THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 1st November 1954

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Kurnool, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon. Sri N. Venkatramaya) in the Chair

I. SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Sri Meduri Nageswara Rao was sworn in.

II. ANNOUNCEMENT RE: LEADER OF THE HOUSE

The Hon. Sri T. Prakasam —Mr. Speaker, before I answer this question, I am declaring that the Deputy Chief Minister Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi shall be the Leader of this House under the Constitution throughout the proceedings that will be carried on by you. I make this declaration to enable you as the Speaker, and also the Leader of the Opposition and his other members, to take note of this and be under no mistake that I am continuing as Leader and that they could put questions to me or expect answers from me. Even with regard to this question, I am expecting Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi to act for me and give the answers in this or in all connected matters so far as these proceedings are concerned.

III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

APPLICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

* 1. Q. Sri K. Krishna Rao: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that applicants for Public Service are required to state in their applications to the Public Service Commission, the names of the students’ organization with which they were connected in their student days, and to give a resume of their activities in their student days, and if so, why; and
(b) Whether the Government instructed the Public Service Commission to summarily reject applications from persons who in student days were members of any particular students’ organization or organizations and if so, the names of such students organizations?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi.—

(a) and (b).—By students’ organizations is apparently meant those organizations which are of a political character and whose activities are extra-curricular. If so, the answer is in the negative.

Candidates are however asked in the applications for appointment to the State and Subordinate Services to specify the positions of authority held, if any, in (1) school (2) college (3) Boy Scout and (4) U. T. C. (N. C. C.) against which they are expected to say the positions held by them such as captain of a team, Secretary of a mess, Secretary of the literary association etc. This is with a view to estimate their all-round capacity and abilities.

Sri. K. Krishna Rao:—Students’ organizations with political activities do not mean political activities which are of a political character. Students’ organizations are those organizations which are of a political character and whose activities are extra-curricular.

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—

Sri K. Krishana Rao:—"whose activities are extra-curricular" is not misleading.
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extra-curricular ≠ political ≠ the students’ organizations...?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—“If so, the answer is in the negative”...?

Sri K. Krishna Rao:—Extra-curricular activities...?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi—Boy scout organizations, U. T. C. organizations, politics...?

Sri K. Krishna Rao:—U. T. C., N C. C. political organizations...?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—The Public Service Commission...?

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—Students’ Organizations...?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—services...?

Sri G. Latchanna:—services...?
No answer.

ACCIDENTS ON VIJAYAWADA—JAGGAYAPETA ROAD

* 2 Q. Sri V. Rama Rao —Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of accidents that took place on Vijayawada—Jaggayapeta road from 1st August to 31st December 1953; and

(b) the number of human lives lost in all these accidents?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi — (a) Seven accidents took place on the route Vijayawada to Jaggayapeta during the period 1-8-53 to 31-12-53.

(b) Three lives were lost in these accidents.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:— అనేక అతిడేరుంది. ఇది ఎలాంటి ప్రత్యేకించ వచ్చారు. ఫ్యాక్టరీలు కేలా చాల అంతిమ అవసరం. ఫ్యాక్టరీలు కేలా చాల అంతిమ అవసరం.

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Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.— acci
dents, the police being much lenient is the general opinion. There are accidents
that arise from the negligence of the driver or the condition of the vehicle.
Tyres burst, accidents are hopeless. It is alleged that accidents due to
accidents are also frequent. If the roads are in good condition, the number
of accidents will come down.

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi.—accident 40 in
1 essays. It is a general belief, it is felt

Sri K. Rajagopala Rao.—accident, Heavy traffic
 Says an average 1 accident a certain period of time. It is
said average 1 ½ accidents a day is the accepted fact.
if there is a certain period of accidents a day, is it possible

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi.—Traffic Nathan
control is a fact. Nathan control is the only solution. Nathan
control is the only solution. Nathan

Sri P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju:—Could the accidents have
been possible because Prohibition laws have not been
effectively enforced?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—accident, the police
not being much lenient is the general opinion. It is suggested that the police

Sri S. Vemiah:—accidents are accidents 4 the police
not being much lenient. How do you compensation?
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The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi — ఆసం నాలుగు తీసుకున్నచో రాచడానికి, సన్న జాతిసాధనాసంస్థ జాతి సాధనాసంస్థ తీసుకుని, జాతి సాధనా సంస్థ ఉపయోగించడం, అయితే accidents చేసే treat యొక్కలో, జాతి సాధనా సంస్థ ఉపయోగించడం, accident యొక్క compensation అయితే అవలుపెట్టారు.

* 3. Q. Sri Vavilala Gopaiakrishnaiah.—ఈ సంవత్సరం జరిపాడా యొక్క మందిరం జాతి సాధనా సంస్థ ఉపయోగించడం చేసారు.

Mr. Speaker:—This question is not put.

DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICERS.

* 4. Q. Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi.—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Public Health be pleased to state why the District Welfare Officers’ posts were abolished and again retained?

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.—The posts of District Welfare Officers sanctioned in 1949 and continued upto 31st March 1949 were ordered to be abolished consequent on the creation of the posts of District Planning Officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors who were placed in charge of all Planning, Development and Welfare work in the Districts including Harijan Welfare. As there was a general feeling that the District Planning Officers might not be able to devote sufficient attention to Harijan Welfare work the Government revived the posts in the grade of Tahsildars to work directly under the Collector so that they could devote their undivided attention to Harijan Welfare and allied work.

Sri S. Vemaiah:—సరు దృష్టి దృష్టియుత యొక్క, అయితే independent సరు Harijan Welfare work లేదా అయితే తానం Harijan Welfare work లేదా?

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.—ఈ సరు సంస్థలో District Welfare Officers ఉపయోగించడం యొక్క direct సరు Collectors యొక్క work చేసారు.
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The Hon. Shri D. Sanjivayya —Welfare Officer continue.

REDUCTION OF SALES TAX ON FERTILIZERS

5. Q. Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (on behalf of Shri V. Rama Rao) —Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to reduce the Sales Tax on Fertilizers, and
(b) if so, to what extent?

The Hon. Shri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao—

(a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise

Shri G. Latchanna — proposal represent?

The Hon. Shri S B. P. Pattabhirama Rao—

STARTING OF MODEL AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN EACH TALUK

6 Q Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (on behalf of Shri V. Rama Rao) —Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Agriculture be pleased to state—

Whether there is a proposal to start model Agricultural Farms in each Taluk?

The Hon. Shri P Thimma Reddi — The answer is in the negative.
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Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu — పందువు చేస్తున్న ఒకే ప్రామాణ్యం.

The Hon Sri P. Thimma Reddi — పందువు చేస్తున్న ఒకే ప్రామాణ్యం. 15 stations ఉన్నాయి. దీని ప్రామాణ్యంలో తండ్రీష్టం చేసారు.

ఆరుకు రాయల్ యొక్క Oil Seeds Research Station ఉన్నది. దీని ప్రామాణ్యంలో తండ్రీష్టం చేసారు. Agriculture Farms ను రాయల్ యొక్క విలువలో ఉంది. దీని ప్రామాణ్యంలో తండ్రీష్టం చేసారు.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi — పందువు చేస్తున్న ఒకే ప్రామాణ్యం. ఆగ్రహాన్ని, ఆగ్రహాన్ని, ఆగ్రహాన్ని అందించారు.


డూరు యొక్క Sugarcane Research Station, Samalkota, Government Paddy Farm, Maruteru, Deep Water Rice Station, Pulla, College Farm, Baptla, Agricultural Research Station, Guntur, Fruit Research Station, Nandyal, Government Agricultural Demonstration Farm, Kalahasthi, Millet Farm, Ongole, Government Millet Farm, Vizianagram, Model Orchard-cum-Nursery, Peddapuram, Orchard and Nursery, Giddaluru ఉన్నాయి.


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Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu—Who is the person who
informs the committee? He informs the committee.

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi—Who is the person who
informs the committee? He informs the committee.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi—Agricultural Farm
informs the committee.

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi—Oil Seeds Research
Station informs the committee.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—Oil Seeds Research Station
and Agricultural Research Station inform the committee.

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:—Agricultural Research Farm
and Oil Seeds Research Station inform the committee.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—inform the committee.

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:—The research station.

Sri C. Subbarayudu:—inform farms Mysore.

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The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:—Regarding cotton and oil seeds research station...?

Sri P. Venkatasubbayya.—Regarding agricultural farm...?

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:—...? Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the action taken on the memo-
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The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi.—When considering the question of the need or otherwise of relief to the ryots in the matter of collection of land revenue and instalments, the memorandum also was taken into account. By an order dated 23—1—1954 loan instalments due in Fasli 1363 in Rayachoti Taluk had been suspended. Subsequently, by an order dated 6—8—1954 the Government have directed that the recovery of all uncollected current and arrear takkavi loan instalments due in Fasli 1363 are postponed till 1—1—55 in the entire area of Cuddapah District.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi:—1363 ఫాసలు సంవత్సరాల పంచాయాసిన రోయాళ్ళకు రాష్ట్రానికి ఎంచుకోకి 1.1.1955 నకు నిర్దిష్టం ఆరిచే ఆధారాలు కాయలు ఉన్నాయి?

Sri T. Nagi Reddi: —

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi:—1363 ఫాసలు సంవత్సరాల రోయాళ్ళకు రాష్ట్రానికి ఎంచుకోకి 1.1.1955 నకు నిర్దిష్టం ఆరిచే ఆధారాలు కాయలు ఉన్నాయి?

MANAGEMENT OF CUDDAPAH-BALUPALLE ROAD.

8. Q. Sri P. Narasimha Reddi:—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the District Board, Cuddapah, requested the Government to take over the management of Cuddapah-Balupalle Road to its Highways Department; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The request is under the consideration of the Government.
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Sr. P. Narasimha Reddi:— The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—

Sri B. Krishnamurthy Rao:—
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The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi.— ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದೆ, ಅವಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ condition ಅವಳಿಸಿ.  

Raja Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju— ಕೃತಿಕೆ! ನೋಡಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಳಿಸಿ, ಇತರೇ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯೋಗಾ. 3 ಘತೆಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ವಾಯುಪತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಯೋಗಾ, ಅಗತ್ಯದ ನಾಲ್ಕು 10 ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸುಮಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾದರೂ, ಇದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ, 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮುಂಭದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಾಧುಗಳು ಅಂದಿಗೆ  ಖಾಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಗು ಎಡವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹಾಗೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು.

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:— ಎಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಇಲ್ಲ.  

Raja Sri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:— ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ಕುರಿತ ಕಂಠವಾರೆಯಾಗಿ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೋನ. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟವಿಧಾನವಿದ್ದು.

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:— ಸಹ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಉಂಟು.  


The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:— ಯೋಗಾಗೆ ಕುರಿತ ಕಂಠವಾರೆ across the table ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸ್ತಿ, ಅಗಲಿನ ಪರಿಧಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ hills ಎಂಬುದು. ಸಹ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತರೇ ಕಂಠವಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇತರೆಯಿದ್ದು. ಈಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಅರದ್ಧಗುಡಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆ forest ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಿತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಸಹ ಕುಂಠವಾರೆ 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೋನ ಇತ್ತು. ಸಹ ತುಂಬಾ ಅಪಾಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ. ಈಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಕುಂಠವಾರೆ 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೋನ. ಸಹ ತುಂಬಾ ಅಪಾಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮೂಲೋಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ.  ಎಂಬುದಾದರೂ, 13.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah—

 licence to cancel, repair, and license to undertake the

 The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi—

 licence to cancel, repair, and undertake.

 Sri K. Veeranna Padal:—

 licence to cancel, repair, and undertake.

 Sri K. Rajagopala Rao:—Point of order Sir, restrict

 BORSTAL SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

 * 9 Q. Sri K. Krishna Rao:—Will the Hon. the

 Minister for Finance and Law be pleased to state—

 (a) how many Borstal Schools there are in the Andhra
 State and if there are no such, the arrangements made
 in the case of adolescent offenders who are to serve sentence
 under section 7 of the Borstal Schools Act; and

 (b) the arrangements that the Government are making
 to open more Borstal Schools, in the State subsequent
 to 1st October 1953?
The Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham:—

(a) There are no Borstal Schools in the Andhra State. Adolescent offenders sentenced to detention in Borstal school by Courts in the Andhra State are to be detained in the Borstal School, Bellary which is made available to this Government, for a period of five years from 1-10-1953 (Central Act XXX of 1953), read with part XX of the Eighth Schedule to that Act.

(b) The question of opening a Borstal School in this State is under consideration.

Sri K. Krishna Rao—Borstal Schools are under the Borstal School Act. Adolescent offenders sentenced to detention are to undergo short imprisonment under the Borstal School Act. They are to be segregated from adult offenders and kept separately.

The Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham:—The Borstal School Act is in force in the Andhra State.

Sri K. Subba Reddi:—The Borstal School is functioning in the Andhra State.

The Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham:—The Borstal School is functioning in the Andhra State.

Sri K. Krishna Rao—The Borstal School is functioning in the Andhra State.
The Hon Sri T. Viswanatham—The stage at which the question of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans of Kanumolu of Gannavaram taluk stands at present;

The Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham—Rations supply segregated?

Sri G. Latchanna:—Borstal school min minor boys ration supply segregated?

Sri G. Latchanna:—Borstal school ration supply segregated?

The Hon. Sri T Viswanatham:—Segregated?

ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES FOR HARIJANS OF KANUMOLU OF GANNAVARAM TALUK

* 10. Q. Sri G. Rama Rao—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Public Health be pleased to state-

(a) The stage at which the question of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans of Kanumolu of Gannavaram taluk stands at present;

(b) When the application for house-sites was filed in office, and when draft notification was published in the Gazette and the amount collected from the Harijans towards the cost of acquisition;

(c) Whether the acquisition was withdrawn and if so, when and for what reasons: and
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(d) Whether this case was closed for ever or kept pending in the office?

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—

(a) The question has been dropped.

(b) The application was filed on 17-2-1950, and the draft Notification was published on 18-7-1950. An amount of Rs. 1060/—towards the cost of acquisition was collected in 4 instalments on 28-6-1948, 22-9-1948, 30-12-1948 and 6-1-1949

(c) The acquisition was withdrawn on 10-6-1953 for the following reasons:—

(1) In 1952 the Government laid down a policy to the effect that wet lands should not be acquired for house building purposes when suitable alternative dry lands are available for the purpose;

and (2) the Harijans of Kanumolu refused to accept the alternative dry lands which were available.

(d) The case was closed.
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Sri Kolla Venkaiah:—

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.—

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—
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The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya—1953...complaint...

Sri Saka Venkata Rao:—...

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—...

Mr. Speaker:—Sri S. Venkata Rao is not in his proper place.

Sri K. Ranga Rao:—...

Sri G. Rama Rao:—...sanction...
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The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya —§^»

Mr. Speaker:—Sufficient supplementary have been answered.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL (WEAVING) EXAMINATION CENTRES FOR STUDENTS.

11. Q Sri P. Narasimha Reddi —Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Technical Examination centre (craft) for Weaving students in Rayalaseema area;

(b) whether it is a fact that students from Pullampet, Madhavaram, etc., villages in Rayalaseema constitute a majority of the students that took the said examination at Guntur centre, from the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government propose to establish an examination centre at Pullampet?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Information is not available regarding the number of candidates who appeared from the Rayalaseema area
during 1952 and 1953 Out of 166 Andhra candidates that appeared for April, 1954, Examination in Handloom Weaving, only 17 were from the entire Rayalaseema area.

(c) Pullampet will be made a centre for Government Technical Examination in Handloom Weaving for Lower Grade.

Sri P. Narasimha Reddi — information regarding the examination for 166 Andhra candidates that appeared for April, 1954, Examination in Handloom Weaving, only 17 were from the entire Rayalaseema area.

Sri P. Narasimha Reddi — information regarding the examination for 166 Andhra candidates that appeared for April, 1954, Examination in Handloom Weaving, only 17 were from the entire Rayalaseema area.

Sri P. Narasimha Reddi — information regarding the examination for 166 Andhra candidates that appeared for April, 1954, Examination in Handloom Weaving, only 17 were from the entire Rayalaseema area.

Sri Pragada Kotaiah: — handloom weaving centres for Higher Grade, Lower Grade Examinations are recommended. Since the examination for 166 Andhra candidates that appeared for April, 1954, Examination in Handloom Weaving, only 17 were from the entire Rayalaseema area.

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The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao — \(\text{(1) सुनिता}, \text{(2) कृष्ण}\)

Sri Pragada Kotaiah — निश्चतो न तिक्तायिष्ठी?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao. — अर्थात् मयं नै जीतति हृदिः, वर्षमात्र नामपूजनम् अपूर्वम् हृदि।

Sri T. Nagi Reddi — तृतीय श्रावण मासम् दिनम् तीव्रत्वं अवश्ये, अपने हातात् Higher Grade Examination centre open चिन्तन जयंद्व करिमुङ् प्रदेशनम् सचिन्तनम् अन्वितय। एवंि, अद्याबर्ती आर्थिकोपन निमित्तलो बुद्धिमत्ती। यथार्थि मनसिंहम् धीरे अवश्य report भवतु, इ नित्यायेवास्य gist स्थिरत्वम् अवश्यायं?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao :— \(\text{एवंि, अद्याबर्ती आर्थिकोपन निमित्तलो बुद्धिमत्ती, अवश्ये report भवतु, इ नित्यायेवास्य gist स्थिरत्वम् अवश्यायं}.

The adequacy of facilities available for the purpose at Pullampet, an important handloom centre has been examined by Sri S. Krishnamurthi, B. Sc., Reader in Textile Technology, University of Madras and Examiner of Handloom Weaving, Government Technical Examinations, Andhra State. He considers that for the present the conduct of examinations at Pullampet Centre may be restricted to Handloom Weaving, Lower Grade and it may not be possible to hold practical examinations in Handloom Weaving, Higher Grade, at Pullampet Centre, as things exist at present.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—सुनिता कृष्णम् समये अवश्ये। असम्भव चिन्तन हृदिः जयंद्व करिमुङ् प्रदेशनम् सचिन्तनम् अन्वितय। यथार्थि मनसिंहम् धीरे अवश्ये। No answer is forthcoming.
1st November 1954]


Sri Pragada Kotaiah.—అందువల్ల అయితే వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. 

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.—ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. 

Sri K. Malakondayya.—ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. 

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.—ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. 

Sri A. Venkataramana Raju.—ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి. ధానం తాడు వీరి సాధకం కోసం ఆహ్మదాబాద్ అధికారి.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.—I would like to know, whether the conditions for the sale of liquor in the streets of the city are satisfied.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.—Are you going to increase the 25 per cent commission on the sale of liquor?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—Yes.

Sri. N. Sankara Reddi:—Why is the commission on the sale of liquor very low?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—We think it will be raised.

Sri P. Narasimha Reddi:—Are you going to increase the 25 per cent commission on the sale of liquor?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—Yes, I think it will be raised.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—Is the same price for the sale of liquor in all parts of the city?
1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri S B P Pattabhiama Rao—

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CONTROL THE FRUIT NURSERIES IN THE STATE

12 Q Sri P Narasimha Reddi—Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government propose to introduce Legislation to control the Fruit Nurseries in the State on the lines published in Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 22nd April 1953 under Part IV-A to check the sale of undesirable and untrue plants, and

(b) If not, why not?

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi.—

(a) No.

(b) The Government consider that before legislation is undertaken to control private Fruit Nurseries in the State, Departmental and other alternative sources for supply of Fruit plants should be fully developed.

Sri P. Narasimha Reddi:—

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26 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[1st November 1954

The Hon Sri P. Thimma Reddi.—ಸಿರಿಲ ಹಸಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಿಧಾನದ ವಿಧ್ವಜನವಿರುವ ಹುಸಾಯಾರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನಬಾಯಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದದ್ದರೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ?

Sri G. Latchanna.—ಎನ್ನುವರು ಹಸಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಿಧಾನದ ವಿಧ್ವಜನವಿರುವ ಹೊಸಾಯಾರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನಬಾಯಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದದ್ದರೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ?

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi.—ಸಿರಿಲ ಹಸಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಿಧಾನದ ವಿಧ್ವಜನವಿರುವ ಹೊಸಾಯಾರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನಬಾಯಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದದ್ದರೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ?

Sri G. Latchanna.—ಎನ್ನುವರು ಹಸಿರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಿಧಾನದ ವಿಧ್ವಜನವಿರುವ ಹೊಸಾಯಾರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನಬಾಯಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದದ್ದರೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ?
1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi — నాయకుడు శ్రీ ప. థిమ్మ రెడ్డి —

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:— ఏం హోలుంది? నిందలు కనిపించాలను,

The Hon. Sri P Thimma Reddi:— అందులో హోయనా నిందలు సంచారం చేసేదయిని?

Sri P. Narasimha Reddi — శ్రీ ప. నారాశింహ రెడ్డి —

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— ఎంప ఆధారాను ఉంది. సంచారం చేసేవారు సంచారం చేసేవారు?

Sri K. Veeranna Padal:— శ్రీ క. వీరాన్న పదాల —

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— ఎందుకంటా ఇద్దరు నిందలు సంచారం చేసేవారు?

Sri K. Veeranna Padal:— శ్రీ క. వీరాన్న పదాల —

The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi:— ఎందుకంటా ఇద్దరు నిందలు సంచారం చేసేవారు?
The Hon. Sri P. Thimma Reddi — Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government appointed a committee to devise ways and means of Land Revenue administration in the Districts?

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi — The Government have not appointed a Committee to devise ways and means of Land Revenue administration in the Districts.

Sri S. Vemaiah — Will the Committee be asked to consider the above answer?

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi — The Committee shall consider the above answer.

Sri B. Sankarayya — The Committee may be asked to consider the above answer.
1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri K Koti Reddi — 

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah.—

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi.—

Sri C. V. K. Rao.—

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi.—

Sri P. Kotaiah.—

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi.—

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.—

The Hon. Sri K. Koti Reddi.—
14. Q. Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi:—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state—
(a) Whether there were instructions to the local police stations to note down the names of those who participated in Ryots' march to Kurnool; and
(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—
(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi:—

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—D. S. P. and Dy. S. P. and police are ready.

Sri K. Subba Reddi:—

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—
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Sri S. Kasi Reddi — అందులో ఆధారం కలిగి సంచారాధికారి

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi — రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన

Sri S. Kasi Reddi — నర్మిని కలిగి కోసం ఆధారం కలిగి సంచారాధికారి అయితే వాస్తుచిహ్మత లేనప్పటి కారణాలు ఏమిటా ఉండాలి?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi — కారణాలకు సంబంధించిన

Sri S. Kasi Reddi — తావులతో ఏమిటా ఉండాలి?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi — కారణాలకు సంబంధించిన

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi: — అందులో చరిత్ర అవసరం

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi: — కారణాలకు సంబంధించిన

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi: — సంచారాధికారి అవిలుండే చరిత్ర అవసరం 

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi: — సంచారాధికారి అవిలుండే చరిత్ర అవసరం
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Sri B. Sankarayya — Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the report of the Secondary Education Commission; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Commission which the Government propose to implement?

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi — Will the Hon. Minister for Education and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the answer is in the affirmative;

(b) the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi: — In the affirmative; and

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah: — Will the Hon. Minister for Education and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the report of the Secondary Education Commission; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Commission which the Government propose to implement?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative;

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah: — Will the Hon. Minister for Education and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the report of the Secondary Education Commission; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Commission which the Government propose to implement?
1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:—

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

Sri P. Venkatasubbaiah:—

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

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Sri S. Vemaiah.—What is the extent of the financial assistance from the Government?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

Sri Pragada Kotaiah—What is the status of Secondary education?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnah.—Is the present system of education suitable for the present age?

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao:—

EXPUNGING OF CERTAIN REMARKS

Sri Garapati Satyanarayana:—Point of order, Sir, the question has already been debated on.

Mr. Speaker:—

II. CONDOLENCE MOTION RE DEATH OF SRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI

Mr. Speaker:—I have to announce to the House with feelings of profound sorrow the death of Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food. Presently the Deputy Chief Minister will move a motion on that.
1st November 1954]

The Hon Sri N Sanjeeva Reddi —Sir, I move. "That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food, and conveys its sincere condolences to the Prime Minister of India and the members of the bereaved family."

The Hon. Sri T. Prakasam —Sir, I move. "That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food, and conveys its sincere condolences to the Prime Minister of India and the members of the bereaved family."

The Hon. Sri T. Prakasam —Sir, I move. "That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food, and conveys its sincere condolences to the Prime Minister of India and the members of the bereaved family."
[Sri T. Prakasham]  
[1st November 1954]

...
CONDOLENCE MOTION RE DEATH OF SRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI

1st November 1954  [Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi]

...
Mr. Speaker—In view of the stress of business of the House I think no further speeches will be made. I think the House will unanimously pass this resolution.

The motion was passed unanimously, the whole House standing in silence for a minute.

III. MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Speaker:—I have to announce to the House that the following message dated 23rd October 1954 has been received from the Governor of the State of Andhra.—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, C. M. Trivedi, Governor Andhra hereby recommend to the Andhra Legislative Assembly the consideration of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Andhra Amendment Bill, 1954.”

(After a pause)

Hon. Members are aware of the fact that the Governor of Andhra was, in pursuance of the provision laid down in clause I of Article 176 of the Constitution of India, pleased to address the Legislative Assembly on the 29th October 1954. For facility of reference copies of the Address have also been supplied to Members of the House.

I have also in consultation with the Leader of the House and leaders of parties in the House allotted three days, namely, 1st, 2nd and 3rd November 1954 for the discussion of the matter referred in the Address. Out of the time thus allotted, the sitting of the afternoon of the 3rd November will be set apart for the Government to reply. The House will now proceed to discuss the Governor’s Address.

IV. ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE ALLEGED POLICE FIRING ON THE ETIKOPPAKA SUGAR FACTORY WORKERS

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju:—adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker:—

[1st November 1954]
1st November 1954]

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju—Sir, my motion is as follows “This House stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely the serious situation arising out of the brutal lathi charge made by the Police on the Etikoppaka Sugar Factory Workers who are on strike since 5-10-1954, protesting against the Management for not having implemented the agreement arrived at between the Management and the workers and subsequently resorted to peaceful Satyagraha defying the 144 Section order promulgated by the Government prohibiting the workers from entering within two miles radius of the premises of the factory.”
[Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju] [1st November 1954]

Mr. Speaker:—Please take your seat. I am giving my ruling. The motion refers to a matter of ordinary administration and not an urgent matter, and so it does not come within the meaning of Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju:—The historical representation goes on. Strike continue. The State orders for the strike must be given. Strike continue. The State orders strike for 9 days and issue issue.

Mr. Speaker:—It does not come as an adjournment motion at all, because......
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954]

Sri G Latchanna — "…"

Mr. Speaker — No further discussion. I have already disallowed it. No further discussion about it.

There are some other adjournment motions received. They will be considered tomorrow. Now Sri Varadachari will move his motion.

V DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

MOTION OF THANKS

Sri K. Varadachari.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, which is to the following effect:

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows:

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Members of the Andhra Legislative Assembly, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to the House on the 29th October, 1954."

Sir, in doing so, I beg to state…

Sri T Nagi Reddi:— "A point of order. The House is debatable. Alas, the House is lively. The House is lively."

Sri K. Varadachari:— "A point of order. The House is lively."

Sir, I think it better that I address the House in English.
[1st November 1954]

Sri T. Nagi Reddi — So that nobody could understand it!

Sri K. Varadachari — Many of you understand it. My own view is that there is not perhaps one in this House who cannot understand English.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu — తెలుగు సంస్ప్రభ తాము చందరం

Sri T. Nagi Reddi — కొనసాగారు తెలుగు తెలుగు సంస్ప్రభ తాము చందరం

Sri K. Varadachari : — Sir, I have to apologise to my friends and ask them to permit me to speak in English; not that I am unable to speak in Telugu, but that I shall be more effective on this motion if I speak in English.

In the first place, I wish to say that the address delivered by His Excellency to this House is a unique one, in that it is an elaborate document, which is not ordinarily in vogue in addresses by the Governor. It consists of a wealth of detail with regard to the administration up to this date, of the policy that underlay the administration on all fronts and in all directions of the administration, especially in the context of nearly 54 topics introduced by way of amendments to this motion. We find that the Governor anticipated a lot of discussion in our infant Assembly, and so several subjects which could not be touched upon in an address of this kind have been dealt with by him and so such references are well justified. Ordinarily Governor’s addresses confine themselves to statements of policy without too much on details of administration. We owe it to the present Governor of the Andhra State to have given us an elaborate report of the whole administrative history of the State during the past one year.

Much is promised to be done. Credit is taken for what has been done in spite of all odds, troubles and difficulties that are naturally attendant upon the formation of a new State. The natural inhibitions that attend upon such a State have been there. On several questions, bitter differences of opinion have existed, questions more allied to local issues than national or State issues, such as the
location of Capital, permanent Capital, location of the
High Court, accommodation for the Services, dispersal of
several departmental offices throughout the State and
particularly in Madras. All these things have impeded
the work of regular administration, and in spite of these,
that so much has been achieved during the past one year
by the Government is a matter of great congratulation.
We should pride ourselves on the achievements so far
made.

Sir, apart from these difficulties, I personally feel that
the administration has been hampered, obstructed and
even demoralised by the activities of numerous political
parties, more than that are usually found in any other
legislative assembly of this country. They have impeded
the work of administration so much, that in spite of such
difficulties, we have done much during the last one year.
Therefore, the congratulation has to be enhanced by this
factor also.

Sir, our legislative measures, well conceived and put
into debate in this House, have, on account of the last
difficulty that I mentioned, have emerged from the House
in a mutilated or attenuated form, so much so, that some
of these measures are found to be difficult to work.
Various opinions, ideologies belonging to several of these
parties have crept into these measures insidiously some­
times and directly on other occasions and made them out
of shape from the one that was conceived in the commence­
cement. Take for example, Sri Venkateswara University
Bill. The fundamental things that we planned for being
provided in that measure have been so affected by our
differences of opinion in this House that each party had a
hand in changing some of those fundamental provisions
out of shape so much so that it is already felt that this
University need not have been started under such auspices.
This is true in several other measures also.

Sir, accommodation for the Services has been achieved
to a large extent during a very short time. To put up
500 tenements for the ministerial officers and to erect the
whole structure of Secretariat building and several other
improvements by way of amenities to the staff.......all these
are really laudable achievements made so far.

Sir, mention has been made in the Address that the
construction of a hostel for the legislators has been
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri K. Varadachari] [1st November 1954]

defered as the last item to be undertaken hereafter. We thank His Excellency for giving priority to the amenities of Services and deferring our amenities to a later date. The housing of the legislators at present, Sir, is a woeful thing, a most insanitary place with no sanitary arrangements. The whole location of this thing has made our life in the hostel at present a very grievous one. There is a promise that the building of a hostel is to be undertaken very soon at a cost of eight lakhs. I do not know whether eight lakhs or six lakhs or four lakhs (Opposition Benches: 'Ah!') would be sufficient. But the sooner we are taken out of the present premises the better.

Sir, we are faced with a situation or an atmosphere in which some of the opposition parties have taken advantage of the difficulties of this Government.

[At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair] and have come forward with censure and no-confidence motions. (Interruption) Yes, a friend of mine on the other side refers to democratic rights. I agree, Sir; but democratic rights from non-Communist friends, I cannot understand. (Laughter from Opposition Benches). For democracy and liberalism are the things which are foreign to our Communists. Of course, they have got a creed.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Sir, on a point of order.

Sri. K. Varadachari:—I am not yielding.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—You have to.

Sri K. Varadachari:—Points of order, there are none in this House.
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Sri K. Varadachari:—Sir, the question of relevancy is to be found in the very opening paragraphs of the Governor's Address, which runs thus

"We have during this short period not only overcome several difficulties but also have had some notable achievements to our credit"

That one sentence affords all the relevancy for the topics I am raising, and especially in view of the slogan of democratic right raised by our friends in the Opposition gives me the whole relevancy on the subject.

Sir, our friends in the Opposition, the Communist Party always starts with democracy and liberalism as their mask. They have never adhered to it after they achieve what they call power for the ends of the Communist Party. The whole history of the work and programme and policies and creeds of this Communist Party is well known to the world. They start with this apparent insistence upon democracy and liberalism and delude people into their fold in that manner. Otherwise they have no chance of putting their creed into action straightforward in soils which are not very fertile for their work. ( Interruption) Yes, they have not only a creed but a plan of action all detailed. They have a Drill Book also prepared for that purpose. It is not a question of mere opinions or creeds, but it is a question of a regular planned campaign, planned on methodical lines, in a scientific spirit for achieving their goal. ( Interruption) Yes, in a very scientific spirit. For science does both evil things and good things, Sir! (Laughter) Therefore, in a scientific spirit, they have planned their campaign, and with this drill book they first of all start with this mask of liberalism in their outlook apparently to delude the masses. The second thing is, when, with their propaganda and with their help some left wing party comes into power, they take advantage of confusions on account of scarcity, this and that, and then overthrow those people also. They collaborate with all parties, as if they are their friends. That is why we have got creeds tabling no-confidence and censure motions, and every item of business in this House is attended with fireworks from beginning to end, and at the end they are dethroned and extinguished. That has been our experience all the time. ( Interruption) Yes.
Therefore, I submit that they have no regard for breach of faith or anything of the sort with other parties. They delude them into collaboration with them and at the end they are dethroned and extinguished, and as soon as the opportune moment arrives they want to occupy the gadi. That is the whole programme of this party. Our friends of the other groups, namely, the Krshak Lok, the Mazdoor Kisan and the Praja Socialist Parties are all victims of these machinations, and I wish they will beware of their ultimate fate at the hands of their bigger friends.

Sri Pillalamarr Venkateswarlu.—Who is bigger than yourself, Sir! (Laughter)

Sri K. Varadachari.—Sir, I mentioned that as nearly as 54 separate, distinct topics have been introduced as amendments to this debate by the other side. Some of them are important ones, while some others are absolutely of small content, which could wait for the budget session.

Sir, I have already said about the Venkateswara University Bill. During the past one year we have been able to see two big community projects... why two, several community projects introduced for each district as well as national extension schemes. They are all well conceived. But I note that there are public complaints in my district, namely, that the expenditure and investment under these projects have far exceeded the actual work to be done or are being done by our officers. I have been telling our people that at the inception it may look so and that this is a thing which will be visible only in the first stages of the project; it cannot be appreciated at this stage, but that as time goes on, these will be so effective that then only people will be able to see really what amount of improvement has been effected under these schemes. But any way there seems to be lurking some reasonable doubt as to the conception of the programme in its details. I hope Government will look into this and see moneys invested on such a large scale is not wasted on no work or very little work done.

Then, the ameliorative scheme of relieving unemployment amongst the ‘ex-tappers’, a problem related to the question of Prohibition, has already been announced in the Address. In spite of this, we find a large number of amendments covering that topic. It is proposed to give
work to all the tappers. That being so, there is no meaning again raising the topic after the Address has been delivered containing that promise. The details are being worked out and a few experimental centres are being opened here and there for the preparation of neera or manufacture of jaggery. These are all too niggardly. But we have to assess the results before we launch it on a large scale. Therefore, I submit that we must congratulate the Government for finding a good and lasting solution for the unemployment of tappers and we need not be doubting the bonafides of the Government in this matter.

Then, Sir, it is said that not much attention has been paid to all the problems of the weavers. No doubt the Government have been able to get a large amount of money from the Central Government for helping the handloom weavers, there is cess on the mill cloth, and even otherwise measures are being taken for the relief of the weavers. But the conception of relief must be on more imaginative lines. My friend Mr. Pragada Kotaiah has been insisting that the real crux of the problem is the capacity of the weaver to produce yarn himself instead of depending upon mills. He has got very good suggestions to make— and he has written articles in many journals. In Chittoor district, in my constituency there is a large population of weavers who are anxious that they should not depend on the mills hereafter for their yarn, and that something must be done to increase the output of yarn from cottages themselves so that they may not depend upon the mills for their weaving operations. I hope the Government will think on these lines. It is said that, if a technical expert could produce a machine which would increase the output of yarn five times to one spindle on charka, the weaver need not depend upon mill yarn. My friend Mr. Pragada Kotaiah will tell us about the details when he speaks on the amendments that he has tabled.

In regard to the question of solving the problem of inams, Government have already come forward with proposals for easing the situation with regard to the eviction of tenants in all the inams. In fact, the Estates Land Act and the 1936 Amending Act included bigger inams in its purview. But at the time of passing the Estates Abolition Act, we had under pressure of public opinion to delete
these tenants from the definition, and now the problem has become a serious one and tenants everywhere are crying for relief that they should not be evicted from the lands. But, there is one great difficulty in this matter. Our friends want that the tenants should be given occupancy rights and that they should be allowed to have their rents reduced on a par with the other estates in the State and similar to the provisions contained in the Rent Reduction Act. After all these are done, what remains is the inamdar goes without anything to fall back upon. The only thing that can be done at this stage before land reforms are introduced on a mass scale, is to protect the tenants from eviction. The agitation for land reforms is a mis-conceived one in my view. Let our friends wait till we are able to introduce land reforms on a scale which would be uniform in the whole State. To confer occupancy rights upon the tenants straightway and to reduce the rents now is not good. These are people who own small extents of land on which they depend for their livelihood. Every one who says that he has ploughed the land can claim not to be evicted under the present bill. The measure that is now sought to be introduced is a very liberal one and advantage should be taken of that at this stage and all agitation for more reforms should stop. It is not as if I am against granting occupancy rights. We have to consider the position of inamdar and make a just and equitable solution. It is not a one-sided solution, it is a two-sided solution that we have to seek. Therefore, my friends would bear with the Government; the Government are at it and there is no question of not dealing with it. Time is necessary and the question of land reforms is to be decided upon after considering all these things. Therefore I submit that asking for more is not a very reasonable request at this stage.

Then, some thing is being done by way of undertaking irrigation projects. There seems to be a great anxiety on the part of the people on the one hand and members on the other that no definite project has been decided upon, at least not taken up in the Second Five-Year plan. Even in regard to Nandikonda or any other project no final decision is taken. The sooner the decision is taken in this matter, the better. In this connection, I have to state why the High Level Canal and the Thungabhadra Scheme are not decided upon and taken up. The policy has been
stated long, long ago while we were in the composite State. Why the scheme of Thugabhadra High Level Canal should be deferred or should be under serious consideration still, is not known. I hope the Government will come forward with a detailed explanation of the situation with regard to the Thugabhadra High Level Canal. I have been recently in the Tungabhadra Dam area. More than the Dam, the canal is a wonderful piece of work. The way in which our engineers have tackled the problem of leading the water from the Dam to the plains through rugged hills and rocky soil, is really a master-piece of work. When I see that the necessity for undertaking the High Level Canal forces itself upon us to a great extent, I beseech the Government to come forward with a statement soon on this subject.

When I visited Bellary district recently, there was a complaint that even though the Dam construction and canal construction to a length of 160 miles was complete, water was not being supplied to the ryots. The Engineering Department says that the fault lies with the ryots and that they have not kept pace with the developments. But the ryots are saying that they are ready and yet water is not being supplied to them. When the project is complete and water is to be supplied and when the ryots are not supplied water or as put by the other side, when the ryots are not allowed water, it is better the Government looks into the matter and take steps to see that the ryots get water as soon as possible. It is already late the water has not been supplied yet and the ryots have had to plough away the wet lands or not plough them at all and raise dry crops even in this season. This state of affairs requires urgent remedy and I hope the Deputy Chief Minister will attend to this.

The other day, I have seen an elaborate article by Sri H. Sitarama Reddi on this subject and he seems to think that the department is at fault and not the ryots.

There is a topic which I thought would not crop up during this debate, i.e., corruption in the public services. I think this is not a very relevant topic at this stage because this question was agitated upon long ago while we were in the composite State. I think that corruption in the public services is on the vane. (Interruption) That is my impression. I stand to be corrected by any information that the other side may give. They must be in the know of things, how many of their people outside are
indulging in corrupting the officials. (Interruption) So far as we are concerned, we have no information on our side.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker gonged the bell.)

Sri K. Varadachari: We shall continue after lunch.

Deputy Speaker: Already it is 1. p. m. Please close after two minutes.

Sri K. Varadachari: Yes, Sir. I thought I had a privilege of talking for a long time.

The question of law and order in the State is a very important one especially now. So many new techniques are employed in the State for disturbing law and order. The concept of Satyagraha was started by a saint Mahatma Gandhi. Now it is being used or prostituted to ends which are so far removed from the objects which were well understood by the people of India. We have got the Banjar Land Satyagraha; we have got the Tobacco Satyagraha very soon coming; we have got the Tappers' Satyagraha. This Satyagraha is being employed in a very democratic way, in the shape of liberty of speech or public meetings, liberty of talking in any language they like at public meetings; all these are claimed as democratic rights and Satyagraha on every petty ignoble topic is organized, not by communists because they do not want to perform Satyagraha at all; they would catch hold of gullible friends to start Satyagraha. (Interruption) I will never take to Satyagraha for petty or ignoble or coercive ends. Therefore, Sir, some people start Satyagraha because communists promise support and law and order is being thwarted by means of this Satyagraha. It is better special legislation is undertaken in the prosecution of Satyagraha for keeping the law and order position safe in the State. Our communist friends come forward with amendments to this Motion of Thanks, asking for the release of Satyagrahis and that is a democratic right that is agitated upon. Every act of conciliation, mercy, magnanimity and so on, on the part of the Government is exploited for the purpose of ruin of law and order position in the State. I submit, Sir, this state of affairs should end. The Government have to be more firm. They have been yielding too much during the last few months. This attitude must cease. I earnestly
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hope that these Satyagrahas are not allowed to prop up their head's in our State

S. C. V. K. Rao—Amendments 'm...'

Deputy Speaker—The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH 2-30 P.M.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi—On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Treasury benches 'r' & g' & i ' & £ r...'

(Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi entered the chamber and occupied his seat on the Treasury benches).

Mr. Speaker—Who is seconding the motion.

Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao:—'œ move "law and order to maintain..."
[Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao]  [1st November 1954]

Sri K. Rajagopala Rao:—...  (Interruption)

Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao:—...  (Interruption)

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:—...  (Interruption)

Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao:—...  (Interruption)

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I rise on a point of order, Sir,
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Mr Speaker — The amendments have not yet been reached

Sri C. V. K. Rao — They have reached our hands and I find they have been mutilated and hence I want to raise the point of order

Mr Speaker — At the time when the amendments are being taken up the hon Member can certainly raise the point of order

The motion proposed is

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Members of the Andhra Legislative Assembly, beg leave to thank your Excellency for the Address delivered to the House on the 29th October, 1954."

Now we come to the amendments. Mr. C. V. K. Rao can now raise his point of order.


DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [1st November 1954]

Mr. Speaker.—The amendments to the motion of thanks in reply to the Governor's speech have been received in hundreds if not in thousands. There is a principle underlying these amendments. The Governor's Address, as is the King's Address in the English House of Commons, is debated on two grounds. One is the general debate upon the policy of the Government as outlined in the speech, and the second is the debate on the amendments moved for the most part on the Opposition advocating alternative policies. Therefore, the amendments, if any, to the motion of thanks, in reply to the Governor's speech must deal with broad policies. But minute matters of day to day administration should not be made the subject matter of these amendments. I tried my level best to be liberal to the Hon. Members. It is not even one member that has been deprived of any chance of moving his amendment. Hon Members are aware that even though amendments are not in the particular form, especially in speaking on this sort of motion as well as during the budget debate, we are not curtailing them; I have not been strictly enforcing the rule of relevancy. But if the amendments are given in hundreds and thousands I have
got certainly the power to choose and select them and put them in a presentable form. It is only in that view that I have had the wording of the amendments altered and edited them in a particular fashion. I think I have got that right and I did so. I took into consideration the convenience of the Chair to put such questions to the vote of the House. The mere fact that some of the amendments given by the hon. Members are not there in the list of amendments circulated does not mean that such amendments are disallowed. Members are not prohibited from touching those subjects in their speeches. So it is in this view that some of those amendments have been abridged. So we will now go to the moving of amendments.

Sri C V. K. Rao.—局势一定是简单的，17 amendments 16 amendments broad policy the rest minor grievances. Minor grievances so are not to be considered. The Chair may consider them after the amendments. Amendments are to be scissor off. The Chair may consider them after the amendments. General policy is to mutilate the amendments. The principle is to avoid mutilation. The amendments move in general. The amendments move in general.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri K. Krishna Rao:—On a point of personal explanation, the amendments to the Executive and legislature are interfered with by the executive legislature. Amendments to the executive and legislature are interfered with by the executive legislature. The staff of the executive legislature is interfered with by the staff of the executive legislature. Type rotary and allow amendments. Allow rotary and allow. The staff of the executive legislature is interfered with by the staff of the executive legislature.

The Hon. Sri T. Visvanatham:—The staff of the executive legislature is interfered with by the staff of the executive legislature. Executive legislature and executive legislature are interfered with by the staff of the executive legislature.

Sri T. Nagr Reddi:—The amendments to the staff of the executive legislature are interfered with by the amendments to the staff of the executive legislature.
Mr Speaker—I have already given the reasons that prompted me to edit the amendments in the fashion in which they have been edited. Now let us go to the amendments. The first amendment is that of Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. Let each amendment be formally moved and seconded and after the amendments are so moved the members may speak.

Sri M Hanumantha Rao:— Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end.

“but regret to note—

(i) the failure of the Government to make the District Planning Committees function properly,

(ii) the failure of the Government to bring under cultivation all cultivable waste lands throughout the State by distributing them among the agricultural labourers without assigning them to the political sufferers who are not otherwise entitled for such lands,

(iii) the failure of the Government in bringing pressure upon the Government of India to concretise “the one project on the River Krishna” which they proposed to include in the first Five Years’ Plan as Nandikonda Project and their failure to undertake the construction of Thungabhadra High Level Canal and Vamsadhara Project either by themselves or with the financial aid from the Government of India.”

Sri C. Pulla Reddi.—I second it.

Sri G Latchanna:— Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

“but regret to note—

(i) the failure of this Government to implement the recommendations of Ramamurty Committee as decided by the Assembly on 27th May, 1954;

(ii) the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Kuppuswamy Committee in regard to the Elementary Education;

(iii) failure to bring in a suitable amendment to Sec. 3-(2)(d) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, so as to bring all Inams under the definition of “Estate”;

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[Sri G. Latchanna] [1st November 1954]

(iv) the undertaking of new taxation proposals which are liable to affect the common man,

(v) the failure of the Government to formulate any improved scheme for effective and rapid development of Backward Classes, economically and culturally, and

(vi) the failure of the Government to include in the First Five Years’ Plan, the premier projects of Nandikonda, Tungabhadra High Level Channel and Vamsadhaia.”

Sri P. Pundarikashacharyulu — I second it.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju — Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

“but regret to note—

(i) the failure of Government to indicate clearly the policy in regard to—

(a) the necessity of introducing legislation aiming at the total control and abolition of all intermediary feudal landlord tenures in the State of Andhra by introduction of a Bill;

(b) the necessity of bringing all types of inams (inclusive of those still pending abolition) under the definition of Clause 3 (2) of the Estates Land Act of 1908,

(c) applying the Rent Reduction Act, 1947, to all types of inams (inclusive of those still pending abolition),

(d) the necessity of giving protection and reinstatement to all categories of evicted tenants in all types of inams (inclusive of those still pending abolition) from 1947;

(e) the failure of Government to implement the decision of the Andhra Assembly on the recommendations of the Ramamurthy Committee Report; and

(f) the failure of Government to give adequate protection and employment to the ex-toddy Tappers of Andhra.”

Sri T. Nagi Reddi;— I second it.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

“but regret to note—
the failure of the Government to protect the interests of all the Inamdar Ryots in every inam village which became an estate by virtue of Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act 1936 including all Inam villages or parts of Inam villages granted as inams by restoring possession of land to the ryots who had been evicted since 30th June, 1947."

Sri G Satyanarayana—I second it.

Sri P Pandarikakshacharyulu — Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end
"but regret to note—
the absence of any reference to the recent flood havoc in Coastal Andhra Desa on account of heavy rains in September and October, 1954, particularly in Srikakulam District."

Sri K. Krishna Rao — I second it

Sri M Venkata Subba Reddi — Sir I beg to move—
Add the following at the end
"but regret to note—
(i) the failure of Government to indicate clearly the policy in regard to-
(a) the necessity of introducing legislation aiming at the total control and abolition of all intermediary feudal landlord tenures in the State of Andhra by introduction of a Bill;
(b) the necessity of bringing all types of Inams (inclusive of those still pending abolition) under the definition of clause 3 (2) (d) of the Estates Land Act of 1938;
(c) applying the Rent Reduction Act, 1947 to all types of Inams (inclusive of those still pending abolition); and
(d) the necessity of giving protection and reinstatement to all categories of evicted tenants in all types of Inams (inclusive of those still pending abolition) from 1947;
(ii) failure of the Government to realise the necessity of declaring moratorium and relieve the age long indebtedness of the masses;
(iii) failure to introduce legislation envisaging land reforms like the fixation of limits to the size of holdings and improvement of agricultural prosperity instead of appointing land reforms committees,

(iv) failure to introduce legislation fixing minimum agricultural wage for the labourers in the fields, and

(v) failure of the Government to evolve a policy for abolishing able bodied beggary and to provide an alternative employment by creating local cottage industries.”

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju — I second it.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:— Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end.

“but regret to note that no mention is made in the address—

(i) that civil liberties in the State will be secured, the arrested tapper-satyagrahis, banjar-satyagrahis and the persons arrested in connection with Trade Union activities will be released;

(ii) that the unnecessary and prohibitive expenditure on the State machinery including payment of high salaries and allowances of big officials and Ministers be reduced,

(iii) that, in view of the deficit budget, the payment of the compensation to Zamindars under the Zammdari Abolition Act be deferred,

(iv) that Andhra Trade and Industry will be protected from foreign and monopoly interests, and sales-tax be abolished; and

(v) the failure of the Government to implement Ramamurthy Committee’s recommendations on prohibition approved by this House.”

Sri K. Krishna Rao:—I second it.

Sri Pragada Kotaiah:—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

“But regret to note that no mention is made in the Address about the steps that are to be taken—

(i) to give relief to the thousands of agriculturists in the District of Guntur, whose paddy, turmeric, betel leaves and other crops were severely damaged due to their continued submersion on account of the over-flowing of the
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1st November 1954] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

Tungabhadra, Kollimarla, Saki, Nallamada, Romperu and other drains due to the floods caused by the heavy rains in September last,

(ii) to revive the hundreds of weaver’s Co-operative Societies, which have stopped giving work to their thousands of members for want of working capital and provide funds for their working capital so as to enable them to give continuous employment to their members;

(iii) to preserve to the handloom industry, the production of dhoties and sarees, preventing both mills and powerlooms from manufacturing them so as to afford some protection to the handloom industry;

(iv) to solve the serious problem of growing unemployment among the landless villagers and artisans."

Sri P. Pundarikahshacharyulu:—I second it.

Sri S. Vemaiah:—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end.

“but regret to note—

(i) that nothing is said about the real condition of the N. G. O’s and the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission;

(ii) nothing is said regarding the manner at which the Prohibition Act is being enforced in the State;

(iii) no mention is made regarding the huge problem of the unemployment prevailing in the State;

(iv) nothing is mentioned regarding the damages to men, animals, roads, crops, tanks, houses etc., in the Nellore district on account of the heavy rain fall in the 3rd week of October, 1954;

(v) no mention is made regarding the Co-operative movement in the State and how it is being defeated or succeeded from the exploitation of the individuals and ways and means to overcome the individual exploitation;

(vi) no mention is made regarding the enhancement of the salaries of the Elementary School Teachers in the State.”
Sri K. Malakondayya:—I second it.

Sri K. Krishna Rao:—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end

"but regret to note—

(i) that no mention is made regarding the increasing deficits, and prospects of deficits in the State Budgets, and the absence of any policy directed to develop the natural resources of the State like irrigation projects, water ways, forests, minor ports and mineral wealth, and the failure of the Government to harness development of Andhra economy to providing increasing revenues to the State Budget;

(ii) that no mention is made regarding the taxation policy of the Government of imposing additional rates and taxes on essentially over-taxed section of people,

(iii) the failure of the Government to provide, cheap easy and democratic credit to ryots and to men of small means, or to extend the Co-operative credit movement either urban or rural, and

(iv) imposing on public meetings the restriction that all such meetings and use of loud speakers thereat should be subject to prior payment of a fee and the issue by the police of a licence."

Sri Vavilala GopalaKrishnaiah:—I second it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

"but regret to note—

(i) that no mention is made about the inclusion of the Nandikonda Project in the First Five-Year plan;

(ii) that the District Boards are replaced by the District Panchayat Councils;

(iii) that the Kuppuswamy Committee proposals are not implemented though Government have accepted; and

(iv) that no mention is made about the forest Banjar cultivation and assigning these lands to the poor agricultural workers."
[1st November 1954]

Sri K Krishna Rao—I second it
Sri A. Neeladri Rao Reddi—Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end
“but regret to note that no mention is made in the address

(i) regarding the failure to provide medical relief to persons of ordinary means and poor people by not supplying enough of medicines for the dispensaries controlled by the Local Boards,

(ii) regarding the failure to provide pay and allowances of the N G. Os in conformity with the scale of pay of the Central Government Servants in view of the rising in the cost of living, and

(iii) regarding the failure of the Government to enforce prohibition rigidly.”

Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu:—I second it
Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi—Sir, I beg to move.
Add the following at the end.
“but regret to note that no mention is made about
(i) starting Post Graduate Courses in Ananthapur Arts College;
(ii) reviving Well Subsidy Scheme; and
(iii) implementation of Ramamurthy committee proposals”

Sri G. Joseph:—I second it.
Sri K. Rajagopala Rao:—Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
“But regret to note the failure of the Government to reform the present system of elementary education on the basis of the recommendations made by the Elementary Education Committee known as Kuppuswamy Committee.”

Sri C. Pulla Reddi.—I second it.
Sri P. Syamasundara Rao:— Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
But regret to note the failure of the Government to implement the resolution passed in this House on 25th March, 1954 recommending to the Government to bring under cultivation all cultivable waste lands throughout the State by distributing such lands to agricultural labourers without assigning to the political sufferers.

Sri D. Lakshmayya—I second it.

Sri Bhupathiraju Lakshmi Narasaraju—Sir I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
“but regret to note the failure of the Government to settle industrial disputes that had arisen during the course of this year.”

Sri G. Joseph—I second it.

Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy—Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
“but regret to note—
(i) the failure of the Government in putting into execution the Ramamurthy Committee recommendations towards Prohibition even after the passing of a motion in the Assembly;
(ii) the failure of the Government to introduce Land Reforms and to effect proper distribution of banjar lands as recommended by the Assembly in its resolution;
(iii) the failure of the Government to take proper steps to expedite the procedure for assigning house-sites to Harijans; and
(iv) the failure of the Government to solve the problem of handloom weavers to dissent from the recommendations of the Kanungo Committee.”

Sri K. Govinda Pao—I second it.

Sri D. Seetharamaiah—Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
“but regret to note that no mention is made—
(i) to abolish landlordism without compensation and to distribute freely the lands so acquired among the tenants, poor peasants and agricultural labourers;
(ii) regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Kuppuswami Committee in order to enhance the low salaries of teachers and to improve elementary education and

(iii) regarding the distribution of banjar lands among the landless poor.”

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.—I second it.

Sri P Narasimha Reddi.—Sir I beg to move—

Add the following at the end

“but regret to note that—

the Government have not taken any concrete steps to check corruption amongst the Government Officers, receiving in the form of supplies from their subordinates;

(ii) the Government have not effectively implemented the decision of the Assembly to assign banjar lands for agriculture to the landless poor,

(iii) the Government have failed to implement the resolution of the Assembly unanimously passed recommending to the Government to implement the recommendations of the Andhra Prohibition Enquiry Committee, and

(iv) the Government have not created proper marketing facilities, nor standardised the prices for agricultural produce, particularly, onions, groundnuts, turmeric, oranges, mangoes, melons, betel leaves and cotton,”

Sri G. Nageswara Rao —I second it

Sri B. Gangayya Naidu—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end.

“but regret to note the absence of any reference to any specific policy for—

(i) the fixation of Minimum Wages to agricultural labour,

(ii) the fixation of Minimum Prices for Agricultural Produce; and

(iii) the protection to cultivating tenants.”
Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.—I second it

Sri G. Satyanarayana:—Sir I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
“but regret to note the absence of any reference to the arrests, and prosecutions against the sivai jamadars, extoddy tappers, inam ryots and other toiling sections of the people.”

Sri C. Ramalingaiah:—I second it.

Sri K. Venkaiah:—Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end.
“but regret to note—
(i) the failure of the Government to improve the Tun-gabhadra and Kollimarla drains in Guntur district, which resulted recently in heavy floods, causing serious damage to the standing crop in not less than 16,000 acres of wet land and a thousand acres of garden land, to more than a ten thousand houses in many villages in Bapatla, Tenali and Guntur taluks and to the roads in the main part of Bapatla Taluk and thus leading to a very heavy loss to the State, to the peasants in general and to the tenants and the poor in particular who require immediate relief through grant of subsidy, loans and remissions and through the declaration of moratorium on debts and leases;
(ii) the failure of the Government to grant house-sites to the Harijans, applied for even in 1949 and 1950;
(iii) that the Government refused to register the co-operative societies for tobacco-growers and failed to advance loans to growers to help the release of Natu tobacco stock and to fix minimum prices for tobacco;
(iv) the Government have issued orders for the assignment of waste lands to the political sufferers, including the landlords, to an extent of 5 acres wet, or 10 acres dry, each and for the eviction of the landless poor from the unobjectionable porambokes and waste lands and they have withheld the assignment of waste lands completely in certain parts of the State and thus causing unrest and mass Satyagraha;
(v) that the Government did not take proper steps
against the corruption in different departments, including the education and police, and

(vi) the failure of the Government to bring under cultivation all cultivable waste lands throughout the State by distributing them to the landless agricultural poor in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed by this House on 25th March, 1954, and give up its policy of giving any such lands to the political sufferers.”

Sri P. Syamasundara Rao—I second it.

Sri G. Nageswara Rao.—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

“but regret to note—

(i) the Government have failed to include lanka lands in the Banjar Distribution Scheme and to distribute to the members of the Field Labour Co-operative Societies and the Tenants Co-operative Societies and has also failed even to grant Godavari lanka lands for not exceeding Rs. 25/- for acre on lease to the Field Labour Co-operative Societies;” and

(ii) Government have failed to distribute Banjar lands and unobjectionable porambokes to the landless poor and to swai jamadars according to the non-official resolution passed by the Andhra Assembly on 25-2-1954.”

Sri M. Kune Rao:—I second it.

Sri S. Kasi Reddi:—Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:

“but regret to note—

(i) the failure of the Government to take necessary steps for the inclusion of Nandikonda Project in the First Five-Year-Plan,

(ii) the failure of the Government to take up any minor irrigation projects like Gundlakamma, Musi, Chilakaleru and Edaravagu in Darsi taluk and Mekaleru, Musi, etc. in Podili taluk of Nellore District as well as to repair the tanks for which estimates were prepared two years ago in the above two taluks;
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

[Sri S. Kasi Reddi] [1st November 1954]

(m) the failure of the Government to pay necessary importance to implement the recommendations made by the District Food Production Committees as well as by the District Planning Development Boards;

(iv) the failure of the Government to distribute the banjar lands to the poor in the estates taken over, and

(v) the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Kuppuswamy Committee.”

Sri R. Venkatajagga Rao.—I second it.

Sri G. Yallamanda Reddy —Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end.
“but regret to note—
(i) the failure of the Government to take necessary steps for including Nandikonda Project in the First Five-Year Plan;
(ii) failure to take necessary steps for implementing the recommendations of Kuppuswamy Committee,
(iii) the failure of the Government to distribute banjar lands in estates that have been taken over by Government to the poor;
(iv) the failure of the Government to complete the road works which were started four years back under post-war development schemes, and
(v) the failure of the Government to start work of another building for hospital in Kanigiri inspite of the fact that it was sanctioned in the Budget.”

Sri R Sivarami Reddi.—I second it.

Sri G. Rama Rao—Sir, I beg to move—
Add the following at the end:
“but regret to note—
(i) that Government have failed to give full justice to the resolution passed by the Assembly on the assignment land distribution of all classes of waste and other lands under the control of the State;
(ii) that Government have failed to take steps to raise the deteriorating living conditions of the agricultural labour class;
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’s ADDRESS

1st November 1953] [Sri G. Rama Rao]

(iii) that Government have failed to take steps to implement the Budameru Diversion Scheme in the absence of which much havoc is being caused to crops in thousands of acres in Krishna and West Godavari Districts,”

(iv) that Government have failed to take steps to replace the existing cumbersome procedure under Land Acquisition Act by requisitioning of lands for provision of house-sites etc., for Harijans and Backward community people;

(v) that the Government have failed to take steps to run all the Harijan hostels by themselves, and

(vi) that Government have failed to declare moratorium to relieve the burden of indebtedness on the poor peasantry and the agricultural labourer.”

Sri P. Rama Rao.—I second it.

Sri P. Syamasundara Rao :—

Sri G. Joseph :—Sir, I beg to move—

Sri G. Joseph :—Sir, I beg to move—

2. "[Text continues]"
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri G. Joseph] [1st November 1954]

2. "I second it."

Sri P. Syamasundara Rao.—I second it.

Sri Saka Venkata Rao.—Sir, I beg to move—

Sri G. Joseph :—I second it.

Sri D. Lakshmayya :—Sir, I beg to move—

Sri G. Joseph :—I second it.

Sri D. Lakshmayya :—Sir, I beg to move—

Sri D. Lakshmayya :—Sir, I beg to move—

Sri G. Joseph :—I second it.

Sri D. Lakshmayya :—Sir, I beg to move—
Sri G. Joseph —I second it.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu —Sir, I beg to move —

Sri D. Lakshmayya:—I second it.

Sri B. Sankarayya:—Sir, I beg to move —

Sri D. Lakshmayya:—I second it.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri B. Sankarayya]  [1st November 1954]

Sri G. Anjaneyulu:—I second it.

Sri K. Ranga Rao:—Sir, I beg to move —

1. "Sitara palava sneha samadhanam kasthram" bharana pravachana karo, tiru samadhanam asti.

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri K. Ranga Rao]

Sri B. Sankarayya:—I second it.

Sri K. Mala Kondayya.—Sir, I beg to move—

Sri G. Joseph:—I second it.

Mr. Speaker:—Now both the main motion and all the amendments are before the House for discussion. The first member to speak will be Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. He will get 20 minutes and the rest of the Members (except the Hon. Ministers) will get each ten minutes.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—Half an hour. Opposition side begin in two half an hour
Mr. Speaker.—You proceed let us see.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.—Members ఎంతో కొండల నిజంపోయాయి
ఎంతో ముంచే ప్రాణం ప్రపంచంలో. ఎంతో ఎంతో ఎంతో 10 మంది వాలేట
ఎంతో ముంచే ప్రాణం ప్రపంచంలో. ఎంతో ఎంతో ఎంతో 20 మంది వాలేట
ఎంతో ముంచే ప్రాణం ప్రపంచంలో. ఎంతో ఎంతో ఎంతో 30 మంది వాలేట
ఎంతో ముంచే ప్రాణం ప్రపంచంలో

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.—10 మంది వాలేట ఎంతో ఏమి ఎంతో ఎంతో
ఎంతో ఏమి ఎంతో ఎంతో

Mr. Speaker.—Order, Order. I want hon. Members
to take their seats. This is not the place where you can
fight. I am giving my ruling to the point raised by Sri
C. V. K. Rao. Sri C. V. K. Rao is a member of the party
to this arrangement. Whenever the Opposition was initia­
ting a debate the first member to speak was given
preferential treatment, in that, he was given more time.

Sri C. V. K. Rao.—I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker.—Please take your seat. Besides the
first member to speak, every other member, except the
Ministers, will each get ten minutes; the first member will
get twenty minutes.

Sri M. Hanumantha Rao will now speak.

Sri M. Hanumantha Rao.—ఇంచారు! నేను నేను నేను
రాయినా అనే స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు
స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు స్మారితం హీస్కేడలు. నేను నేను నేను నేను
నేను

Sri M. Hanumantha Rao will now speak.
1st November 1954] [Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the chair).
Sri M. Hanumantha Rao  [1st November 1954]
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. Hanumantha Roa]

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

[Sri M Hanumantha Rao]  [1st November 1954]

[Text in Kannada]

[Translation]

The discussion on the Governor’s address is as follows:

[Text in Kannada]

[Translation]

The Governor's address is discussed in detail in the document.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

1st November 1954

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

...
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao] [1st November 1954]

Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju—That is not a point of order.

Deputy speaker.—That is not a point of order.

Sri M. Hanumantha Rao:— I say 1st October 1954 cruel joke is.

Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju:—I say 1st October 1954 cruel joke is.

Deputy speaker.—That is not a point of order.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M Hanumantha Rao]

married four times and four children. अधिकतर लोग तीन अथवा अधिक बच्चे लड़के होते हैं। एक बार तो यह सच्चाई होती है कि लड़के की व्यवस्था बर्बाद होती है।

15 सेष तरुणोंके, terrorist या 240 माहदृढ़ता तैयार, 280 माहदृढ़ता तैयार होते हैं। तरुणोंके शासन या रक्षण जिसे चाकू दिया गया है 15 माहदृढ़ता President Medal दिया जाता है। बायस्कटेट अकादमी एस्ट्रेन्ट और स्पोर्ट्स एस्ट्रेन्ट Medal दिया जाता है।

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[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]  [1st November 1954]

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�ಸ್ಯರೂಧ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ, ಅನು ಕ್ರಮಪಡೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡುವೆ ಕರ್ಬಿ ಸರ್ಬಿದವಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಸಹಾಯ ಹಿಂದಿಮೇಲೆ, ಸಂ ಬೆಳೆ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದಿಂದ. ಬೇರೆ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅನುಧಾಯಗಳು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನು ಹಿಂದಿಮೇಲೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿತು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಕರು ಸೇವೆಗೇತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸರ್ವೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾಗಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂ
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

“...and no confidence motion arrest till it is proved...”

“...silly to say it is a confidence motion arrest till it is proved...”

no confidence motion arrest till it is proved...}
Treasury Bench so far...
[Sri M Hanumantha Rao] [1st November 1954]

"చిత్తుల నాయనారు నిర్ణయానికి దృశ్యానికి సమాచారాలు మూడు మంది రాయుము తెలుపే ప్రదర్శనం

"చిత్తుల నాయనారు నిర్ణయానికి దృశ్యానికి సమాచారాలు మూడు మంది రాయుము తెలుపే ప్రదర్శనం

considerations ఎంపీ ఎంపీ. ఎంపీ committee ఎంపీ ఎంపీ. ఎంపీ considerations ఎంపీ. ఎంపీ

60 సంవత్సరాల సంచారం ఉండే సమాచారం. ఎంపీ

40 సంవత్సరాల రోజు సంచారం ఉండే సమాచారం. ఎంపీ

చిత్తుల నాయనారు నిర్ణయానికి దృశ్యానికి సమాచారం. ఎంపీ

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:— ఇది సంచారం భూమి extra నిర్ణయం time ఉండగలగలగలగలగలగలగల

Sri M. Hanumantha Rao:— ఇది సంచారం భూమి

Sri G. Nagabhushanam:—Let there be no bargaining in the Assembly.

Dy. Speaker:—ఎంపీ 10 సంవత్సరాల ఎంపీ.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi:—ఇది సంచారం భూమి

Sri M. Hanumantha Rao:—ఇది సంచారం భూమి
1st November 1954]  [Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

[DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS]

...
[Sri M. Hanumantha Roa]  [1st November 1954]

demoralise
corruption
corruption
corruption

demoralise
Congress

Collector transfer
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

demoralise அவசெற்றும். Administration எல்லாத்தோறும் காட்டு வேதிப்பு எளிதாக கொண்டுவரப்படாது, மறு அன்பு என்பது சாத்ரையக்கூற்றுக்கே, என்பது
ஒன்றியத்தை வன்று தந்து செல்வதே என்பது குறிப்பிட்டு கூறியது. கொடுவதற்காக
தமது செயல்பாடை என்பது சமாதிக்கும் மண்டலத்தை வேறுப்படுத்துவது என்பது.
வரவு கொடுவதற்கான, என்னுடைய செயல்பாடு என்பது செயல்பாட்டிற்கு வேறு
தோட்டமயமாகவே செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. வரவு கோட்டமைப்பு என்பது செயல்பாடு
கொடுவதற்கான தோட்டமைப்பு மூலம் செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. என்றால் செயல்பாடு
கொடுவதற்கான அதன்மூலம் செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் உள்வாழ்ப்பகுதிகளில்
கொடுவதற்கான அதன் முக்கியத்துவம் கொண்டது. இதால் உள்வாழ்ப்பகுதிகளில்
கொடுவதற்கான அதன் முக்கியத்துவம் கொண்டது. இதால் வரவு கொடுவதற்கான
வரவு கொடுவதற்கான வரவு கொடுவதற்கான வரவு கொடுவதற்கான
demoralise அவசெற்றும். Administration எல்லாத்தோறும் காட்டு வேதிப்பு எளிதாக கொண்டுவரப்படாது, மறு அன்பு என்பது சாத்ரையக்கூற்றுக்கே, என்பது
ஒன்றியத்தை வன்று தந்து செел்வதே என்பது குறிப்பிட்டு கூறியது. கொடுவதற்காக
தமது செயல்பாடை என்பது சமாதிக்கும் மண்டலத்தை வேறுப்படுத்துவது என்பது.
வரவு கொடுவதற்கான, என்னுடைய செயல்பாடு என்பது செயல்பாடு
கொடுவதற்கான தோட்டமைப்பு மூலம் செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. வரவு கோட்டமைப்பு என்பது செயல்பாடு
கொடுவதற்கான அதன்மூலம் செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. என்றால் செயல்பாடு
கொடுவதற்கான அதன்மூலம் செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் உள்வாழ்ப்பகுதிகளில்
கொடுவதற்கான அதன்மூலம் கொண்டது. இதால் உள்வாழ்ப்பகுதிகளில்
கொடுவதற்கான அதன்மூலம் கொண்டது. இதால் வரவு கொடுவதற்கான
வரவு கொடுவதற்கான வரவு கொடுவதற்கான
definitions. This article is about a discussion on the Governor's Address. The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi's—Major Projects 17 foundation stones சிற்று. The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi'—Major Projects 17 foundation stones சிற்று. The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi'—Major Projects 17 foundation stones சிற்று.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]  [1st November 1954]

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Planning Commission Planning Commission

Major Projects Major Projects

issue Ordinance issue Ordinance
1st November 1954]  
[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

చివర. యా గవర్నర్ కేమంతయులు లేదావాడారు, సీమ గంగా వాటిల్లో,
లేదానికి లేదా వాడొట్టారు ప్రష్ణం నిరంతరం, అందువల్ల అవసరం
వచ్చు లభించగలిగితే, కానీ no confidence motion మాత్రమే
ప్రతిష్ఠితం, కానీ స్వీకారించగలిగితే అని సంస్కరణలుతో కూడా
అక్షరాంశాలు ఆతిథేత ముందుకు. అయితే అవసరం economic holding
వచ్చింది. Economic holding అని సంఘర్షం. కానీ మేలు
ప్రామాణికంగా 10 మా. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆవిష్కర్తి economic holding అనే,
అనే economic holding అనే సంఘర్షం. Economic holding విలువ కార్గిల్లేరే
వరుసగా kind consideration, revenue మాత్రమే నిర్ధారించగలిగితే
వరుసగా దృశ్యం. ఎందుకు మేలు పరిశ్రమలును మాత్రమే విధానం చేసి,
నందం దృశ్యం అవసరం సూచిస్తుందిగా అనే రాగం అలాగే, అవసరం
వేసి నందం దృశ్యం చేసుకోవడానికి తప్పకాదా. కానీ సూచిస్తుంది
వనందం దృశ్యం చేసుకోవడానికి తప్పకాదా. కానీ సూచిస్తుంది
వనందం దృశ్యం చేసుకోవడానికి తప్పకాదా. కానీ సూచిస్తుంది
వనందం దృశ్యం చేసుకోవడానికి తప్పకాదా. కానీ సూచిస్తుంది
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[Sri M Hanumantha Rao] [1st November 1954]

Sri G. Nagabhushanam:—Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for the chance given to me to speak next to Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. Mr. Hanumantha Rao was speaking about dictatorship and about Congress. I want to answer it because eminent observers like Mr. Bevin and Mr. Attlee proved the case, in a recent publication in Madras Mail. Mr. Bevin and Mr. Attlee who recently went to Moscow and China have said that there was Stalin dictatorship and Party dictatorship in Russia. So also, it is the case in China. (Interruption)

Sri K. Krishna Rao:—Are we in Moscow or are we in Kurnool?

Sri G. Nagabhushanam:—I am answering, Sir.
1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeevi Reddi—We have been silently hearing the speeches from the other side. Can they not show the same consideration for the speakers from this side?

Sri G Nagabhushanam—I am glad that the publications made in Madras Mail and articles published by eminent people who went to Moscow and China proved that there is even today party dictatorship in China and Moscow. This is my answer to Sri Hanumantha Rao. The communist party is dictatorship and this is because it is based on force and coercion. Therefore the basic principles of communism is dictatorship and force and that is their main slogan and they live upon it. Let not Mr. Hanumantha Rao preach that we are dictators and the Congress party is ruling Andhra Desa under dictatorship. We believe in Satya and Ahimsa. We are showing it in our foreign policy and even today great men like Mr. Chou-en-lai are honouring our leader Pandit Nehru wherever he goes and it shows their regard for Satya and Ahimsa. Therefore Mr. Hanumantha Rao need not speak on the floor of the Assembly that we are dictators. On the other hand, dictatorship is only known to the communists; they are practising dictatorship in the night like Rakshasas and they hold public meetings in the night. Everything is done in India in secret, and conspiracies are being held. We, the Congress people believe in Satya and Ahimsa, liberty and freedom of speech under Article 19 of the Constitution. Let us be proud of our basic principles. But the principle and object of Soviet people is to establish proletariat dictatorship. (Laughter) It is not mere laughing. Let them read their record. Very many hon. Members here have not read the Russian Constitution. That is the unfortunate position.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Point of order.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954

Sri G. Nagabhushanam:—I am not yielding.

Deputy Speaker:—Let me hear the point of order.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.—On a point of order, Sir, the Members are speaking in Stalin Constitution and they are using debating in their speeches. I am making insinuating remarks in their speeches. The ruling chair is silent. The Members are speaking in the Treasury Benches. I am speaking about the basic principles of communism and Gandhism. I am proud of Gandhism. We believe in peace and evolution, not force, dictatorship and revolution. That is the fundamental difference between Russia and India.
Then, Mr. Hanumantha Rao has spoken about Committees. He said that in a large number of Committees, communists were not represented. On the Committee of H R E. Act, Education Committee and Rule Making Committee, and several other committees, communists are represented. To make an allegation that there are committees on which communist members are not represented and that those committees are only intended to spend money is really unfair and beside the point.

Then, coming to the Address of the Governor, I would like to say it is a record of events. I have not come across and I may tell, as a student and a public man, such a record of events anywhere in the history of India. Therefore, what has been achieved in Andhra in one year is marvellous. We have done so much and we may congratulate the ministry for their great performance in one year. Sri Venkateswara University is the greatest achievement. They have distributed about 13 lakhs of acres to the poor people. The Government have also appointed a Land Reforms Committee. They have granted complete remission to all people who pay Rs 10/- or less land revenue. Also the Government are going to bring legislation in regard to inams. Therefore, in all aspects of land problem, the Andhra Cabinet has been considering and doing their best.

In regard to electricity extension schemes, let me tell the hon. Members, taking Andhra as a whole we have supplied electricity, not only in Circars, but also in Rayalaseema. In Anantapur district we have supplied electricity for Uravakunda, Gooty, Dharmavaram, Hadiri, Pamidi and several other places in such a short time. In regard to irrigation projects also, we have laid foundations and they are not, as Mr. Hanumantha Rao says, paper foundations. They will come up in course of time. We have no patience
because we are judging from a revolutionary point of view. Let us go slowly and let us follow the peaceful and voluntary methods of Mahatma Gandhi. Let us not follow revolutionary methods. Let the Opposition Members speak what they like. ‘Slow and steady wins the race’. Let us not commit mistakes. I know why the communist friends on the other side are urging the Government to do things in a hurry. It is because they want the Government to commit mistakes. Therefore, I want the Government to go slowly and with determination.

The Government have allocated about Rs. 3 0 lakhs for the hill tribes and for the first time a Director is appointed to take care of the hill tribes. An amount of Rs. 13.0 lakhs has been granted for the provision of house-sites to Harijans. Regarding the development of industries, steps are being taken and committees have been formed and it requires some time, because for a plan to be prepared, we want capital. All these are necessary and development of industries takes time. In regard to the handloom industry, I may say that we have not done much. It is because the Government of India appointed a Committee consisting of eminent people and their recommendations took about six months or one year and the recommendations are to be put into practice. They have recommended that there is internal market in India itself and therefore the best thing is to monopolize the internal market itself. Therefore the Andhra Government have opened several sale emporiums throughout Andhra to improve handloom industry. After studying the market conditions, we can study the production. In that way the handloom industry is tackled slowly and things that are done in haste will fall. Therefore, let them not think in revolutionary communism. But communism will fall like pack of cards and it will go down, because it is based on force and violence. Just like the fall of Mogul Empire, after the fall of Aurangzeb, communism
will fall like a pack of cards because it is based on hatred, violence and dictatorship. Let them not take pride that they have done things. Therefore, I say that what has been done within this year in Andhra is a record of events and the Ministry can take pride in it because no Ministry in India has done so much. Instead of complimenting the Government, they have taken advantage of criticizing the whole picture by saying that nothing has been done. On the other hand, much has been done. The people are happy and there is no agitation anywhere in Andhra Desa. It is only the communist friends that go to villages and carry on such propaganda necessary for their own purposes and they are responsible for the disturbances in the villages. In spite of several prisoners being released there is still maintenance of law and order. Here, I am asking one word. Let them show me other states where in spite of these things law and order is maintained. We have been maintaining it and we have been providing all amenities to the poor people. In course of time the Andhra State is bound to make progress and it will go steadily towards prosperity.

Then, regarding the Religious Endowments Board Act, I was a member of the Committee and we have revolutionized its working. Let them not think that we Congress people are capitalists. We are much more revolutionary. Our great Vinoba Bhave is a non-official member and what non-officials can do can be seen from what shri Vinoba Bhave has been doing. He has collected about 35 lakhs of acres of land on account of integrity and character. Sir, I am reading a few sentences here. ‘Democracy tends for the moral progress of humanity whereas communism degrades humanity because it is based on dictatorship and force. Democracy believes in freedom and affords opportunities to all to think and progress morally whereas dictatorship degrades humanity and creates fear’. Therefore, Sir, in that way Shri Vinoba Bhave has done much and we have produced Vinoba Bhave, a man known throughout the world. We are as much progressive, but our methods are quite different from the communists. We
believe in peace and evolution and Shri Vinobha Bhave says that land belongs to the community. Therefore, I request the Government to go slowly and to follow peaceful methods and also believe in voluntary agreement.

Sri K. Narayana—

Elementary Schools

organised by the community in the area. There were 7 schools in the area and the students were enumerated. The landowners, the headmen, and the parents of the children in the schools were in favor of the land belonging to the community. The Government should go slowly and follow peaceful methods. I believe in voluntary agreement.
Discussion on the Governor’s Address

1st November 1954

[Sri K. Narayana]

In the opening of the Governor’s address, there is a strong emphasis on the immediate priorities and future challenges. The Governor highlights the need for continued efforts in education, health, and economic development. The allocation of funds for these sectors is significant, with a focus on infrastructure and social welfare programs.

The Governor’s address also touches upon the impact of the recent elections and the political situation. There is a call for unity and progress, emphasizing the importance of cooperation among political parties and the commitment to democratic principles.

The discussion further delves into the role of the government in addressing social issues and the importance of community participation in governance. The Governor underscores the need for transparent and accountable governance, ensuring that the rights and interests of all citizens are protected.

In conclusion, the Governor’s address sets a strong foundation for the coming year, highlighting the need for a united front in tackling the challenges ahead. The commitment to social welfare, economic development, and democratic values is reaffirmed, with a call for continued efforts from all stakeholders.

A-13
P. Gunnayya.—అధికారిక సామాన్యంగా 20 నుంచి ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కేంద్రానికి మారుతుంది మంత్రివర్గం దానిని వేసే సందర్భంలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మంత్రివర్గం విస్తరించి వచ్చింది. ఇది ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మంత్రివర్గం విస్తరించి వచ్చింది. ఈ సందర్భంలో విస్తరించి వచ్చింది. ఈ సందర్భంలో విస్తరించి వచ్చింది.
1st November 1954] [Sri P. Gunnayya]

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Translation of the discussion held on 1st November 1954 by Sri P. Gunnayya)

The Governor’s address has been a source of inspiration and encouragement for the people of this state. The Governor has highlighted the achievements of the previous year and outlined the plans for the coming year. The address has been a call to action, urging the people to work together for the betterment of the state.

The Governor has emphasized the importance of education and health, and has called for the expansion of educational facilities and the improvement of healthcare services. He has also spoken about the need for development in rural areas and the importance of rural development programs.

The Governor has highlighted the role of the government in promoting economic growth and has called for the development of industries and commerce. He has also spoken about the need for better infrastructure, including roads and bridges, to facilitate economic activity.

The Governor has appealed to the people to participate in the development of the state and to work towards a brighter future. He has encouraged the people to be patriotic and to support the government in its efforts to build a better state.

In conclusion, the Governor’s address has been a call to action, urging the people to work together for the betterment of the state. The people of this state are grateful to the Governor for his contributions and look forward to a bright future.
Sri G. Rama Rao:—ప్రమాది! నాం సాధారణ జనాలకు మిలించిన అక్షరాల నుండి కీలకమైన విశేషాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా జవాహర్లాల్ నాయుడు, డిస్క్విస్యన్ ప్రశ్నలు అవిష్కరించిన కోలిశాల విధానం, డిస్క్విస్యన్ ప్రశ్నలు సత్యం కాదన్నా దాదాపు మాత్రమే వివరించి యౌద్యించారు. ఋత్ిఘటన వైశాల్యం సాధారణంగా చేయబడి జనాందు విచారణలు సుమారు వేదికల్లో ప్రయత్నించారు. కానీ డిస్క్విస్యన్ ప్రశ్నలు యౌద్యించారు కానీ దాదాపు మాత్రమే వివరించారు. మీరు అంగధి విచారణలు సాధారణంగా చేయబడి జనాందు విచారణలు సుమారు వేదికల్లో ప్రయత్నించారు. కానీ డిస్క్విస్యన్ ప్రశ్నలు యౌద్యించారు కానీ దాదాపు మాత్రమే వివరించారు.
1st November 1954] [Sri G. Rama Rao]

...
[Sri G. Rama Rao]  [1st November 1954]

Justice party  May it please your Excellency  we appeal to you, to bring in the scheme of Policy to make all Officers resume their ranks, if they are not fit and are found guilty of any breach of discipline. The matter is of great importance for the smooth working of the Government. I C S. Officers have been bruised under the scheme and the officers are worried also. I C S. Officers have been asked to resign.
1st November 1954] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

Discussion on the Governor’s Address

[Text content in Telugu]

1. [Text content in Telugu]

2. [Text content in Telugu]

3. [Text content in Telugu]

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28. [Text content in Telugu]

29. [Text content in Telugu]

30. [Text content in Telugu]
[Sri K. Krishna Rao]  [1st November 1954]

Parish relief should be given. Work for the unemployed should be encouraged. The Railway advertisements should be advertised. Application for certificates through officials should be encouraged.

Certificates should be issued for the unemployed. The railway census should be conducted. The benefits should be extended. The state should provide international support. The state should provide international support.

Vinayak Damoder Savarkar should be given a state funeral. The state should provide international support.
1st November 1954] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

Communists and other anti-social elements have made a serious threat to the peace of the country. Communists and other anti-social elements have threatened to organize mass movements to create a disturbance. They have issued challenge sheets to the Government. The Government has taken necessary steps to deal with the situation.

Communists and other anti-social elements have also tried to create a disturbance at the places where elections are being held. The police have taken necessary steps to maintain order.

Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the people of the country. The right to freedom of speech and expression is one of the fundamental rights. The right to property is another fundamental right.

The planning of the country has been based on loans and grants from the Government. The Government has planned to fulfill the country's needs. The Government has planned to provide 10,000 rural dispensaries to the people. The Government has planned to provide 5,700 rural roads to the people. The Government has planned to provide educational facilities to the people. The Government has planned to provide roads and educational facilities.
[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [1st November 1954]

పద్ధతి పట్టణ విభాగం. కొన్ని Postwar five years plan చేసినప్పటి,
వచ్చింది అంటే 1/10th మార్గం ఈ plan fulfil
మార్గం. వంటి మేము bureaucracy తపిందులగా అభిప్రాయం, ఎంపు
పాత్రలను సాధనం అభిప్రాయం. అందువల్ల శాసనమంత్రిత్వం మంది
సరిపడుడు. 57% ప్రతిసాధారణాత్మక 101% సాధారణ సాధారణం. ఎంపులు లేదా
సాధారణాత్మక మంది ఆధారం తన పరిమితి చాలా
percentage సాధారణ సాధారణం. చాలా
మంది కారియర్ జనరల్ లేణుకు వాటిని ఎంపు సాధారణం సాధారణం,
మంది లేని అంటే మనద్దడు లేని మనద్దడు ఆధారాన్ని
సాధారణం plan కొన్ని Parliament సందర్భంలో discuss సాధారణం
వంటి ఆధారం మార్గం. పద్ధతి
ప్రాజూడిస్ములు plans చేసినప్పటి,
ఎంపులు లేదా plans మార్గం discuss సందర్భం
వంటి ఆధారం పద్ధతి. ఎంపులు
Budget discussion కార్యాలయంలో, సాధారణ ఎంపు కార్యాలయంలో
వంటి ఆధారం మార్గం discuss సందర్భంలో
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ైంద్య చరిత్రలో Nation Building Departments మార్గంలో
పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
వంటి ఆధారం పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
నిశ్చితం చేసినప్పటి కోషమందాల ఆధారంతో
పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
వంటి ఆధారం plan కొన్ని M.L.A. సందర్భం
పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
నిశ్చితం చేసినప్పటి ద్వారా voluntary labour
పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
వంటి ఆధారం పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
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వంటి ఆధారం capital labour human power ఎంపు పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి. పద్ధతి
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అయితే అంటే విధానాన్ని పాలనాత్తొలెదాణ్టు.
1st November 1954] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

Soviet Russia dominated machinery help economic plan. Soviet Russia dominate machinery help economic plan.

Sri M. V. Subba Reddi:—భారత్‌ప్రభుత్వం! మేనేగొహర్ తయారు వచ్చేది మామతిరి విధానాన్ని మరియు లకుడి సుమారు మారుస్తుంది. ఇట్టీ వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది. లకుడి వశసిద్ధం సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో మిశ్రమ వశసిద్ధం ఉంది. సోవియెట్ రష్యాలో అత్యంత శక్తిశాలీయత ఉంది.
FOB DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri M. V. Subba Reddi] [1st November 1954]

[Text in Kannada script]

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Text in Kannada script]
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. V. Subba Reddi]

[.Elements of the document are not legible due to image quality. For a natural text representation, the content needs to be transcribed or scanned in higher quality.

[Sri M. V. Subba Reddi] [1st November 1954]

The Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham:- అది నేరు అత్యంత సాధారణ లక్షణం చాలా మందయాం. అంశంగా ఉన్నతమంతే private Speaker నిర్మిత చాంటరు అంటే conversation కనుస్పతి మిగతానాం, హిందీయునాం అంటే దండానం లేదు.

Sri M. V. Subba Reddi:- అది సాధారణ అత్యంత భద్రం అలంకారం అయితే. అందువల్ల నేను ఇది ఎంపాందం. Leader of the Opposition నందించి. అనేక కాలం నందించినా. ఇంతా ఆశ్చర్యం చేసినాను.

The Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham:- నాయక సమన్నం మాటే వాడి. ఎందుకు అడిగానే అయితే. ఇది పాలికకు మాత్రం ఉంది.
1st November 1954]

Sri T. Nagi Reddi — ರಾಜಾ ಕೋಶ ತ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೊರ್ಣ
ಮೊದಲು ದಾವೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದ ಪರಿಸರ.

Sri M. V. Subba Reddi:— ಅಂಗಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೊರ್ಣ ಶಾಸನಗಳು
ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರತಿದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈಗ ಹೂದುವುದು ಹೂದುವಿಲ್ಲ.
ಅನಂತರ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೊರ್ಣ ಹೂದುವಿಲ್ಲ. "I am not presiding over this British Empire for the liquidation of that Empire" ಎಂದು ಆಧ್ಯತ್ ಸರ್. ಇದು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೊರ್ಣ ಹೂದುವಿಲ್ಲ. "I am not presiding over this British Empire for the liquidation of that Empire" ಎಂದು ಆಧ್ಯತ್ ಸರ್. ಇದು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕೊರ್ಣ ಹೂದುವಿಲ್ಲ.

[Sri M. V. Subba Reddy] [1st November 1954]
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. V. Subba Reddy]

The Governor's Address

1. Survey and resettlement of land in the reserve areas:
   The Governor had mentioned the need for a re-survey of the reserve areas to determine the need for resettlement.
   - Sri M. V. Subba Reddy: The reserve areas need to be surveyed again to assess the necessity of resettlement.

2. Reserve areas:
   - The Governor had referred to the reserve areas for irrigation and the need for their development.
   - Sri M. Kune Rao: The development of the reserve areas is crucial for the growth of the province.

3. The Governor's emphasis on the development of the reserve areas:
   - Sri M. V. Subba Reddy: The Governor's address highlighted the importance of developing the reserve areas to meet the needs of the people.
   - Sri M. Kune Rao: The Governor's emphasis on the development of the reserve areas should be followed to ensure the welfare of the people.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri M. Kune Rao]  [1st November 1954]

The discussion on the Governor's Address is as follows:

"I wish to express my appreciation of the able and competent manner in which the Governor has presented the Address. The Governor has laid stress on the importance of education and has emphasized the need for its universalization. He has also emphasized the need for the development of agriculture and industry, which are the backbone of the economy. The Governor has also urged the people to work for the betterment of their living conditions. The Address is a call to action for all of us to work together for the prosperity of the state."

(The Address continues with further details and conclusions.)
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. Kune Rao]

Central Government...
[Sri M. Kune Rao] [1st November 1954]

[Text in Kannada script]

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954 [Sri M. Kune Rao]

...
[Sri M. Kune Rao] [1st November 1954]

మేకప్పడి వలన విశేషాలం, మరియు ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నలను మృదంగం
మేకప్పడి మీద తెలుగులో పరిశీలించబడింది.

పంటం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. (ప్రచురంతో ఇది క్రితలేదు
వినియోగదేశం అనేక శాసనం) ఇంతగా, సృష్టి (పనారామాణం
సేరివే) నివసించండి వందమొట్టా వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం
వినియోగకరం ఉండదు. ఈ భూభాగం వింటి పరిశీలించబడింది.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

1st November 1954] [Sri M. Kune Rao]

Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi:—I will speak tomorrow, Sir.

Sri G. Nageswara Rao:—Ahulalu! Achara, achara, sambandamche, samakuladu cheyinadu, samakuladu cheyinadu.—Kammati kammadu, samakuladu cheyinadu.
[Sri G. Nageswara Rao]  [1st November 1954]

 Field Labourers Co-operative Societies యొక్క అధికారిక నిర్ణయాలు నిలిచాయి, 1953 అనంతకాలంలో తెలియబడింది. 52 గాంధీ కాలంలో ఫిلد లాబరేయర్స్ కోయిపారేటీవే సాసొసైటేస్ లు కృషి పనులు సరిభాగం చేసాయి. 1954 లో తెలంగాణ కేంద్రంలో 70 టెలిగ్రామాలను ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించాయి. 80 పట్టికలు అధికారిక మార్గంలో ఉపయోగించాయి. 120 అదే సంస్థలు కృషి పనులు సరిభాగం చేసారు. 120 వ కుంచి వారి కోయిపారేట సాసొసైటేస్ యొక్క అధికారిక నిర్ణయాలు.
1st November 1954] [Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

F. L. C. ఫిట్టి పిష్టం నిర్దిష్ట విధానం కల్పించ పాలనలో మంచి ఉంది. స్థానాంతరంలో ఎంత ప్రతినిధిత్వం ఆధారాలు ఉండగా నాలుగు నియమాలు తెలుసు. మ. ల. ఆఫీసర్ మండలు 9.8.54 నుండి అందానికి నాలుగు నియమాలు తెలుసు. లేకుంటే మనకు పరిస్థితులు మామిడి మాత్రం ఉండేవాటాం. 

F. L. C. ఎందుకంటే చెందిస్తూ కాలానికి మామిడి ఇందులో ప్రత్యేక ప్రసంగం ఉంది. మ. లాస్ట్ అఫీసర్ విశేషాలే ఇదిపున్న చెంది సమయానికి పిలని సమయానికి ఎ సమయానికి పిలిచే సమయానికి ఎ సమయానికి పిలిచే సమయానికి ఎ సమయానికి పిలిచే సమయానికి ఎ సమయానికి పిలిచే సమయానికి ఎ సమయానికి పిలిచే 

F. L. C. ఫిట్టి పిష్టం నిర్దిష్ట విధానం కల్పించ పాలనలో మంచి ఉంది. స్థానాంతరంలో ఎంత ప్రతినిధిత్వం ఆధారాలు ఉండగా నాలుగు నియమాలు తెలుసు. మ. ల. ఆఫీసర్ మండలు 9.8.54 నుండి అందానికి నాలుగు నియమాలు తెలుసు. లేకుంటే మనకు పరిస్థితులు మామిడి మాత్రం ఉండేవాటాం.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao] [1st November 1954]

...
1st November 1954]           [Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

చాలా సంఖ్యలు ఆంగ్ల వాక్యాల పైనే తెలుగు పదాలను ఎంచుకునే ఒక పితాయనం సంఘా సాధారణ శాసన పద్ధతి కంటే ఉత్తమంగా ఉంది. దీని మూలం తదుపాయం సాధనం కంటే కనిపించాలి. దీని ప్రతికూడా సాధనం కంటే ఉత్తమంగా ఉంది.

మొత్తం మాన్యత సాధనం కంటే ఉత్తమంగా ఉంది. మొత్తం మాన్యత సాధనం కంటే ఉత్తమంగా ఉంది. మొత్తం మాన్యత సాధనం కంటే ఉత్తమంగా ఉంది.
Sri B. Sankarayya — 1st November 1954

Discussion on the Coenor's Address
1st November 1954] [Sri B Sankarayya]

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Mr. Speaker.—The House will now adjourn to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow, the 2nd November 1954.

The House then adjourned.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLES OF THE HOUSE

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

* 1. PUBLIC SERVICE - Disciplinary Cases - enquired into by a Judge of the High Court - Exclusion from the Commission's purview - Regulation under proviso to Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India. (G. O. Ms No. 776, Home (Services-A), dated 2nd June, 1954.

% 2. BOARDS - District - Bellary, Kurnool and Ananthapur - Exclusion of certain taluks - Notified. (G. O. Ms No. 2024, Local Administration, dated 29th September, 1953, of the Government of Madras.)


10. Motor Vehicles - Taxation - Taxation of Goods and Vehicles plying on Inter-State routes between the


15. PUBLIC SERVICES-State and Subordinate Services- Matters in which Madras Public Service Commission was consulted before 1st October, 1953, and final orders were not issued on its recommendations before that date - Consultation with Andhra Public Service Commission - Not necessary - Regulation under the proviso to Article 320 (3) of the Constitution. (G. O. Ms No. 2010, Home (Services), dated 15th October, 1954.)


(Sd.) G. V. Chowdary,
Secretary to the Assembly.
APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

Special address by the Governor, His Excellency Shri Chandulal Madhavalal Trivedi, under Article 176 (1) of the Constitution of India to the Members of the Andhra Legislative Assembly at the Assembly Chamber, Kurnool, at 4 P. M. on Friday 29th October 1954.

Friday 29th October 1954.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency on arrival was received at the entrance to the Legislative Assembly Buildings by the Speaker (the Hon Sri N. Venkatramaiya), the Deputy Speaker (Sri P. Suryachandra Rao) and the Secretary to the State Legislature.

His Excellency and the Speaker were led in a procession by the Secretary to the Legislature, Military Secretary and Aide-de-camp to the Governor and conducted to the dais.

The arrival of His Excellency the Governor was announced by the Deputy Secretary to the Members who stood up as His Excellency entered the Chamber. The Members sat down after the Governor took his seat on the dais. The Hon. Speaker sat on the left side of His Excellency.

His Excellency then delivered the following address:—

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

1. It is my privilege to address you again today. May I also take this opportunity of welcoming you cordially and also extending to you my hearty greetings. Our infant State has completed its first year, and won the approbation of all those who have been watching its progress. We have during this short period not only overcome several difficulties, but also have had some notable achievements to our credit. There are still several problems before us which, I have no doubt, we will approach with confidence and with a firm resolve to settle quickly.
2. To mark the birth of our new State my Government granted general amnesty to all prisoners convicted by Courts in this State, and ordered their release on Sankranthi which fell on 13th January 1954. Six thousand prisoners convicted under the State Acts, and sixty-eight convicted under the Central Acts, were released as a result of the general amnesty. This was hailed all round as a bold step, and the House will be glad to know that it has had practically no adverse effect on peace and security.

3. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by this House in the beginning of March 1954, a separate High Court for the State of Andhra has been established at Guntur with effect from the 5th July 1954, and with it, life in the State has become fuller.

4. All necessary steps have been taken to present to the States Reorganization Commission the views of this Government, in favour of the formation of Vasalandhra, so that Andhra may grow to its full stature.

5. You are aware that there was little or no residential accommodation available for the staff that moved to Kurnool, consequent on the location of the Capital. Temporary accommodation was, therefore, provided for them in tents. The tents are not, however, suitable for permanent residence, nor has private enterprise come forward to undertake any large-scale building construction. My Government have, therefore, launched upon a building programme by no means insignificant. Five hundred units have already been completed for the different categories of the staff. This number will not be sufficient to accommodate the families of even half the existing number of employees. My Government propose, therefore, to construct a further batch of 500 quarters.

As the present Hostel for the Legislators is inadequate and does not provide all necessary amenities, my Government propose to construct a new Legislators Hostel at a cost of Rs. 8.5 lakhs on the left bank of the river Hundri. The new Hostel will have all modern amenities for the convenience and comfort of the hon. members of this House.
The construction of a block of three buildings in the premises of the Chief Secretariat to provide accommodation for the offices of the Secretariat, which are at present scattered in different parts of Kurnool is almost complete, and the buildings were formally opened on 21st October, by Union Minister for Communications. It is indeed a happy thought that these buildings are named after the late Potti Sri Ramulu, who is held in high esteem by every household in Andhra. The building intended for the offices of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings), the Special Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and the Highways Branch is almost completed.

I mentioned in my last address that the proposals for a new food policy formulated by my Government were under consideration by the Government of India. Under the policy, as finally approved by the Centre, my Government arranged to procure and export rice to Madras and Travancore-Cochin States. A total quantity of about 2,36,000 tons of rice was procured on Government account up to 10th July 1954, when the Government of India decontrolled rice completely throughout India and promised to take overall stocks of rice remaining unlifted by that date. As a result of the procurement and export operations undertaken by my Government, the prices of paddy and rice were maintained at satisfactory levels.

When the State was inaugurated, the First Five-year Plan as worked out by the Government of the Composite State, totalled Rs. 54.71 crores for the Andhra State. Of this, nearly Rs. 30 crores represented expenditure on capital works on irrigation and electricity such as Tungabhadra and Machkund, and the rest was accounted for by new schemes in other fields of development, viz., Agriculture, Rural Development, Industry, Road Development and Social Services.

The Plan has been revised by my Government in consultation with the Planning Commission, and now stands at Rs. 69.89 crores, involving an increase of a little over Rs. 15 crores. This increase is due to the inclusion of new schemes such as 17 medium and small irrigation schemes, the Krishna Regulator Scheme, ten additional road works and certain other schemes under Public Health, Education,
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Forests. Amelioration of Backward Classes, etc. Under the Revised Plan, 61 per cent of the total allotment for the Plan period is earmarked for Irrigation and Power Projects, 9.5 per cent for Agriculture, nearly 5 per cent for Roads, and 8.25 per cent for Public Health, etc.

My Government gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Government of India towards bridging the gap between the amount required and the resources available for implementing the Five-Year Plan. This assistance is in the form of a loan of Rs. 375 lakhs for the second half of 1953-54 and an offer of a loan of Rs. 700 lakhs for 1954-55. The gap has, by no means, been fully bridged, and it is essential therefore to raise additional revenues.

Work on the Krishna Regulator Road-cum-Bridge has commenced. Most of the medium and small irrigation schemes for the permanent improvement of areas liable to scarcity have been sanctioned, and provision in the budget for 1954-55 has also been made. The House will be glad to know that Progress of the schemes under various heads of development under the Plan has been generally satisfactory, and that the overall Progress works out to nearly 57 per cent of the original plan. Work in the twenty-two National Extension Service Blocks, which were inaugurated in April 1954, has made a good beginning, and I can testify from my personal observations during tours to the enthusiasm and earnestness of the people for work and effort in these areas. Several impediments in the way of the implementation of the schemes, which were almost inevitable in the earlier months, have been, or are being, tided over, and progress now shows signs of gaining momentum. I have every hope that by the end of the Plan period the achievements will be more or less according to the targets in the Plan.

The First Five-Year Plan period will end by 31st March 1956. In April 1954, the Planning Commission made certain suggestions regarding the formulation of schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan for the period 1956-61, and these are now under the active consideration of my Government. My Government have been endeavouring to see that the Second Five-Year Plan is formulated by the people themselves at the village and district
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level The Village Plan will be linked with the Taluk Plan, the Taluk Plan with the District Plan, and the District Plan with the State Plan which will form a part of, and be organically linked with, the All-India Plan. The district will be the pivot of the Second Five-Year Plan, but emphasis will be laid on the betterment of living conditions in villages. It is expected that the whole country would be covered by the National Extension Service Programmes by the end of the Second Five-Year period, it has been suggested, therefore, that even in the non-extension areas, planning should be on the same lines as in the extension areas.

The heads of departments concerned undertook a joint tour in the Community Project areas at the end of July 1954 to study the working of the two projects in this State. The position in regard to the execution of the programmes in the Projects was discussed at a conference held early in August 1954, and measures were devised to remove bottle-necks and to achieve the targets within the programme period. My Government have taken steps to implement those measures. In particular, we are fully seized of the importance of good, alert, efficient, progressive, and co-ordinated administration as a vital factor in sound and real development, and are therefore bestowing continuous attention on measures calculated to enhance promptness, efficiency and progressive spirit in all grades of the public services.

7. The per capita consumption of electricity in the Andhra State at present is only of the order of 5 units, and this is very low as compared with the corresponding figure of 15 units for the whole of India. Andhra is particularly backward with regard to rural electrification, as only 2 per cent of its 16,000 villages receive supply at present. In the First Five-Year Plan, a provision of about Rs. 1 crore per annum has been made for rural electrification. At that time of the inauguration of the State, a large number of schemes for extension of electricity supply, which had been sanctioned, were either pending execution, or partly executed and kept in abeyance owing to the then prevailing financial stringency. My Government soon realized the need for rapid development of electricity supply, particularly in rural areas. As a first step, they withdrew
the voluntary loan contribution scheme which in a way prevented the building up of load. They also sanctioned a large number of schemes which were deferred in the Composite State up till 1st October 1953 and also some new schemes. Sanctioned schemes costing about Rs 5 crores are ready for execution. The staff needed for the execution of the extension schemes has also been sanctioned. There are prospects of obtaining additional power from the Governments of Mysore and Madras for distribution in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor area respectively. On the completion of the extension schemes on hand and with the power development anticipated, the number of villages and towns served with electricity in this State will increase from 400 to 500. About 30,000 to 40,000 rural consumers are expected to be served among whom 5,000 to 6,000 will be those engaged in cottage industries.

Some more schemes costing about Rs. 2 crores, are under scrutiny by my Government. The main difficulty in the way of sanction and execution of the schemes is finance. My Government are exploring all possible avenues to secure the necessary funds including loan facilities from the Government of India.

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the per capita consumption in the State is expected to increase to about 10 units. The Second Five-Year Plan for Power Projects is being formulated with a view to increasing the per capita consumption to 20 units at the end of the Second Plan period.

During February 1954, the Supreme Court declared void the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949, under which some private and local authority electrical undertakings were acquired by the Government. The Andhra Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1954, passed during the Waltair session of this House, validates the action taken by the Government under 1949 Act and also gives power to Government to acquire any of the licensee undertakings still operating in this State. It is now proposed to undertake the nationalization of the remaining private electric supply undertakings.
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8 All road works in this State are generally carried out by the Highways Department, though the authorities who pay for the works are different, depending on the classification of the roads. The policy of my Government is that they should be directly responsible for all roads of State importance, that is, State Highways and major district roads including portions of State roads within municipal limits, and that only roads of local importance, i.e., other district roads and village roads, should be left with the local bodies. In pursuance of this policy, all State Highways and an appreciable mileage of major district roads have been taken over under the control of the Government. The remaining major district roads will be taken over from the local bodies as and when the State's finances permit.

9 The seasonal conditions were latterly tending to become unfavourable in certain tracts of Rayalaseema, but recent rains have happily minimized damage to standing crops. My Government are watching the situation carefully and I need hardly assure the House that we will take appropriate relief measures, if and when necessary.

10. My Government have appointed a Land Reforms Committee to examine the question of land reforms in the State and to make recommendation, having regard to the existing social conditions and needs. The Committee will, among other things, consider questions relating to farm tenancy, fixation of limits to the size of holding and improvement of agricultural prosperity.

The poverty of the majority of our ryot population is recognized by all. Measures to grant them relief have been under consideration of the various States for a long time. My Government examined the question of exempting uneconomic holdings from the payment of land revenue with a view to affording relief to the poorer classes of ryots. They have decided that as an act of social and economic justice all persons liable to pay to the Government in the aggregate Rs. 10 or less by way of land revenue, water-rate and cesses should be exempted from payment thereof. This is a step which I believe is without precedent in any other part of our country. The revenue that is thus foregone is between Rs. 130 and Rs. 150 lakhs, but what is lost to the Government is a gain to the poor ryots.
Having regard to the deficit in the current year's budget, which will necessarily increase as a result of the exemption of uneconomic holdings from payment of land revenue, to which I have just referred, my Government will shortly be coming before you for raising additional resources in the nature of increase in Sales Tax, change over from Sales Tax to purchase tax in respect of certain commodities and sales tax on mill cloth of specified counts, surcharge on land revenue and imposition of full assessment on certain classes of minor inams.

With a view to provide employment to agricultural and industrial labour in the State, my Government have undertaken the question of organizing different types of Co-operative societies for them and to extend to them the necessary financial and other assistance. Two new Co-operative Land Colonization Schemes have been recently sanctioned by my Government. The general principles underlying the revised land assignment policy of the Government are applicable to these schemes also.

11. The scheme for the relief of handloom weavers sanctioned through the agency of the Co-operative Societies in June 1952 was continued up to February 1954. A State Handloom Committee has now been constituted with Officials and non-officials representing various interests of the industry, to advise Government on matters relating to the development of the industry. A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Andhra Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society to enable it to purchase the stocks of handloom cloth accumulated with its primary societies and arrange for their sale. Andhra's share of the Handloom Cess Fund was tentatively fixed at Rs. 47.70 lakhs, and it was subsequently raised to Rs. 49.63 lakhs. During 1953-54, schemes costing about Rs. 38.95 lakhs were sanctioned, but much progress could not be made in their implementation, as the sanction of the Government of India was received late at the end of the financial year. During 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs under grants and Rs. 42.96 lakhs under loans have so far been sanctioned by the Government of India. The approved schemes mainly comprise grant of loans towards the working capital of societies and the share capital of the weavers admitted into the co-operative fold, expansion of the organization of internal
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marketing and propaganda for sale of handloom cloth, research and improvement in design and better technique, rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, loans to the Andhra Handloom Weavers’ Co-operative Society and the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Guntakal When the schemes are implemented in full, it is hoped that the condition of the weavers will appreciably improve.

12. It is the policy of my Government to encourage the Khadi Industry in the State. The Khadi scheme consists of two parts Intensive and Extensive. Under the Extensive part, all facilities are given to the residents of the selected areas in the matter of spinning and weaving of Khadi. In the Intensive Khadi Scheme areas, my Government also produced Khadi on Government account by purchasing the surplus yarn produced by the spinners and converting the same into cloth and dispose of it by sale to local residents, residents of other areas and to Government departments.

A State Khadi and Village Industries Board consisting of officials and non-officials has been constituted. It will advise on measures to be taken by the Government for the development of Khadi and other village industries.

13. A scheme for the Development of palm products in the State has been approved by my Government. It has the three-fold objective of providing employment for ex-tappers, making a nutritive food article available to the people under hygienic conditions, and ensuring economic exploitation of the natural wealth of lakhs of palm trees in the State. It has been decided to run experimental centres in the nature of production-cum-demonstration, one for each district, in addition to the starting of two Neera Bhavans in two urban centres, one at Kurnool another at Roddam. Neera required for these centres and Bhavans will be purchased from licensed tappers who will be paid Re. 0-3-6 per gallon. Two pilot units on factory basis of one ton capacity each for production of sugar from Neera will also be started. A Committee styled ‘The Palm Products Development Committee’, consisting of both officials and non-officials, has been constituted at the State level to assist in the formulation of policy, supervise the actual working and review the progress of the scheme from time
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to time. The aim is ultimately to cover all districts and bring all juice-yielding palms under the scheme, providing employment to every tapper and at the same time utilizing to the full the economic value of the palm trees.

14. The Kuppuswami Committee has submitted its report on Elementary Education, and the financial and other implications arising out of the recommendations of the Committee are under examination. Copies of the report are already in the hands of the Honourable Members of the House. It is estimated that if all the recommendations are to be implemented, the ultimate recurring cost to Government would be of the order of Rs 3 crores and the non-recurring cost about 4 crores on the basis of existing numbers.

The whole subject of reform of Secondary Education in the light of the report of the Secondary Education Commission is being closely examined by experts. The Central Government has put forward a scheme of assistance to the State Governments for diversification of courses in Secondary Education. The scheme is under the consideration of my Government.

In the field of University Education, the most outstanding achievement has been the inauguration of the Sri Venkateswara University on 2nd September 1954 at Tirupati, which should help to bring higher education closer within the reach of the backward districts of Rayalaseema.

We are embarking on an expansion of the National Cadet Corps in our colleges and schools, thanks to the increased financial assistance from the Government of India. Our expanded scheme provides for a net increase of 33 officers and 1,331 cadets. The significant feature of the expansion scheme is the raising of Senior and Junior Division Girls’ Units. Provision has also been made for the raising of Engineering, Medical and Air-Wing Units.

15. In the field of Public Health and Medicine, the Lakshmipathi Committee’s report on the indigenous systems of medicine is under examination.
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The B.C.G Mass Vaccination Scheme, for which we have received very generous assistance from the UNICEF by way of equipment, transport, etc., was inaugurated by me at Visakhapatnam on the 15th October.

A scheme for the control of Yaws among the hill tribes has also been started.

Our State was allotted two out of the four National Malaria Control Plan Units which fell to the share of the Composite State Government. The plans of operations under the National Malaria Control programme has been sanctioned, and we have now taken up 15 more expanded schemes, in addition to the schemes which were in existence in previous years in 29 panchayats and 8 municipalities.

Certain Public Health Development schemes under the First Five-Year Plan, which for one reason or another were not implemented till now, have been sanctioned for implementation. These relate to training of Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, expansion of the Malaria Bureau, putting up of Rural Sanitation Units, Nutrition Research, and measures for the prevention and control of epidemic diseases.

16. My Government, after careful consideration of the present condition of district boards in the State, came to the conclusion that they should be replaced by some other suitable agency. Having regard to the directive principle of State policy that steps should be taken to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government, my Government have decided.

(1) to take steps to constitute panchayats immediately in as many villages as possible; and

(2) to replace District Boards by District Panchayat Councils.

There will be an Executive Officer of appropriate status for the District Council. He will be responsible to the District Council and be in general charge of office administration and implementation of the decisions of the Council.
My Government believe that District Councils consisting of elected representatives of the panchayats in the district are better suited to co-ordinate the work of Panchayats, give them the necessary fillip and make them effective village republics and accordingly propose to introduce legislation during this session.

17. My Government are taking keen interest in the field of Social Welfare, and have constituted a State Social Welfare Board which serves as a connecting link between the voluntary organizations in the State and the Central Social Welfare Board. One of the major functions of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board is to supervise the seventeen Welfare Extension Centres allotted to this State as a part of the General All-India Scheme. My Government are well aware of the valuable contribution that voluntary social organizations can make in achieving progress and development, and will do all that is possible to encourage them.

18. The amelioration work relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the State, is going on apace. A new post of Director of Tribal Welfare has been sanctioned recently to enable greater attention to be bestowed on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Agency areas.

The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for schemes for the amelioration of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes for 1954-55. It is proposed to utilize a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs out of this grant for the initial share capital of the Scheduled Tribes Finance and Marketing Corporation Limited, which will shortly be started in the Agency area. The aim of the Corporation is to protect the tribesmen from exploitation, provide credit facilities, supply their day-to-day needs, besides seeds and agricultural implements, and also undertake the marketing of their produce.

My Government have decided to utilize the whole of the special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the provision of more house-sites to Harijans, and it is proposed to devote this amount equitably among all the districts in the State and to spend it during the year 1954-55. This special fund
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is in addition to the amount of Rs. 3 6 lakhs provided separately in the budget for the provision of house-sites to Harijans. According to the revised policy of my Government, house-sites to Harijans including Harijan converts, will be granted free of cost in all cases, and each family will be provided with a site of 5 cents whether the land is wet or dry.

19. On account of the acute shortage of housing accommodation in several of the urban areas in the State, my Government had occasion recently to review the existing limits for loans to Housing Societies which are found to be too restrictive for the present purposes.

According to the loan limits which have been recently liberalized by my Government, loans can be given up to Rs. 15,000 per individual in Guntur town and up to Rs. 10,000 in other urban areas. In accordance with the same policy, the loan limits applicable to Rural Housing Societies have been increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 in each case.

20. At the instance of my Government, the Government of India have agreed to intensify field surveys during the current year by the Geological Survey of India in certain specified areas in the districts of Krishna, Kurnool, Guntur, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam, particularly in respect of important minerals like bauxite, iron ore, coal, manganese, copper, beryl and monazite.

21. There is a feeling that a good deal of public trust property is being enjoyed as private property or misused by persons who or whose ancestors at one time might have been trustees. A Special Officer has, therefore, been appointed to inquire into the alleged widespread mismanagement of the properties belonging to Hindu Religious and Charitable trusts created for public purposes, and in particular whether there has been wrongful enjoyment of such properties (including cases of breaches of trust, express or constructive) and to suggest methods by which the said properties can be recovered and properly administered. It is hoped that this will go at least some way to improve matters relating to public trusts.
22 Even in the Composite State certain areas in Andhra needed constant vigilance for the effective maintenance of law and order because certain anti-social elements were engaged in subversive activities. It is gratifying, however, that law and order have been maintained without any noticeable lapses from the high standards prescribed for the police force, and on the whole the relations between the police and the public continue to be friendly and cordial.

23. Seven Ordinances have been promulgated after the last Session was prorogued—

(i) The Indian Bar Councils (Andhra Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance I of 1954), to provide for the constitution of an *ad hoc* Bar Council for the Andhra High Court for a period of six months pending the settlement of certain preliminaries necessary before a regular elected Bar Council is constituted under the Bar Councils Act.

(ii) Sri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance II of 1954), to make it clear that the Chief Justice referred to in section 10 of the Act is the Chief Justice of the Andhra High Court.

(iii) The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Andhra Amendment Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance III of 1954), to omit a provision in the principal Act which was held to be unconstitutional and invalid by the High Court of Madras.

(iv) The Andhra Tenants Protection Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance IV of 1954), providing for temporary protection against eviction of tenants in certain inam lands by staying suits and other proceedings relating to such eviction, and also providing for the restoration of such tenants evicted on or after the 1st October 1953.

(v) The Societies Registration (Andhra Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance V of 1954), substituting references to the "Inspector-General of Registration", for references to the "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" as it has become necessary to appoint an Officer of the State Government to exercise the powers under the Societies Registration Act, consequent on the taking over of the administration of the Companies Act by the Government of India from the 1st October 1954.
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(iv) The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Andhra Second Amendment Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance VI of 1954), seeking to amend the Madras District Boards Amendment Act, 1953, so as to provide for the extension of the term of Special Officer of District Boards for a further period of six months from the 1st October 1954.

(vi) An Ordinance extending the life of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 (Andhra Ordinance VII of 1954), which expired on 7th October 1954.

It is proposed to replace these Ordinances by Acts of the Legislature. Bills for this purpose will be introduced in the present session.

24. My Government propose to introduce certain important Bills during the current session of the Assembly apart from measures for raising additional financial resources. I mention some of them below:

(i) The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947, as it now stands, prohibits dancing by a woman only in the precincts of any temple or other religious institution or in any procession of a Hindu deity, idol or object of worship installed in any such temple or institution or at any festival or ceremony held in respect of such a deity, idol, or object of worship. A Bill to amend the Act so as to prohibit dancing by women in any marriage or other procession taken out in public streets will be brought before the House.

(ii) A Committee was constituted by my Government to enquire into the working of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, and to suggest suitable amendments. Necessary amending legislation to implement the suggestions of the Committee will be brought before the House.

(iii) The Government of India, while enacting the Cinematograph Act, 1952, with reference to entry 60 of the Union List, namely, “Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition” have advised the State Governments to enact separate legislation on the subject of “Cinemas” included in Entry 33 of the State List, repealing the existing Cinematograph Act of 1918. A Bill for this purpose will be introduced in this Session.
(iv) As certain defects were noticed in the working of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, the Government of the Composite State of Madras appointed a Committee consisting of certain officials and non-officials to examine the provisions of the Act and to suggest suitable amendments. The Committee's recommendations were examined and the Government have decided to introduce in this session a Bill for amending the Act in certain respects.

(v) A Bill to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, with a view to provide rights of appeal to Government against the decisions of the settlement officers under the Act.

(vi) A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, so as to empower Government to cancel, revise or modify notifications issued under section 3 (2) of the Act.

(vii) A Bill to extend the life of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, for a further period of two years from 3rd December 1954.

(viii) A Bill to provide for the constitution of District Panchayat Councils in the place of District Boards.

25. These and other matters will engage your attention during this session which will be a strenuous one, and I have no doubt that your debates and deliberations in this and future sittings will be conducted with the same high sense of public duty and responsibility as in the past. The supreme task before us all is the rapid advancement of our country with the main objective of improving standards of living. All of us have to dedicate ourselves to this task with zeal, energy, and steadfastness, and have to be saturated with a spirit of sacrifice and selfless service. I hope and pray that none of us will be found wanting. Having adopted the democratic way of achieving progress, let us all remember that "democracy is the hardest of all systems of Government, but that it is the only system worthy of free men and women."

Jai Hind.