion ; but as it struck me and as I understood it, I was feeling that there were certain contradictory statements by the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition regarding their relations with the underground hostiles and their activities. Some Hon'ble Members referred to it, Sir, as being ' individual
terroristic activities' while some said that it was a part of the 'insurrectionary programme'- if I can use their language-but these statements do not justify the amendments moved by any Member of the Opposition Benches. I am confident, Sir, that these contradictory statements had given sufficient strength to our stand and to the estimates which the Government had already placed before us. So much about yesterday's discussion. Although I had not sufficient time to calculate the figures to let the House know, here and now, how certain changes could have been effected in the Budget, I wish to draw the attention of the House to certain observations, which I have to make regarding the ittms on the Budget.

Regarding Land Revenue, Sir, I feel that there is not much difference in the figures of last year and that of this year. I thought that there would be some difference, though may be to the disadvantage of the Government to a certain extent. Here in some cases the rate of assessment on the wet land is Rs. 20 per acre whereas in certain parts of the Krishna and Godavari Districts-where regular irrigation resources are available and perhaps to the maximum degree, the rate docs not go up to more than Rs. io. At the same time, Sir, there are lands under wells, which are being treated as wet lands. If a proper approach had been made to this, perhaps, the figure, as far as the land revenue is concerned, would have been a bit low which would have been a welcome feature if it really had been done. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the House alse to the lands that are being distributed by the Government. No doubt it is a long cherished dream of the poor kisan to have a few acres of land and, perhaps, Sir, it is also the wish of all of us that we should furnish him with such pieces of land, but, at the same time, only giving them lands is not the way in which we can do real justice. I am afraid, Sir, giving of lands is also bringing in fresh complicated issues as there are reports that people who have been obtaining these, have neither bullocks to plough nor proper manure for their fields. So, Sir, any such move should be to make every land that we give an economic unit and to this end there must be co-operation and co-ordination of all Departments, and we should make an all-out drive in this affair, lest the purpose of our giving lands to them should fail.

Regarding Prohibition and Excise, the figures are there and I do not want to say much about them, but we have pledged ourselves to a policy of gradual prohibition. In the field of prohibition, instances are not wanting wherein there is much corruption, specially on the borders, where a 5 -mile belt should have been
left as dry area. If prohibition is to be successful, corruption in these parts should be removed fully and adequate steps taken to implement this. Moreover, on the excise side, I have to say that as long as the middleman (Mustajar) between the toddytapper and the Government is there, there will not be equitable distribution of profits among the poor and hence I suggest that the 'Mustajar' system should completely cease. May it be due to the activities of the hostiles or may it be due to the "individual terroristic activities' of others who are inclined to do so, it has really happened that many trees have not been numbered. As a result we have lost much revenue on this side. It would have been possible, if slight efforts had been made in a strong way, that the excise figure on the income side would have gone a bit high.

Regarding stamps, Sir, many of us had the occasion-and moreover the necessity-to fill in the declaration forms. We feel that the Indian Stamps Act not having been fully implemented here, has resulted in certain complications which could have been avoided, if it had been done so.

On the forest side, Sir , there are reports from various quarters that in some places in the forest area where the hostiles are functioning, the forest guards are being terrorised and the forests are being denuded with the result there is a continuous loss of revenue on this side. Moreover, Sir, by taking advantage of this situation-we have also been told--that undue influence has been brought to bear upon the Government to have biddings at a very low level, as a consequence of which, the figure of receipts is low. Really this figure ought not to have been based on the last year's figure, because of the above situation. It would have been better if the receipt figure had been based on an average for 5 or 6 years or even to years.

Regarding the Motor Vehicles Act and the figures that have been shown there, I feel, Sir, that it is advisable that there should be an increase in the taxation on the motor cars. The total abolition of the customs is being done slowly and while so doing, the sales-tax is being gradually increased or fresh avenues are being explored to see that the income of the State does not fall. It is a good thing, Sir, but we had been feelingand that is also the feeling of many a merchant-that in their anxiety to increase the revenues of the Government and, perhaps, 'karguzari' the officers connected with the Slaes-Tax Department, to a certain extent, have been resorting to certain forcible ways to implement Sales-Tax Act. The net result has been that
a case is pending in the High Court regarding this. As such I do not like to speak on this at length. But I would not fail here to report the feelings of the merchants in paying the salestax. In many a case, the treatment meted out to them in the collection of the sales-tax is something similar to that of a policeman to a thief. It is a general remark, Sir, and I feel it is better that the officers concerned are advised to give decent treatment to the merchants because it is a permanent source of income which we are getting wilfully and voluntarily.

On the Police side, I am afraid, much infiltration is going on, i.e., infiltration by the anti-Governmental forces. That is what I mean when I say 'infiltration'. Moreover, there is a general demoralisation that has stepped in into the Police cadre, the reasons for which are many and which, perhaps, need no mention here.

On the Education side, the figures do not in any way appear to be satisfactory. We have seen the figure and, in reality, the money which has been earmarked for this is a bit less also. This includes grants to Intermediate Arts Colleges. Regarding these grants, I have to say one thing, viz., that these grants are not sufficient and it is better to increase the grants although there may not be a possibility now, but this may be kept in view for the future. There are three Colleges in Maharashtra, (i) The Siddartha College, (ii) The Aurangabad College, and (iii) the one in Nanded; and also one in Karnataka. We have only one College in the whole of Telangana, i.e., in Warangal and that too an Intermediate College. I would draw the attention of the Government to see that the number of Colleges in Telangana is increased at least to one more and the present Intermediate College be converted into a full-fledged College. The figure for the primary school education is not satisfactory and we feel the figure is much less. When we really have an urge to promote primary education, it would have been better, Sir, if due justice had been done to this item. Although funds have not been separately earmarked for grants to Local Bodies for Secondary Education, the item is there. Local Bodies taking over the Secondary Education is a welcome feature, and I am confident that this would nearly give full work to the Local Bodies and, perhaps, make them vigorously function on this side. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the tuitions that are undertaken by teachers. I am afraid, Sir, undertaking of tuitions by teachers has become a common feature today and, as such, I feel that teachers are saving their energies for tuitions outside, and, therefore, proper teaching or coaching
is not given inside the schools. It is better we prohibit these teachers from undertaking tuitions. It is a strange thing in society that things of this sort which should not happen are going on. I do not know whether they are the things that could be really expressed here because they reflect on the general morale of the people, but still I venture to say that the teachers who are really responsible for keeping up the morale and educational standards of the students are generally coming under the threats of the students to give them pass marks. There are also instances where teachers in certain institutions have adopted a regular course of giving pass marks to the students provided they fetch certain amounts. These are things which should not happen and I feel that on the part of the Government and the public too, there should be a strong vigilance over this and it should be the duty of every Hon'ble Member here to see that these things are stopped.

Regarding Primary Education to which I was referring, Sir, although the primary education is not under the Local Bodies yet, in the light of the Budget, I feel that the stage has not come when the primary education or primary schools should be kept under the Local Bodies. Perhaps, it is a very dangerous risk that the Government will be taking if it tries to hand over the primary education to the Local Bodies, although I am really in favour of the secondary education being taken up by the Local Bodies. . If, at any stage, the Local Bodies should take up the secondary education, I prefer there should be supervisory committees with representatives of Government and non-officials to study the functions and, at the same time, look to the proper working of the institution. With the little experience I have, I feel that the office of the Divisional Inspector is a burden.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to go into all the details of the Education Department? It may be relevant, but is it so relevant to go into all the details regarding school teachers, tuitions and so on?

Shri M.S. Rajlingam: I feel, Sir, that these are important points which, although may not be very very relevent at this juncture may go a long way in trying to help the formulation of the full Budget which is going to be presented after three months. I am confident that this would save much of the discussions then. It is only to help the formulation of that, I am speaking now, but in spite of it, in view of the observation made by you Sir, I am trying to cut shorț:

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account
The post of the Divisional Inspector of Schools is a burden and I feel, Sir, that this could be abolished and the Inspector of Schools could be entrusted with his work. The responsibility of the Nazirs today is just to inspect 120 schools. I feel that, owing to the lack of vigilance, there are many primary schools which are not functioning at all and which are only functioning on paper. It would be better if the Inspector of Schools is fully empowered to do the job of the Divisional Inspector of Schools and, at the same time, the Nazirs be only given 40 schools so that they may exercise strict vigilance over them.

Regarding Adult Education, I am afraid that no concrete work has been done. There is an Adviser to Adult Education and his report has not yet been published. There is also a grant regarding the social education from the Government of India, but, in spite of it, Sir, material results have not been coming forth regarding Adult Education.

Regarding Basic Training Schools here, we have got a Convener to the Special Committee for Basic Education and it is better that he should be fully conversant with that particular branch of the education. Unless and until we have persons who are fully acquainted with the subject and who have really taken it as a life mission, I feel, Sir, that functioning of these schools would not be successful and the amount we spend on this would be a mere waste.

Regarding Asafia Library, I had the occasion of going there once or twice and I feel that the regional language books are not there or at least to our satisfaction and we had better increase this side.

On the Medical side, I feel that the mobile units have been found successful and it is better that on the veterinary side also we have such things.

There are certain items of expenditure regarding palaces and it is better they are met from the privy purse itself. It would save us an amount of nearly Rs. 22,000 .

I now come to the Labour question. It will be in the fitness of things, Sir, that we should consider the Bonus Equalisation Fund just as we have got a Dividend Equalisation Fund for the share-holders. And also regarding the Industrial Trust Fund it is better that we should have a Committee to go into the functioning of the Trust and see whether proper results have been achieved.

## ments to the Motion

for Vote on Account
In the Explanatory Memorandum in Part II, reference has been made to the Tungabhadra Project and it is expected, Sir, that it would be completed between I953-54. . It would be better if this machinery is shifted to Nandikonda Project and similarly the Musi Project be taken up at Solipet. By spending one crore of rupees, 35,000 acres of dry land is going to be converted into wet land and it will go a long way to help the disturbed areas of Suryapet, Nalgonda and Miriyalguda. This is all what I want to say. These are points which really need some consideration in utilising the expenditure more usefully.









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> "As regards customs, the position is that, as a first step towards total abolition of customs, the rates of import duty were reduced in 1950-51 to the extent of $20 \%$ on all goods with additional $20 \%$ on foodgrains. During I95x- 52 import duty was abolished altogether on a number of goods such as foodstuffs, kerosene, cotton twist and yarn, homed cattle and sheep and goats. Besides this, export duty on groundnut oil, which had been reduced by $20 \%$ in $1950-5$, was reduced by a furhter $20 \%$ in $1951-52$. After taking all these concessions into consideration, the Budget Estimate for 1951-52 had been fixed at $300.00 . "$
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Discussion on the Amend. ments to the Motion for Vote on Account
 ( Regional Languages) Mf كام كا





"Primary Education :..The new schemes of primary education sanctioned during the course of the year incul led re : organization of 17 primary schools, establishment of 16 new primary schools, establishment of 400 single teacher schools and 530 voluntary primary schools.
Secondary Education:..These schemes included establishment of 6 new middle schools, up-grading of 12 primary schools into middle schools, conversion of 2 middle schools into high schools and re-organizaton and up-grading of several schools in the former Jagir areas."





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 شيُّهك سناتا هول -
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for Vote on Account

1. Establishement of 45 new dispensaries at taluqa headquarters ..... 7.84
2. Establishment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hos- vital at Asifnagar ..... 2.08
3. Addition of 30 beds in the Nalgonda District Hos- vital .....  17
4. Addition of 30 beds at Gulbarga Hospital ..... 23
5. Addition of 30 beds at Parbhani Hospital .....  I2
6. Maternity wards at Khammam, Mahbubabad, and Adilabad Hospitals . ..... 37
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8. Reorganization of Sarfe-Khas Unani Dispensaries .....  20
9. Establishment of 52 new Ayurvedic do ..... 2.45
10. Other miscellaneous items ..... 1.92
(Forest) بياتقاوى :يكىي
هيى ليكن كورزمنت كى نيت پر شبه نيّن كيا جاسكا -

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Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account


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 بين بهى آنريبل ليمّر آف دى ایهوزيشُن









Discussion on the Amend- 28th March, 1952
ments to the Motion
for Vote on Account





 كیى هوتى جائيتى -



 ثبليس ايكشن













 (Cooperation)


 هيى - بهت برُى تعلداد كى ران




Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account









هول -











 توبهتر هوثا -
مسار استيكر -

















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भी. फिंबाजी मुक्ताजी (माजलगाव) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महाराज, बजेटमध्ये मिसलेनियस $५ ७$ या बात्यावर दारविण्यांत आहेल्या १६४ लक्ष ५७ हजार खपयाच्या बर्चा संबंधीची जीं अमेंडमेंट आपल्यापुढें सादर करण्यांत आली आहे त्या विषयी आपले विचार मांडण्याकर्कित मी येषे अुभा राहिलो आहे...........








 الظهار هوسكـ كرتا هول -

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

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آپ ثيننسى ايكط ( Tenancy Act (




路 اوركهال تكى كامياب هوسكت هيى ـ الن خيالات غ ساته بين اينى تقرير خم كرتا هول -

श्री. वामनराव देशमुख (मोमिनाबाद जनरल) :-अध्यक्ष महाराज, माननीय मंत्री श्री. फूलचंद गांधी यांनी आज सभागृहासमोर भाषण केले त्यांत त्यांनी अेक मुद्दा असा मांडला की ज्याउर्यी विरोषी पक्षाचें नेते श्री. न्हि. डी. देरापांडे यांना अेकूण मतापैकीं $२$ ? टक्के मतें पडली आहेत त्याअर्यी यांना विरोषी पक्षाचें नेते म्हणून येयें येण्याचा काय अधिकार आहे? माननीय मंच्यांनी आकडेवरी माहिती देसून हे सिद्ध करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे कीं श्री. व्हि. डी. देशापांडे हे जनतेचे प्रतिनिषी नाहीत. मला असें वाटतें की माननीय मंत्री शिक्षणमंन्री होण्याअवनजी अर्थमंनी झाले असते तर अधिक बरे क्षाले असते.

Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi, (Public Health and Education Minister :-Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is not at all sticking to what I have said. I have given authorised figures.

मला अमें वाटते कीं अशा प्रकारे विशिष्ट व्यक्तीचें नांव घेडून संबोधणे है पार्लंमेन्टरी पद्धतीला घहून नक्हे. सबब माझा या गोष्टीला विरोध आहे. हा माइ्यावर परसनल अँटंक (Personal Attack) आाहे.

मिस्टर स्पीकर : तसा ल्यांचा बुद्देश नव्हता. सभागृहानीं पद्धती अशी आहे कीं येथे कोणावर वैयक्तिक टीका करण्यांत येबु नये. तसे न करताहि त्यांना आपले म्हणणे मांडता येओील.





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शीरी. वामनराब देश्रमुख (मोमिनाबाद जनरल) : ठीक आहे, पण मी माननीय मंश्याना असें विचारु अिच्छितो कीं, सर्वं देशाच्या निवडणुकीचा विनार केला तर अेकूण मतदानापैकीं कौग्रेसेला केवळ $४<$ टक्के मतें मिळालीं आहेत. असे अस्नूनहि कांग्रेस जर अधिकारार्ड होलूं राकते व देशांत मंत्रीमंडकें बनवू शक्तें, तर व्हि. डी. देशापांडे हे विरोधी पक्षाचें नेते म्हणून या विधान समेत कां बसूं इञकत नाहीत? जर काँग्रेसला ४८ टक्के मतें असताना ती मंग्रीमंडलें बनवू राकते तर तेहि विरोधी पक्षाचें नेते म्हणून विधान सभेत बसूं सकतात.

दुसरी गोष्ट अरीं कीं करोडगिरीबाबत आपल्या भाषणांत बोलतांना माननीय मंनी म्हणाले कीं सरकारी नीति शक्य तितक्या लैकर करोडगिरी बंद करण्याची आहे व या कामाला मागील वर्षापासून सुख्वातहि झाली आहे, आणि १९५૪-५५ मध्यें करोडगिरी पूर्ण बंद होधील. हैदरावाद मथ्यें पोलीस अॅक्रान होझून आतां चार वर्षे क्लालेलीं आहेत तरी देखील आपण या वर्षाच्चा अंदाजपग्रकांत करोडगिरीपासून चार करोड रुपयाचें अुत्पन्न दाखक्ले आहे. पोलीस अॅक्शंनपूर्वी तुम्ही जनतेला असे आरवासन देत होता कीं पहिल्याने आम्ही करोडतिरी बंद करुं. पण ते आइवासन तुम्ही विसरलेले दिसतां अेवढेच नन्हे तर थाहि वर्षाच्या बजेटमध्यें करोडगिरीपासून चार करोड ख्पयांचे अुत्पन्न दाखवलेले आहे. ही गोष्ट केव्हांह्टि योग्य होणार नाहीं.

तिसरी गोष्ट अरी कीं अर्थमंत्यांनी १९५२-५३ चे जे बजेट सभागृहासमोर मांडले आहे ल्यांतील झुत्पम्नाच्या बाजूंकडे पाहिले तर आपणास असे दिसून येओील कीं जवळ जवळ साडेअकरा करोड रुपयांचे अुत्पन्न अक्साजिज डयुटीपासून मिळणार आहे: याचा अर्थ असा कों दाहु, गांजा अफू आदि मादक पदार्थापासून अितक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रक्कम मिळणार आहे. यावहलन है सिद्ध होते कीं तुमची तिजोरी भरण्यासाठीं तुम्ही व्यसनी जनतेला प्रोत्साहित करणार व दाल्सारस्या त्याज्य वस्त्तिचा प्रचार करणार. तसेच सेल्स टैक्सपासून दीड करोड ख्पयांचे अुत्पन्न दाख्खवले आहे. हा सेल्स टैक्स कोणाच्या खिशांतून येणार आहे ? हा सेल्स टैक्स गरीब जनतेकडून मिळणार आहे. ल्याचप्रमाणें करोडतिरीपासून चार करोड अुत्पन्न होणार आहे. अशा प्रकारे अेकूण तीस करोड नव्याण्णव लाख रुपयांच्या अुत्पन्नपंकीं साधारण साडेसोळा करोड रुपयांचे अंत्पन्न करील मार्गाने ह्हावयाचे आहे. अझात्रकारचे भुत्पन्न कोणत्याहि प्रगतीशील देशाला भूषणावह्ह होणार नही.

फक्त राहरांत राहून बजेट केल्याते ते जनतेचे बजेट होणार नाही. काग्येस आपली सर्व जुनी तत्वें विसरली आहे. तेन्हां आता तिच्याकडून अशा कामाची अपेक्षा करणें चूक होझील.
$३ ९ २ २$ सालच्या १४ तारखेच्या केसरीमध्यें लोकमान्य टिळकांनी जो लेख लिहुला आहे ल्यांत ते म्हण्तात " अेकंदर देशाची आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, व सामान्य परिस्थिति करी आहे है फक्त ल्यांतील चार पांच राहरांचा विचार करून कळूं शकणार नाही. त्यासाठीं सेंडचांतोल साभान्य जनतेचा आपल्याला विचार केला पाहिजे." सामान्य जनतेला पोटभर अन्न व अंगभर कपड़ा मिळतो आहे कीं नाहीं या सर्व गोष्टींचा आपणांस विचार केला पाहिजे. ल्यावख़नच ऊकंदर परिस्थितीचे दर्शान आपणांस होझूं घाकेल. केषळ शहराच्या विचारानें बजेट करून भागणार नाह्हीं.

तिसरी गोष्ट अरी की माननीय श्री. फूलचंदजी गांधी हे पूर्वी देबील आरोग्य मंत्री होते. ड्यांनी आपल्या भाषणांत सांगितले कीं "मागे आन्ही कांहों हजार औषषाच्या पेटया जिल्हचा

जिए्हयांतून वालल्या आहेत." व्यांचे हे म्हणणें चूक आहे असें मी म्हणत नाही. परंतु रेवटी ल्या पेटचा कोणाला मिळाल्या यार्ची त्यांनी कहीं चौकरी केली आहे काय ? मला असे सांगावयाचे आहे कीं ज्यांची आपल्याला पुहील निवडणूकीत मदत होजील असें वाटलें त्यांनाच ल्या औषधी पेटया दिल्या गेल्या. दुसन्या लोकांना ल्या पेटया मिळाल्या. नाहींत. अशा प्रकारे निवडणुकींत मतें मिळविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यांत आला. माननीय मंश्यांना याचे पुरावे पाहिजे असतील तर मी हे विधान पुराव्यानिरीं सिद्ध करून देण्यास तयार आहे.

माननीय भी़ी फूलचंद गांधी (रिक्षण व आरोग्य मंत्री) : ऑनरेबल स्पीकर सर, मी आँनरेबल सदस्थांच्या नजरेस ही गोष्ट आणूं भिच्छितो कीं औषधाच्या पेटया सोळाहि जिल्हचांत वाटण्यांत आल्या आहेत. पण ते म्हणतात त्यात्रमाणे मतांचा प्रश्न फक्त अेकाच जिल्ह्रांत अुदभवूं इकेल. ते $\overline{् ह ा ं ~ त ् य ा ं च ~ ह े ~ व ि ध ा न ~ द ि श ा भ ू ल ~ क र ण ा र े ~ आ ह े, ~}$

Shri Waman Rao Deshmukh (Mominabad-General):-It is absolutely false, Sir, that it is distributed in 16 districts.

तसेच माननीय मंच्यांनी असे सांगितले की आम्ही शेतकन्यांना तकावी रक्कम दिली. पण ती तकावीची रक्कम कोणाल मिळाली, आणि तिचा अुपयोग कसा करण्यांत अलला, ही माहिती मंग्यांनी कधी मिळविली आहे काय ? मल्या माद्तित आहे कीं आपआपल्या विहिरीवर आंजिल जिजिन बसविण्यासाठीं सरकारने लोकांना तकावी दिली. ज्यांच्या जवळ मुबलुक जमीन होती आणि ज्यांना अंभिल अंभिजिन बसाविणें शक्य होते ल्यांना त्याकरिता तकावी न देतों ङितर लोकांना देप्यांत आली.

शिक्षणाच्या बाबतींतहि हीच गोष्ट आहे. सरकार शिक्षणावर जेवढा पैसा खर्च करावयास पाहिजे तेबढा करीत नाही. विशेषतः प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची फार अव्यवस्था आहे. ज्याठिकाणीं तीन हजार लोकवस्ती आहे अशा ठिकाणी देबील अद्यापपावेतो अेकहि प्राथमिक शाळा नाहीं. मी जेथे राहतो ल्या धाटणापूर गावाची लोकसंख्या तीन हजार आहे. पण तेथे अजून अेकहि प्राथमिक शाळा निघाली नाहों. जितर ठिकाणीं ज्या थोडयाबहुत प्राथमिक शाळा आहेत त्याहि नीट चालत नाहींत.

अशा प्रकारच्या सरकारकडून यापुढेहह कांहीं लोकोपयोगी भरीव कार्य होजील अशी अपेक्षा आम्ही करी करावी? अंनढे बोलून मी आपल्की रजा घेतो.

The Assembly then adjourned for recess till Fifteen Minutes past Five of the clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after recess at Fifteen Minutes past Five of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the chair.



I will read the relevant Rule:
Page 7, Part IV, Rule 21 of the Provisional Rules of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.
"The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English "

भी लक्ष्मीनिवास•गनेरिवाल: मे गुजिस्ता दो तीन दिनोंसे हालुसमें तकरीरें सुनरहा हूं। अिनसे मुले अंदाजा हुवा कि देश के बनाने का स्याल अितना नह्टी जितना के ओेक छूसेपेर टीकाटिप्पणी करनेका है। होसकता है कि हरजेक पार्टी का दृष्टिकोन अलग अलग हो। कितु किसीकी नियत अैसी नही हो सकती कि देश की हालत या देश के शासे को कोली हानी पहुंचे। मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अपोजिशान पर्टी ने जिस बजेट को कओ तरह के नाम दिये हैं। मै समझताहं कि अुन्होने आजूबाजू के स्टेटस के बजेट को देखा नही हैं। बिनामुतालिका किये अंसी बातें कही हैं। मै अिनके सामने चंद फिगर्स रखना चाहता हूं। और यह कहूंगा कि अगर जिन फिगर्स को वह माने तो हैदराबादका जो मौजूदा बजेट पेश किया गया है अुसे प्रोग्रेसिन्ह बजेट कहा जा सकता है।

हैदराबादकी आमदनी ३० करोड ९८ लाख बताओ गओी है। बम्बभी की आमदनी ६? करोड ५४ लाख, मध्यपद्रदेश की २० करोड ४४ लाख और मद्रासकी ५९ करोड ६२ लास है। अब आप सिनकी पापुलेगन को लीजिये। हैदराबादकी आवादी ? करोड $८ ६$ लास है, वंम्बधीकी $३$ करोड $५ ९$ लाख, मध्युप्रेश्र की २ करोड $१ ३$ लाख, और मद्वास को $५$ करोड $६ ९$ लाख है । अब

आप भिनके खर्म का हिसाब देबिये। पोल्रोस अंक्शन के पहले हैदराबाद गब्हर्ंमेंट अंज्युकेशनपर १० या ?? फीसद सर्च करती थी जिसके बजाय अन वह अंज्युकेशनपर तकरीबन १६ फीसद खर्च करती है। वम्बअी गन्ह्न्ममेंट २०.८० फीसद, मध्य्यदेश $९ ५ . ६ ४$ फीसद, और मद्रास $९ ९ . ९$ १ फीसद खर्च करती है। जिन आदाद से अंदाज किया जासकता है कि हमारा बजेट तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है। हृमारी डुकूनत ने बागडोर संभाले अभी बहुत थोडा ही अरसा हुवा है। अिलेक्क्रान के बाद हृम सब पहृली मरतबा यहां जमा हुभे हैं। जब फायनल बजेट हमारे सामने आयेगा अुस वक्त हम सव मदातपर तफसील से गौर करसकते हैं।

अब मे मेडिकह के अब्राजात की तरफ हाबुसको ध्यान दिलाझूंगा। हैदराबाद मे और हमारे बाजू के प्रांतो में मेडिकल पर जो खर्च होता है वह यह है। हैदराबाद में ₹.८७ फीसद, बम्बरी में ४.३८ फीसद, मध्युप्रदेश में ३.४८ फीसद, और मद्रास में ५.२४ फीसद मेडिकल पर खर्च होता है। जिस प्रकार पब्किकहलेल्य या जिराअत को लीजिये। जिनके आदाद से भी यह मालूम होता है की हैदराबाद की हुकूमत पन्किक के कामों पर काफी रुपया खर्च करती हैं। सिर्फ यह कहदेना कि यह पोलीस बजेट है दुछस्त्त न होगा। जिन अुमूरपर ऑनरेबल चीफ मिनिस्टर और ऑनरेबल श्री. फूलचंदजी गांधी ने काफी रोशनी डाली है। जिसपर मुझे कुछ्छ कहना नही है। मगर मै सिर्फ यह् कहूंग कि हकायक को देलते हुले चलियें। जिस तरह टीकाटिप्पणी और अंतराजात से मसायल हल नही होते।

मुझे ऑनरेबल फायनान्म मिनिस्टरके सामने दो चार सूचनाओं रखनी हैं। पहली चीज यह कि गोखवाला कमिटी की रिपोट्ट से मुतालिक ऑॉनरेबल चीफ मिनिस्टर ने फरमाया कि जिसमेसे कओी चीजे कारंख्प में लाओ जारही हैं, और आगे भी कियेजानेवाली हैं। लेकिन मै कहूंगा कि अिस कमिटी ने सिर्फ हैद्रराबादकी सिटी के दफातिर की तरफ नजर डाली है। मै समझता हूं कि अगर fिस्टिक्स्स के दफातिर की तरफ नजर जाली जाती तो मजीद गुंजायक् निकल आती। जिस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। बिसतरह आपके बजेट के घटानेंे कमी हो सकती है। मं जिसके साय यह भी दरख्वास्त कर्शा कि ऑफफशियल और नॉन ऑफफिशियल ऐेंजिस्लेटिव्ह असेंक्ली मेंबर्स की अंक कमिटी बनाजी जाय तो अच्छा होगा। यह कमिटी छानबीऩ के बाद अपनी तजावीज कॅबिनेट के सामनें पेश कर सकेगी। दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ मैं अिसारा करना चाहताहूं वह यह हैं कि जिस अुमदर्गेते हैंदराबाद मे जागीरात को खतम करने की कोशिश की गओ है जिसी तरह् अगर मनसब की तरफ तोजे की जाय तो मै समझताहूं कि हमारे बजेट से २७ काख के बर्च का फिंर कट होजामक्ता है। हैदराबाद मे मनसब तीन तरीकों का है। अेक तो खिन लीव आफ जागीर है, जिसके बारे में में यह कहुंगा कि जब सुद जागीरें खतम होजारही हैं तो अिन के मावजों मे जो मनासिब हैं जिन्हे भी खतम होजाना चाहिये। दूसरी मनसब कंडिरालल ग्रान्टस की है। यह मनसब, मनसबदारों को जिस डरारत के साथ दी जाती हैं कि वह अपने पास घुडस्वारोंका दल रखे कितु जंब यह् बात मौनूद ही न र रही तो जिसको वाकी रखने की क्या जहरतत है ? जिसे में समझताहूं फौरन बत्म करदेना चाहिये। तोसरी किसम की मनसब के मुतारिक मुझे तफसील़ी अिनफरमेशन नही मिला। मे समझताहुं फायनान्स मिनिस्टर बिससे काकिफ होंगे। खैर वह् जो कुछ भी हो अिसके खतम करने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

## for Vote on Account

तीसरी चीज जो सोचनेके काबिल है वह्ह अतीयातका दफतर है। जिस दफतर की जर्रत जिस लिये नही है कि मध्यप्रदेश, बंबभी, मद्रास वगैरा मे यह् काम रेन्हिन्यु डिपार्टमेंट में अंजाम पाता है। मेरे खियाल में सकसेशान के तसफियोंके लिये दो ढाओी लाख रुपया बजेट में रखा जाना ठीक न होगा। जिसलिये जिस डिपार्टमेंट को मालगुजारीमें जम करके बजेट में बचत करनी चाहिये।

अेक और सूचना मे यह अर्ज करना चाहृता हूं कि जागीर अँडमिनिस्ट्रेश्रन डिपार्टमेंट का काम तो खतम हो चुका है। लेकिन चन्द जागीरोंके पाससे हिसाब दाखील न होनेकी वजह से यह डिपार्टमेंट चालू रखा गया हैं। में तो समझताहूं कि जागीरदार तो छे महिने ही क्या अंकसाल बल्कि दो साल तक भी अपने हिसाबात दाखल नही करेंगे। असी सूरत में जिस डिपार्टमेंट को रसकर खर्च बरदाशत करनेकी क्या जरूरत है? जागीरदारों को नोटिस देना चाहिये कि वह मुकर्ररा मुदत के अंदर हिसाबात दाखल करदे वरना अिसकी जिम्मेवारी गव्हर्मेंटंट पर न होगी। अिस नोटिस की मुदतं के गुजरने के बाद ऊिस डिपार्टिमेंट को बंद करके बजेट के भार को कम करना चर्शिये।

ओक और चीज मुझ्झे अर्ज करनी है कि हमारा आर्कयालॉजिकल डिपार्टंमेंट गव्हंतमेंट ऑफ अिडिया के सुपुर्द किया गया है। अिस मे से थोडी चीजें हमारे यहां रहगजी हैं। भुनके लिये अेक डिपारंमेंट रखना जरूरी नही है। अगर में जो कहरहा हूं सही है तो बकिया चीजें भी गन्ह्टंमेंट आफ अिडिया के सुपुर्द करके अिस डिपाटर्टेंट को बरखास्त करना चाहिये जिससे बजेट में कमी होगी।

अंक और चीज यह है कि हमारे अँडर्मिनिस्ट्रेशान में जिस वक्त बाहर के की अफसर काम कर रहे हैं। मैं समझ्सता हूं कि जब हमें अिनकी जरुरत थी तो यह ठींक था। लेकिन जब जिनकी जह्रत नही है तो अिन्हे वापस करदेना चाहिये। और खास हाल्यात के तहृत किसी को रखना ही है तो अिन्हे अबसार्व (Absorb) कर लिया जाना चाहिये। यह मुनासिब नही कि जिनका तालुक गन्ह्नमेंट ऑफ अंज़िडा से रखकर किन्हे २५ फीसद डेप्युटेश्रन अलावन्स दिया जाय, और अंक मोटर या जीप वगैरा देकर बजेटट के भार को बढाया जाय। मैने जो कुछ कहा है अगर जिसे ठीक समझा जाय तो अिसपर अमल किया जाय।

मै आपकी तौजे अँग्रिकल्वर डिपाटंमेंट की तरफ लेजाना चाहता हूं। ग्रोमोर फुड फँपेन के लिये बजेट में काफी गुंजाओीश रखी गओी है लेकिन अिसके प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट (Progress Report) जो की अखबारों और कम्पुनिकों के जरिये शाया होते हैं भुनके देखने से मालूम होता हैं कि जिस अैटम पर जितना खर्च कियां जा रहा है अिस लिह्हाज से रिझल्ट नही है। हम देसते हैं कि तालुकों और मवाजात में थोडे से बीज भेज दिये जाते हैं। अिस से कोजी खास नतीजा नही होसकता। मै यह कहूंगा कि आप जो भी रकम लगारहे हैं अिसे कोओी अेक जील्हा मुंतखब करके अेक साल्य या दो चार साल तक वहां लगाझियें और यह कँपेन चलाझिये। अिस प्रकार जो नतीजा निकलता है जिसके लिहाज से तमाम डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में अमल किया जाय तो नतीजे की आशा होसकती है।

अेक और चीज की तरफ मे आपकी तीजेह मुनअतिफ कर्ंगा वह यह है कि दीगर स्टेट्स मे और देहली में भी हर डिपांटंमेंट की सालाना रिपोटं पक्किस होती है और हमको सप्लाय की जाती हैजिसके देखने से हमे यहृ अंदाजा हो सकता है कि किस डिपारंमेंट ने क्या क्या काम किया और गुजिशता

सालों की वनिस्वत कितनी तरक्की की। लेकिन हमे अफसोस है कि गव्नर्ममेंट ऑफ हैदराबाद औसी कार किदंगी को रिपोर्ट शाया नही करती। जिसलिये डिपार्टमेंट के काम का अंदाजा नही होसकता कि वह किस कदर तरक्की कर रहा है।

हालूसमें फेनानरशियल अंटिग्रेशन का जिकर किया गया है। अिस मे शक नही कि हैदराजादका फैनानहियल जिटिग्रेशन काँग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री के कयाम के पहले ही अमल में आया। लेकीन हम मौजूदा फैनान्स मिनिस्टर से यह् अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह अिंटिग्रेशन से मुतालिक बलु प्रिन्ट (Blue Print) या व्हाभिट प्रिट (White Print) हाजूस के सामने पेश करेंगे तार्ति हम अिसे देखने के बाद अपने सजेशान पेश कर सके।

मुक्षे हैंदराबाद के अिंड्ट्रीज की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलानाहै। मै अिनके तफसीलात में नही जाना चाहता कि हैदराबाद की अिंड्ट्र्रीज किन किन हालात और माहोल से गुजरी हैं। मिलिट्री गन्न्नमेंट ने अपने जमाने में वाड्डिया साह्व को बुल्लाया और भिस सिल्रसिले में रिपोंटं तयार करवाऔ। मुझे नही मालूम की वह रिपोंटं कहां हैं। जिस रिपोटं को अगर टेबल पर रखा जाता तो अिजहार राय मे आसानी हीोती। मै यह् कहूंगा कि हैदराबाद की अिडस्ट्रीज तरक्की पर नही हैं। बावजूद जिसके कि ह्मारे यहां रॉ मटेरियल (Raw Material) काफी है लेबर भी हमें आसानी से मिल सकता है फिर भी हम अपने भिंडस्ट्रीज मे अपने हमसाया स्टेट्स से कमजोर हैं। हो सकता है कि आप यहृ कहे कि बेपरी लोग अिसको ठीकतोरपर नही कररहे हैं। किसके हम भी जिम्मेवार हैं ेेक्नि अिस बक्त देखना यह हैं कि गन्हींमेंटंट की तरफ से जिन जिंडस्ट्रीज पर रुपया लगाया गया है जिन की ह्वालत अच्छी नही है। बत्कि गिरती जारही है। अिसप्रकार गन्हर्मेंटेंट का रुपया भी जायेगा और लेबर बेकार होजायेगा। जिन चीजोंपर ध्यान रखता चाहिये। हमें ऑफिस के कामों की स्पों उढ्ढाना चाहिये। अंक दो अिंस्ट्रीज की मौजूदा हाल़त यह है कि महिनों मंजूरियां न मिलने की वजह से काम बराबर नही़ चलता। मुझ्रे जिसका जाती तजख्बा है। जिस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि कोनसी अिंड्ट्रीज काम करसकती हैं और कितना काम करसकती हैं।

मुझे यह्ह भी अर्ज करना है कि हुदराबाद की पिछ्टी गव्ह्रममेंट ने आसफ्तगर में अेक मिलिट्री हॉँस्पिएल बनाया था। जिस मे जो मी सामान था वह्ह जितना कारामद था कि शायद अुस्मांनिया ढॉस्सिटल या सिकंदराबाद के हॉस्पिटल मे भी वैसा सामान नही होगा। यह सामान यहां से भेज दिया गया। मैने बिस सिलसिले मे ऑनरेबल धी. फूलचंदज़ी गांधी को मुतवजे किया। अुन्होने गब्हन्मेंटंट ऑफंकिडियासे सामान की वापसी के बारे में लिखा पढी की। कुछ सामान आया। लेकिन किसमें जो चीजें अन्छे थीं नही आधीं। में आशा करताहूं कि हमारी मौजूदा गन्हंमेंट किस बारे में ग्ृर्नमेंट ऑफ बिंडिया से मुरासलत करेगी। मे कहूंगा कि हैद्वराबाद ने क्या किया है कि जिसको अपनी चीजों से फायदा न वहूंचे, और पूने के लोग अिससे लाभ अुठायें ?

अधिरमें मे कहुंग कि मार्च स. १९५३ जि. में हैदराबाद की करन्सी बदलनेवाली है। जिसके असरात बजेटपर भी यकीनन होंगे। इस बारेमे गन्ह्रंमेंट ऑफ हैदराबाद को अभी से संचिना चाहिये। पानो अपपर आनेके बाद कट्टा बांघने की कोरिश करना ठीक न होगा।

जिन चंद खियालात को आपके सामने रखते हुओे मै गह अर्ज कर्बांा कि जब तफसीली बजेट आयेगा अुस वक्त मै भी हरमद से मुतालक वजाहत कर्लंग।

Shri Buchiah: On a Point of Information, Sir, I have just submitted and sought your permission to move an adjournment motion. I would like to know, Sir, what is the fate of it.

Mr. Speaker: You mean your adjournment motion. The adjournment motion cannot be permitted at this time. You brought it at about 4-40 p.m. Is it not so ?

Shri Buchiah : Yes, Sir.
Mr. Speaker: And so it is not the time to submit the adjournment motion.

Shri Buchiah: But
Mr. Speaker : I have already given a ruling to the effect that the adjournment motion cannot be entertained when discussion on financial matters is going on.



 (Excuse)














for Vote on Account


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 - نكال كرهى رهينًا (Alternative )


















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Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account


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Discussion on the Amend- 28th March, 1952
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The Assembly then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Saturday the 29th March 1952.


[^0]:    "Ideas and economic conditions make revolutions. Foolish people in authority blind to everything that does not fit in with their ideas, imagine that revolutions are caused by agitators. Agitators are people who are discontented with existing conditions and desire a change and work for it. Every revolutionary period has its full supply of them; they are themselves the outcome of the ferment and dissatisfaction that exist. But te ns and hundreds of thousands of people do not move to action merely at the bidding of an agitator. Most people desire security above everything ; they do not want to risk losing what they have got. But when economic conditions are such that their day-to-day suffering grows and life becomes almost an intolerable burden, then even the weak are prepared to take risks. It is then that they listen to the voice of the agitator who seems to show them a way out of their misery."
    
    

