Mr. Speaker:—The first item in the agenda is the question hour. As the seating arrangement is not ready, I feel there will be difficulty in hons. Members putting supplementary questions. So in consultation with the Leaders of parties, I am putting off the question hour to tomorrow.

I. DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu:—tensor, k9pmon 85382 79 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H 85 6385 85 8H
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu) [26th April, 1953]

The Governor's address was discussed. It was noted that the address was delivered in the presence of the dignitaries. The Governor mentioned the National Extension Schemes and the importance of electricity. The discussion was held in the presence of the dignitaries. The Governor's address was considered significant for the development of the country.

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu)

Electricity rates as a matter, need to be increased. Free education to be extended to Secondary education. The Estate Land Act was enacted in the Supreme Court and in the High Court. *Sri M. Nagi Reddi*:—A matter, a matter, the Estate Land Act (1950) and the Supreme Court and the High Court. It was enacted in the Supreme Court and in the High Court. *Sri M. Nagi Reddi*:—A matter, a matter, the Estate Land Act (1950) and the Supreme Court and the High Court. It was enacted in the Supreme Court and in the High Court.
MR. SPEAKER:—Order. order, the election propaganda is not quite relevant to the discussion before the House.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi:—Order. order, the discussion is about the Governor's address not about the election propaganda.

MR. SPEAKER:—Let there be no personal aspersions.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi:—Order. order, the discussion is about the Governor's address not about the election propaganda.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao:—Point of order, Sir. He is raising a point of personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER:—There is not much particular point in it. Personal aspersions will have be avoided.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao:—On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER:—He is raising a point of order.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—He is raising a point of personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER:—Order, order, the hon. Member should avoid personal aspersions.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—I would like you to clarify the position, Sir.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju:—May I submit, Sir, if any particular member wants to raise a point of order, he should do so only if he gets the permission of the Chair; then the other member must necessarily sit down. I suppose it is your ruling.
Mr Speaker.—Yes.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju:—If that is your ruling, Sir, I would request you to strictly enforce it. I don’t like three or four members standing simultaneously and speaking and shouting. I am sorry I have to say ‘shouting’. And also when the Speaker is on his legs no member should be standing. I would be sorry to see if the prestige and dignity of the House is lowered by this kind of procedure.

Mr. Speaker:—I expect Hon. Members to follow the etiquette of the House.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi:—betterment tax...
Sri L. Lakshmana Das: —அல்போம், ஈர்ப்புக்கு உதவியுள்ள காரணங்களுள் ஒன்று இந்தியாவின் விளக்கத்தைக் குறித்து குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். மன்னர்களின் அன்பையும் ஆர்வத்தையும் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். நான் என்னை ஒன்றிடையே சொல்லி விளக்கத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.
26th April, 1933] (Sri L. Lakshmana Das)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Governor's address I find no particulars of the date by which Government wish to set up District Boards or their alternatives nor do we find in the address any indication of the nature of the substituted agency that is under contemplation of the Government. Sir, in almost all the District Boards, Special Officers were appointed with the exception of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam two years ago. In the case of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam, Special Officers were appointed, one and half years ago. Now we find from the address that under a Presidential enactment, the term of the Special Officers was extended upto 10th September and I may also state that it is very likely that that term will not be sufficient for the reconstitution of the District Boards or their substituted agencies. Today we find at the end of the two years that the Government are still contemplating the alternative proposals. So far, Government have not taken any decision. So, first they have to take a decision, then it has to go...
to the drafting department, and then as it is an important bill, it has to be circulated for public opinion. After that it has to come before the Assembly. It has then to be referred to the Select Committee, then passed and then enforced. So further extension of the term of Special Officers is of an absolute necessity. Sir, for a period of thirty years the District Boards were functioning under the management of non-officials. Then, suddenly they were transferred summarily into the hands of officials two years ago and they are now carrying on with their administration for years. This, Sir, it is a very retrograde step in a democratic country like ours. How long should this be continued? It is time Government should reconstitute the District Boards forthwith. The present Ministry has a life of five years. During that period they can leisurely decide the question of alternative agency.

In this connection I wish to say something regarding alternative agencies. In the agency contemplated at present the members will be elected indirectly from the Panchayats. This has two disadvantages. One is that major Panchayats now are governed by Executive Officers and the minor Panchayats are practically governed by the Panchayat and Assistant Panchayat Officers and they all have got full control over the members of the Panchayat Boards and they are the Government servants under Local Administration Department. The election will not be free. Another disadvantage is that in some districts like Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam there are no Panchayats in vast areas and the result will be that in the new District Boards there will be no representation for non-Panchayat areas.

One more item I have to say. In the National Extension Service Blocks Public Health, Communication, Medicine and Education have all been controlled by a separate agency. The expenditure on communications, education (primary and secondary) Public Health including sanitation and medicine has all been a legitimate charge on District Board funds. The District Boards have been financing these items and so these in the National Extension Service Blocks also may be placed under the charge of District Boards and provide them with necessary funds.

Another important subject I wish to mention here is about the Bimlipatam town. It is a town situated on the slope of a hill in between the hill and the sea. It is considered to be a sanatorium
I believe several officers go there for a short stay to recoup health in summer. I am told that a tuberculosis sanatorium is to be located near about that town. In this town, a Harijan Colony and huts of fishermen are located thirty yards from the sea. In between the sea and the Harijan Colony and the huts of fishermen there is some sandy portion. It was all covered by prickly pear some years back, say 15 or 16 years ago. That prevented the sand from drifting into the interior. But the Municipality used cochinnial to destroy prickly pear with the result that today all that prickly pear has completely disappeared, and the sand drifts into the huts of the fishermen and the Harijan colony. The Municipal Chairman Sri Suryanarayana Naidu brought this to the notice of the District Collector, who after inspection asked the P. W. D. at Parvatipur to take preventive measures. An estimate for Rs. 5200 was prepared and it was proposed to put up a protective ring of casuarina plantation to prevent the future inundation of sand and to remove the existing sand with bull-dozers and tractors. He wrote two letters, one to the Deputy Chief Minister and the other to Sri Thimma Reddi who was then in charge of Local Administration. The net result is that Government have issued a memorandum in 1934 saying that the whole matter is under contemplation and the question of the bull-dozers and tractors is under correspondence with engineers. The matter stands there still.

Meanwhile the sand hill rapidly inundated the Harijan colony and the huts of the fishermen and other buildings and in one or two places even traffic is being prevented. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

*Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi: remarks over may go for betterment tax if condition, betterment tax 1777, Act 1777. What Act 1777 is. Act 1777.
IgO DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri K Brahmananda Reddi) 26th April, 1955

The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—Auction विक्रय स्थानान्तरण

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:—येबुद्धीय यम्भार. अद्वैत अनभव, 

Socialistic Pattern of Society जागरुक करुन कृपया.

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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi:—येबुद्धीय यम्भार. अद्वैत अनभव,
discussion on the governor's address

(sri k. brahmananda reddy) [26th april, 1955

srimathi c. ammanna raja:—i will have to reduce the time to 8 minutes for each speaker.

mr. speaker:—i think i will have to reduce the time to 8 minutes for each speaker.

srimathi c. ammanna raja:—no, sir. that will come only after me. we are only three in this house out of 196 members, and we represent 51 per cent of the population. i suppose you will give me fifteen minutes if i happen to need it.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Srimathi C. Ammanna Raja) [26th April, 1955]

In this address, the Governor mentioned the need for various medical institutions in the state. He highlighted the absence of counter parts medical institutes in the state. He visualized the counter parts of King Institute in the state. He said, "a Institute's research, work etc., and its counterpart." He mentioned the need for medical institutions and the counter parts of King Institute. He referred to the "Hospital in the state." He added, "The state's King Institute will be useful in the state. We will try to develop our medical institutes."
26th April, 1955] (Srimathi C. Ammannna Raja)

"I'm discussing on the Governor's Address 133

On 26th April, 1955, Srimathi C. Ammannna Raja talks about the Textile Institute and its role in weaving and spinning. She mentions the Textile Institute's weaving and spinning section under the guidance of Mr. S. R. S. R. The institute has taken significant steps towards national development. The Textile Institute's contributions in this regard are noteworthy. The institute has helped in the establishment of national extension schemes and social welfare schemes. The institute has also played a crucial role in the establishment of single teacher schools and has contributed to the education sector. The institute has also taken initiatives to provide self-sufficient facilities for students. The Five Year Plan has also paved the way for social welfare schemes.
Discussion on the Governor's Address

(Srimathi C. Ammanna Raja) [26th April, 1955]

Mosquitoes and steps towards mosquito control. Government's Address.

Mosquitoes are carriers of disease (e.g. malaria). Therefore, steps should be taken to control them.

V. Kurmayya:—Malaria, filariasis, and other diseases are caused by mosquito bites. Government's Address.

Cement concrete 42 and paper schemes are necessary for the construction of a canal.
26th April, 1955] (Sri V. Kurmayya)

Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the observation of the Governor in his address that the conduct of elections was smooth, I agree with Mr. Ramakrishna Raju. So far as elections in Chittoor District are concerned, they were as smooth as they could be. This will be testified to by the Communist candidates themselves who contested in 3 or 4 places in my district. The election was smooth and except for one or two incidents that took place in my own constituency, nothing extraordinary happened. But, one amusing kind of canvassing resorted to by my Congress opponent was to take the police van whenever he went to canvass for votes. For the first time, the Congress candidate demanded votes at the point of the bayonet. It is a very amusing thing and I hope it will not happen on any occasion in future.

Sri P. Venkatasubbaya:—According to the Government Order, national extension schemes have been introduced. But they have not been carried out. Sanitation improvements should be made to get rid of this menace. (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker:—It is quite true, of course, that sanitation schemes have been introduced, but have not been properly carried out. I am told that the Congress candidate demanded votes at the point of the bayonet. (Laughter).

Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar:—As regards the amendment moved by Sri Ramakrishna Raju about the need for exempting the permanently who pay Rs. 10/- and less, I may tell you, Sir,
that it is not only just, but it is very necessary also in the interests of the Congress party itself. Exemption has been provided for under several fiscal legislations; there are merchants who have been granted exemption under Sales Tax Act; there are assesses under the Income-Tax Act who are given exemption and similar exemptions are given to persons concerned in several such measures. I do not see any reason why the poor ryot paying Rs. 10/- and less should not be entitled to a permanent exemption which is very just. Also, it is very necessary in the interests of the Congress party itself. I know that most of my Congress friends who contested in the elections promised their constituents that they would go and make the Government implement this order on a permanent basis. I do not know what my friends are going to say when they are confronted with the electorate after leaving this Assembly. Their plight will be anything but pleasant. Therefore I submit that in the interests of my Congress friends themselves, it is very necessary that the exemption should remain. Otherwise it would give ample scope for the Communist party to exploit the situation and in the course of the next election campaign they would go to the poor ryots and tell them, “Look at your friends who promised so much but did nothing in regard to this simple matter.” Then, my Congress friends must thank themselves for such a situation. Therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that this exemption must be given to the poor ryots once and for all.

Then Mr. Ramakrishna Raju has proposed another amendment. Because it was a novel suggestion, I felt it did not strike the hon. Members of this Assembly as anything worth considering. I refer to the phrase ‘my Government’ in the Governor’s Address. My submission is that it is a vestige of autocracy born of our association with British Raj. There is absolutely no reason to continue that phraseology any longer when ours is a pucca democratic Government. It may be that in other Assemblies in other States, the same expression is adopted; it may be that the President of the Indian Republic uses the same expression. But that does not give any consecration to that expression. It is absolutely necessary that this phraseology should be replaced in conformity with our democratic principles.

The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—How can we change?

Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar:—So far as I know, and I am open to correction, the President of the United States of America
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

26th April, 1935] (Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar)

does not say 'my Government.' He simply says 'this administration.' Therefore, the Governor can say 'this State' or 'our Government. .........'.

The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—Constitution does not allow it.

Sri S. Ranganatha Mudaliar:—If that is so, let there be no personal element, singular or plural. Let it be, 'this administration' or 'this State.' Anyhow, Sir, I submit that Mr. Ramakrishna Raju's suggestion is worth consideration by this House.

Then, Sir, I am coming to the main amendment. It is very unfortunate that no mention is made in the Governor's Address about the powerful Tamil minority community that live in this State. That is probably due to the reason that the Governor or the topmen in the administration are not put in possession of real facts. Evidently they do not know that about 3 lakhs of Tamils are subjects of this Andhra State. I know, when some hon. Members who form the Cabinet visited some of our Tamil areas in Chittoor District, they were not given proper information. In one case, on one occasion, one gentleman was informed that so far as Tiruttani was concerned—Tiruttani is one place where 99% are Tamils—99% were Telugus and only 1% Tamils, and that 1% consisted of saloon-keepers and plate (—) cleaners. It is only such information that made the members of the administration ignore the Tamils. They do not know that about 3 lakhs of Tamils are subjects of this State. In Tiruttani taluk, according to the census of 1931, Tamils were 51%. Now it has increased to 63%. In Chittoor town, the percentage of Tamils is 67% and in Chittoor taluk it is about 50% and more. In Tiruttani, in Puttur, Kariyamagur and Narayana Varam Sirkus, the Tamil population is between 50 and 58%. On the whole, there are 3 lakhs of Tamils in this State. Unfortunately these Tamils occupy the position analogous to that of the Andhra in Orissa, and Bellary. The Tamils have absolutely no facilities for studying Tamil. There is no provision in the Municipal Schools for Tamil from the infant standard to the Matriculation Class. There is one Municipal High School for Girls, one Middle School and a number of elementary schools, and yet no provision has been made for the admission of Tamil children in those schools. In most of the District Board schools also, no
provision has been made for the education of the Tamil children in their own mother tongue. In the High Schools at Chittoor and at Tiruttani, only one section is provided and it is niggardly. There are enough students to accommodate two sections and I do not know why the Government should be so negligent in regard to the admission of Tamil children in these High Schools. There are 270 single-teacher schools in my area and not one school has provision for admission of Tamil children. When we go to the authorities concerned, they say there is absolutely no provision for Tamil schools being opened. When we want Tamil teachers they say there are no trained teachers available. Therefore, when we think of starting private schools, we do not get recognition since, it is stated that after the formation of the Andhra State, there is no need for Tamil Training Schools. Then what about Tamil children? The authorities say, "either have Telugu section or have no training". There is a Government Training School at Chittoor, but no provision is made there for the admission of Tamil pupil teachers. Every year we have to carry on agitation from February to August and then only we are able to get one section in the Training School at Chittoor. But there is no provision so far for the admission of Secondary Grade pupil teachers in the Government Training School. Either there should be a Tamil Training School or permanent provision has to be made in the Government Training School for admission of Tamil pupil teachers both in the Secondary grade section and in Elementary grade section.

Sir, the position of the Tamils is very pathetic. They are getting only step-motherly treatment from the District Authorities. They don't see eye to eye with our needs. Hon'ble members can visualize and appreciate the feelings of their Andhra brethren in O'issa and Bellary. Why don't you extend the same sympathetic consideration to the problem of the Tamils in your Chittoor District? If you want them, you must give them equal rights and equal opportunities along with your Telugu subjects. Then again, qualified Tamil youths have absolutely no chance for service in this State. That is also a point for the Government to consider. We are like the old Anglo-Indian community which India did not want and which England did not own. In the Andhra State, we are not wanted and the Madras State does not own us. If we are sent away, we will welcome it. But so long as we are in your State, we are entitled to every right under the beneficial regime of this State. I have done, Mr. Speaker.
26th April, 1955]

*Sri Chinnama Reddi:* --

"Sri Chin'nama Reddi:--

(1935) [26th April, 1955]

*Sri Chin'nama Reddi:* --

(1935) [26th April, 1955]

*Sri Chin'nama Reddi:* --

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(1935) [26th April, 1955]

*Sri Chin'nama Reddi:* --

(1935) [26th April, 1955]
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sai Chinnama Reddi) [26th April, 1955]

The Governor, co-operative basis is the basis of a factory in the cooperative field, and the recommendation of the Cooperative Department is that sugar factories have been set up in the villages and the idea of electricity has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory in the cooperative field and the recommendation of the Cooperative Department have been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently.

Electricity rates for factories are being discussed. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently. The idea of a sugar factory has been discussed recently.

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri P Bapayya)

irrigation projects are as follows: There were irrigation projects in the state at the time.

Some irrigation projects were under construction. The government had plans to complete these projects soon.

The government was also planning to construct new irrigation projects. These projects would benefit a large number of farmers.

The government was also planning to construct new irrigation projects. These projects would benefit a large number of farmers.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri P. Bapayya) [26th April, 1955]

Sri D. V. Subba Rao—Undoubtedly, it is mandatory that the Governor's
speech should be a comprehensive exposition of the policies and
measures under contemplation for the Cotswold's progress. The
Governor must project a vision of future development, a vision
that would inspire the people to work towards a better future.

The Governor must also highlight the challenges that the
country faces, and how these challenges can be overcome.

The Governor's speech should be a call to action, a
message that would motivate the people to contribute to the
nation's progress.

Sri D. V. Subba Rao
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri D. V. Subba Rao)

Eviction suits were one of the major issues that were discussed. The Governor's address highlighted the need for stricter enforcement of eviction laws to protect the rights of tenants. It was emphasized that eviction proceedings should be handled with care and fairness to ensure that the interests of both landlord and tenant are protected.

The Governor also mentioned the importance of landlords' associations in providing a platform for dialogue and resolving disputes. It was suggested that these associations could play a significant role in mediating disputes and ensuring fair practices in the rental market.

Furthermore, the address touched upon the need for improved housing conditions and the role of local authorities in ensuring the provision of adequate housing for all. The Governor called for a more proactive approach in addressing housing needs and urged local authorities to take necessary steps to improve the living conditions of the community.

In conclusion, the Governor's address became a platform for discussing important issues relating to tenancy, eviction, and housing. The focus was on promoting fair practices and ensuring the rights of both landlords and tenants were upheld.

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Note: The text is a transcription of the discussion on the Governor's address without any interpretation or analysis added.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri D. V. Subba Rao) [26th April, 1953]

144

విషయం? మేలు కాకుండా, నిదర్శించండి? స్వాభావికంగా మనం అయితే నిత్యం నిర్ణయం అవసరం అవలంబించండి ప్రత్యేక పథం సమాధానం అవసరం ప్రతి ప్రతి విషయంలో తెలుసు! 

సమావేశం ఆం రామాయణంలో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆహారం ఇంధనం అవసరం ఆహారం అవసరం. (డీ విమానం ముద్రించండి నేసి మేరకు అందులో ప్రతిష్టాణం ఏ రెండు ప్రాంతాలు. అందు సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. మేర సమయంలో మేరకు, రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. మరు రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. (ప్రత్యేకంగా అవి) ఆహారం రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాలు సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. 

35 అనే నందు మేరకు మరియు మరియున్నత ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. మరు రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. మరు రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. 

రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. రెండు ప్రాంతాల సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. 

ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉత్తరంగం ప్రతి సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. కానీ దూరంలో ప్రతి సమావేశం ప్రాంతాలు అవసరం. ఉదాహరణన పగ్గ ప్రదేశం contribute పండితం. అనే పండితం మద్యం ప్రదేశం. ఉదాహరణ పగ్గ ప్రదేశం व土地 acquisition పండితం పండితం.
26th April, 1955] (Sri D. V. Subba Rao)

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—அதுடன், உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகள் தொடர்கொண்டு நடைபெற்றுள்ளன. இது தொடர்ந்து வெளிப்பட்டுள்ள உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இது உலக நிறுவனங்களின் கீழ் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இது உலக நிறுவனங்களின் கீழ் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும்.

நாம் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளைத் தயாரிக்கும் போது, குடியரசு சட்டம் உயர்ந்து வருகிறது. இது உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளின் கீழ் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இது உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளின் கீழ் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும்.

Electricity மூலம் போட்டிகள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. இது உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளின் கீழ் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இது உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளின் கீழ் உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும்.

Prohibition படி, மனித நோய்களை விளக்குவதில் முன்னேறுவது உயர்ந்து வருகிறது. மாலிகர் தொடர்ந்து உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும். இது உலக நிறுவன போட்டிகளில் ஒன்றாகும்.
Sri K.V.S. Padmanabha Raju:—Sir or Madam, I think that the most fundamental policy would be to adopt early. I think the fundamental policy and even the Socialist policy should be adopted as early as possible. Sri K.V.S. Padmanabha Raju:—Sir, I think that the most fundamental policy and even the Socialist policy should be adopted as early as possible. The Hon. Sdr K. Chandramouli:—Sir, I think the most fundamental policy and even the Socialist policy should be adopted as early as possible.
26th April, 1955] (Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju)

Socialist pattern of society should include the development of backward areas and regions which are lagging behind. The resolution passed by the Assembly should be given effect to. The areas covered by the resolution should have a socialist pattern of development. Sri N. Sambhu Reddi:— The resolution should be given effect to. The areas covered by the resolution should have a socialist pattern of development. The backward areas should be given special attention. The resolution should be given effect to. The areas covered by the resolution should have a socialist pattern of development. The backward areas should be given special attention. The resolution should be given effect to. The areas covered by the resolution should have a socialist pattern of development. The backward areas should be given special attention. The resolution should be given effect to. The areas covered by the resolution should have a socialist pattern of development.
148  

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri N. Sambhu Reddi)  [26th April, 1955]

* Sri B. Rama Reddi:—

...
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955
(Sri B. Rama Reddi)

...
Discussion on the Governor’s Address

(Sri B. Rama Reddi) [26th April, 1955]

private wells and the contribution of 4.7% return are important. The government

Mr. Speaker:—The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH—3 p.m.

Mr. Speaker:—The House will now resume discussion on the Governor’s address.
26th April, 1955

Sri M. Rangayya:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution of Mr. Rajeswara Rao, thanking His Excellency the Governor for his address. I beg to be excused for this occasion if I speak in English. I have chosen to speak in English, not that I cannot speak in Telugu, but that I feel on this occasion I can give expression to my thoughts better in English than in Telugu. So my friends will pardon me for this time, and from next time I shall try to speak in Telugu.

We are all deeply grateful to His Excellency the Governor for the keen personal interest he has taken in the Nandikonda project. He has got it included in the First Five Year Plan and he has made a good beginning, in that the road is being formed from Macherla to the damsite. For this, we, Andhras, are all deeply grateful to him. In the address there are several things. But I wish here to speak only on two things.

Our friends on the other side feel that the recent elections have not been fair and peaceful. It is natural that they should feel so, because they expected that the results would be otherwise, and when they were sorely disappointed, they say that the elections were not fair and peaceful. Throughout Andhra everyone feels that the elections were not only fair but peaceful also. But in Nuzvid and Divi constituencies there was a lot of violence. For that, we on this side are the least responsible. It is those who were disappointed that were responsible for that violence.

Next, some friends feel that the Address is not quite satisfactory in that the socialistic pattern of society has not been envisaged. It is true there is no reference to it. But I am not disappointed about it. I am rather a patient man. So I ask my friends not to be impatient. The Congress Organisation and the Congress leaders are determined to have a socialistic pattern of society in our land. We as Congressmen are determined to have it. Here I would remind my friends to remember one thing. Rome was not built in a day. And so if socialistic pattern of society is not immediately possible, the foundations for it were laid long long ago by some of our revered leaders, as in the abolition of zamindaris, in the abolition of inams and in their projected land reforms. These are strong foundations for the future socialistic pattern of society. I ask my friends on the
other side to remember how many years Russia took to build up their socialistic pattern of society. Not merely that; what is good for Russia may not be good for India. In Russia they have attained it through violence. But we in India are going to attain it in a non-violent way, on Gandhian lines. So I ask my friends on the other side to be patient. They need not frequently taunt us by saying that there is nothing socialistic in the coming reforms. With these words, I again thank his Excellency the Governor for the kind address he has given.

*Sri D. Kondayya Chowdari:—*

*DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS*

(Sri M. Rangayya) [26th April, 1955]
26th April, 1953] (Sri D. Kondayya Chowdari)

చరిత్ర, ప్రభావకర్త కేసికేరి ఈ హెచి త్రణలు పనుల అందంలో చేసేది కొనసాగించాడు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ఈ ప్రాంగణానికి మరియు ప్రాంతానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటంలో ఉంది, కానీ అంతకు న్యూస్ విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది.

ప్రాంతానికి అందంలో ఉండి ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. తరువాత ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. తరువాత ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. తరువాత ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. తరువాత ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది.

అంతేకాదంతో, మరుగా ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. మరుగా ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. మరుగా ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. మరుగా ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది.

ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది. ప్రాంగణానికి విస్తరించడానికి అంశుపాటం ఉంది.
I$4 DISCUSSION ON THB GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri Mahammad Tahsil) [26th April, 1955]

The Hon. Sri L. B. Gopala Reddi:—

Sri Mahammad Tahsil:—
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955]

Sri C. Subbarayudu:— Although I am not a member of your House, I feel that the recommendations of the Governor in his address should not be neglected. I would like to support (1) the proposal to allocate more funds for engineering works, (2) the proposal to increase the number of engineers, and (3) the proposal to improve the standards of education. These proposals are essential for the development of our country. If these proposals are not implemented, it will be a great loss to our country.

The Governor has pointed out that the training of engineers should be improved. He has also mentioned that the number of engineers should be increased. These proposals are very necessary for the development of our country. If these proposals are not implemented, it will be a great loss to our country.

Sri D. Gopala Rao:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendments moved by Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju (and—
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri S. D. Gopal Rao) [26th April, 1955]

I propose to speak in particular about amendments 21 and 22. But before doing so, at the outset I would request the Members of this House to forgive me in suggesting that we should now forget all the results about the elections and take them in a sportive way. It is only then that we may be able to work as a team and do something good to our constituencies. If we have the rancour and seek to criticise one party or the other, I am afraid there would not be any time to work in unison for the common welfare of the people.

Then, Sir, I wish to say about the Eleru project. I learn investigations have been going on, and I would request that these investigations should be expedited and something practical done for the upland taluks, whose irrigation scheme is very erratic, in the sense that in some villages twenty to thirty rupees have been spent to irrigate one acre of land, and the hardship of the ryots may well be imagined. The Eleru river is a very erratic one, for however much one may improve it, it gets silted up, and for the clearance of the silt a ryot has got to spend a large sum of money. I am not exaggerating when I say that a ryot spends Rs. 30 to irrigate one acre of land.

In some villages in Rajamundry taluk and Peddapuram taluk there is no drinking water supply, and due to the lack thereof this cattle and men are suffering much. I request the Hon. Minister for Planning to include as many villages as possible in the National Extension Scheme and thus solve this drinking water supply.

Sri D. Ramabrahmam:—As the textile, sugar and cement mills by the Central Government and small scale industries by the Andhra Chamber of Commerce are delegating technicians to the small scale industries to set up factories in the local development areas, local industries are not being established in the local development regions. Some local development schemes are not being established in the local development areas.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1933] (Sri D. Ramabrahmam)

(பதிப்பு புதுச்சூரியம் நூறு வருடான் முதல் மூன்று வருடான் முதல் தலை நெய். அடுத்து ஸ்ரீதாஸ்தாலம் மறுமழை தலை நெய். நேர்வழி பதிக்க சுற்று குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி மற்றும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி. மேலும் அத் தொடர்ச்சியின் படி வரும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி. என்று ஸ்ரீதாஸ்தாலம் சுனா தொடர்ச்சி மற்றும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சியின் படியாய் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி. அந்த குற்றங்களின் தனிப்பட்டும் சுற்றுக் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி மற்றும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி. என்று ஸ்ரீதாஸ்தாலம் சுனா தொடர்ச்சி மற்றும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி.

*Sri P. Gopalu Reddi:—என்பது காற்றும், பின் குருக்குண்டு காற்றும் (பிற்கு காற்றும் குருக்குண்டும் காற்றும் குருக்குண்டு) குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி. அடுத்து ஸ்ரீதாஸ்தாலம் மறுமழை தொடர்ச்சி. மேலும் அத்தொடர்ச்சியின் படி வரும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி. என்று ஸ்ரீதாஸ்தாலம் சுனா தொடர்ச்சி மற்றும் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்ச்சி.

பதிப்பு காரணம் அதையும் பாதிக்கும் இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள வாழ்ந்துள்ள இரு ர. ப. பனான்கு வாழ்ந்துள்ள
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri P. Gopal Reddi) [26th April, 1955]

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—According to the socialistic pattern of society, the conditions of life must be such that everyone shall enjoy equal freedom and equal status. In the present state of society, this condition is not fulfilled. The social system is not based on the principle of justice. The concept of social justice is the very life blood of socialistic pattern of society.

The concept of social justice is the very life blood of socialistic pattern of society. The concept of social justice is the very life blood of socialistic pattern of society.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955 (Sri T. V. Raghavulu)

...
Sri Raju Sagi Suryanarayana Raju: —

Public works विभागातील (ही वर्षानुसार) वादायक अनेको अनुसार उपलब्ध करते, तथा एका वर्षात तारीखांनी आपल्या कामांचा दृष्टिकोण दिल्यावर आपल्या मार्गाशीर्षक आयोजनांना त्यांची क्षमता बदलून दिली जाते. तरीही, याची बदली सुलझाऊन्यास रूढार्थी म्हणूनही सांगिते. या मार्गाशीर्षकाचा पद्धतिक ठरविण्यासाठी त्यांना उपलब्ध आणि त्यांनी प्रमाणित ठरावित असलेल्या नोंदाचा अनुमान दिले जाय. तसेच, या वाक्यांनी आपल्या कामांना त्यांची ध्येयेनुसार आयोजनांमध्ये आपल्या कामांचा साधन दिले जाऊ शकते.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju)

...
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju) [26th April, 1955]

National Extension Schemes are moving on a big scale to gain momentum. In rural welfare scheme, 23-8-54, with the Development Commissioner's assistance, the scheme was started at London. The Collector was against it, as he would have to refuse the election petitions. The resolution was passed by the Collector meeting on 17-10-54. The Collector moved a resolution to refuse the re-transfer of contractors, but the Independent members passed the resolution. M.L.A. recommended shifting to another block development committee meeting on 17-4-55. A meeting was held to discuss the resolution move. The Collector was concerned, and the I.C.S. officer was planning to move the resolution accordingly.
26th April, 1935] (Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju)

... Harijan uplift and the time being accorded to Harijan uplift.

*Sri C. V. Somayajulu:—... The Governor's Address. (P. V. R. G.)
The time being accorded to Harijan uplift untimely, ill-suited and

Sri C. V. Somayajulu:—... Harijan uplift untimely and ill-suited. Ill-suited to the time being accorded to Harijan uplift. The Governor's Address (P. V. R. G.) untimely, ill-suited and ill-suited. The Governor's Address untimely, ill-suited and ill-suited.

*Sri C. V. Somayajulu:—... The Governor's Address. (P. V. R. G.)

The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—... The Governor's Address.

*Sri C. V. Somayajulu:—... The Governor's Address.

*Sri Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur:—...
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur) [26th April, 195

(1) development schemes
(2) M

(3) 60 paise per day. 10 rupees in the month. 10 rupees in the month.

(4) 275 rupees a month. 18 rupees a month.

20 rupees a month. 20 rupees a month.

30 rupees a month. 30 rupees a month.

90 rupees a month. 90 rupees a month.

120 rupees a month. 120 rupees a month.

180 rupees a month. 180 rupees a month.

240 rupees a month. 240 rupees a month.

300 rupees a month. 300 rupees a month.

360 rupees a month. 360 rupees a month.

420 rupees a month. 420 rupees a month.

480 rupees a month. 480 rupees a month.

540 rupees a month. 540 rupees a month.

600 rupees a month. 600 rupees a month.

660 rupees a month. 660 rupees a month.

720 rupees a month. 720 rupees a month.

780 rupees a month. 780 rupees a month.

840 rupees a month. 840 rupees a month.

900 rupees a month. 900 rupees a month.

960 rupees a month. 960 rupees a month.

1020 rupees a month. 1020 rupees a month.

1080 rupees a month. 1080 rupees a month.

1140 rupees a month. 1140 rupees a month.

1200 rupees a month. 1200 rupees a month.

1260 rupees a month. 1260 rupees a month.

1320 rupees a month. 1320 rupees a month.

1380 rupees a month. 1380 rupees a month.

1440 rupees a month. 1440 rupees a month.

1500 rupees a month. 1500 rupees a month.

1560 rupees a month. 1560 rupees a month.

1620 rupees a month. 1620 rupees a month.

1680 rupees a month. 1680 rupees a month.

1740 rupees a month. 1740 rupees a month.

1800 rupees a month. 1800 rupees a month.

1860 rupees a month. 1860 rupees a month.

1920 rupees a month. 1920 rupees a month.


2040 rupees a month. 2040 rupees a month.

2100 rupees a month. 2100 rupees a month.

2160 rupees a month. 2160 rupees a month.

2220 rupees a month. 2220 rupees a month.

2280 rupees a month. 2280 rupees a month.

2340 rupees a month. 2340 rupees a month.

2400 rupees a month. 2400 rupees a month.

2460 rupees a month. 2460 rupees a month.

2520 rupees a month. 2520 rupees a month.

2580 rupees a month. 2580 rupees a month.

2640 rupees a month. 2640 rupees a month.

2700 rupees a month. 2700 rupees a month.

2760 rupees a month. 2760 rupees a month.

2820 rupees a month. 2820 rupees a month.

2880 rupees a month. 2880 rupees a month.

2940 rupees a month. 2940 rupees a month.

3000 rupees a month. 3000 rupees a month.

3060 rupees a month. 3060 rupees a month.

3120 rupees a month. 3120 rupees a month.

3180 rupees a month. 3180 rupees a month.

3240 rupees a month. 3240 rupees a month.

3300 rupees a month. 3300 rupees a month.

3360 rupees a month. 3360 rupees a month.

3420 rupees a month. 3420 rupees a month.

3480 rupees a month. 3480 rupees a month.

3540 rupees a month. 3540 rupees a month.

3600 rupees a month. 3600 rupees a month.

3660 rupees a month. 3660 rupees a month.

3720 rupees a month. 3720 rupees a month.

3780 rupees a month. 3780 rupees a month.

3840 rupees a month. 3840 rupees a month.

3900 rupees a month. 3900 rupees a month.

3960 rupees a month. 3960 rupees a month.

4020 rupees a month. 4020 rupees a month.

4080 rupees a month. 4080 rupees a month.

4140 rupees a month. 4140 rupees a month.

4200 rupees a month. 4200 rupees a month.

4260 rupees a month. 4260 rupees a month.

4320 rupees a month. 4320 rupees a month.

4380 rupees a month. 4380 rupees a month.

4440 rupees a month. 4440 rupees a month.

4500 rupees a month. 4500 rupees a month.

4560 rupees a month. 4560 rupees a month.

4620 rupees a month. 4620 rupees a month.

4680 rupees a month. 4680 rupees a month.

4740 rupees a month. 4740 rupees a month.

4800 rupees a month. 4800 rupees a month.

4860 rupees a month. 4860 rupees a month.

4920 rupees a month. 4920 rupees a month.

4980 rupees a month. 4980 rupees a month.

5040 rupees a month. 5040 rupees a month.

5100 rupees a month. 5100 rupees a month.

5160 rupees a month. 5160 rupees a month.

5220 rupees a month. 5220 rupees a month.

5280 rupees a month. 5280 rupees a month.

5340 rupees a month. 5340 rupees a month.

5400 rupees a month. 5400 rupees a month.

5460 rupees a month. 5460 rupees a month.

5520 rupees a month. 5520 rupees a month.

5580 rupees a month. 5580 rupees a month.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

26th April 1955 (Sri Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur)

whole village inams ఓతుందే శ్రేణిలు, మండలం, రైతులు, శాసనం, జిల్లాలు, జనాంధ సర్వీసుల సంస్థానం అయి, స్టాండింగ్ సంస్థానం లాంటి శాసన సంస్థలు జనాంధ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో సర్వీసు అయిన శాసన సంస్థలు. Land Reforms అనే విధానానికి సమాధానం పెట్టుకుంటుంది. ఇందులో ప్రతిభావం కలిగిన జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. ఇది ప్రతిభావం కలిగిన జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి.

*Sri S. K. V. Krishnavatharam — జవాహ్ర! లేదా జనాంధ ప్రతిభావం కలిగిన జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. లేదా జనాంధ ప్రతిభావం కలిగిన జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి.

Hospital ప్రతి గ్రామ మౌల్యాలు పెట్టడం లాంటి ప్రతిభావం కలిగిన జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి.

separation of judiciary from the executive అంశానికి లాంటి స్టాండింగ్ సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి. ప్రతిభావం కలిగిన జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి.

* స్టాండింగ్ సంస్థలు జాతీయ శాసన సంస్థలు జాతీయ సర్వీసుల జాతిలో పెట్టుకుంటాయి.

Forest.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri S. K. V. Krishnavatharam) [26th April, 1953]

Sri T. G. Thimmayya Setty:—हेक्के, कार्यक्रम मापदंडांचे निर्देशांनाचे उल्लेख करूनहोतो, परंतु कर्यक्रमातून तुमच्याकडे त्याची वापर करू शकता. तुमच्यात अनेक मापदंडांची वापर करू शकता. वापराची पातळी तुमच्याकडे दिली जाऊ शकते. कालानुसार वापर करू शकता.

Sri G. Nageswara Rao:—हेक्के, कार्यक्रमांचे निर्देशांनाचे उल्लेख करूनहोतो, परंतु कर्यक्रमातून तुमच्याकडे त्याची वापर करू शकता. तुमच्यात अनेक मापदंडांची वापर करू शकता. वापराची पातळी तुमच्याकडे दिली जाऊ शकते. कालानुसार वापर करू शकता.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri G. Nageswara Rao)

On the Governor’s Address and the Resolution moved by the Leader of the Opposition.

The Governor made a significant address, where he outlined various issues and problems faced by the State. He emphasized the need for a 75% reservation for labor societies under lease. He also mentioned that the State was facing a deficit of 330 crores, which was due to various factors such as labour societies and lease. To overcome this, he suggested measures like the F.L.C., which would be able to provide funds to the labor societies. However, the Governor warned that it was a challenging task to achieve this.

Despite the challenges, the Governor expressed confidence in the State’s ability to overcome these difficulties. He highlighted the importance of education and emphasized the need for investment in infrastructure and agriculture. He concluded by stating that the State was on the right track and that with continued effort, the State would be able to achieve its goals.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri G. Nageswara Rao) [26th April, 1955]

Discussion on the Governor’s Address

168 DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri G. Nageswara Rao) [26th April, 1955

Discussion on the Governor’s Address

Sri P. Kodandaramayya:—Sir, I have a special interest in the Land Acquisition Act. It is a very important Act, as it affects a large number of people. The Act has been in force for many years, and its provisions are well known. However, there are certain aspects of the Act that need to be clarified.

The Land Acquisition Act is a very complex Act that deals with the acquisition of land for public purposes. It is a matter of great concern to the people whose land is acquired. The Act provides for the payment of compensation to the owners of the land, but there are cases where the payment of compensation is not made in a timely manner.

There have been instances where the owners of land have not been able to acquire their land, even after many years of litigation. This is a matter of great concern to the people, as they are left without their land.

The Act provides for the acquisition of land for public purposes, but there are cases where the owners of land have been forced to give up their land without proper compensation. This is a matter of great concern, and steps should be taken to ensure that the owners of land are properly compensated.

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri P. Kodandaramayya)

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi:—The Governor, Sri Krishna Devaraya, in his address on 26th April last, has given important guidelines to the people of the State. Sri Devaraya has laid emphasis on the need for the development of agriculture and industry. He has also stressed on the importance of education and the role of the government in the upliftment of the people.

In this regard, I would like to discuss the role of the government in the development of the State. The government has taken several initiatives to boost the economy of the State. These initiatives include the establishment of new industries, the expansion of existing industries, and the development of agricultural produce.

However, despite these efforts, the State still faces several challenges. One of the major challenges is the lack of education among the masses. The government has taken several steps to improve education, but more needs to be done. Another challenge is the lack of proper infrastructure in the State. This has led to difficulties in the easy movement of goods and people.

In conclusion, the government has taken several initiatives to develop the State. However, more needs to be done to address the challenges faced by the State. The government should focus on improving education and infrastructure to uplift the people of the State.

Sri Kodandaramayya:—I second the motion. The government has taken several initiatives to develop the State. However, the challenges faced by the State are complex and require a long-term approach.

The government should focus on improving education and infrastructure to uplift the people of the State. The government should also work towards reducing poverty and improving the living standards of the masses.

In conclusion, the government should continue its efforts to develop the State. The people of the State will benefit from these initiatives.

Discussion continued...
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi)

(Continued from previous page)

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enough attention to these schemes.

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and we must give it enough importance.

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri E.Ayyapu Reddi) [26th April, 1955]

The Governor’s Address

* Sri B. Subba Rao—In the beginning, I would like to congratulate the Governor on his excellently delivered address. The President of the Indian Social Congress, Sir Lall Bhai, has also delivered an address..."

Sri B. Appa Rao—In the beginning, I would like to congratulate the Governor on his excellently delivered address. The President of the Indian Social Congress, Sir Lall Bhai, has also delivered an address...

Sri P. Sundarayya—"..."
Discussion on the Governor's Address

26th April, 1955

Sri B. Appa Rao:—

Sri V. Visveswara Rao:—
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri V. Visweswara Rao) [26th April, 1955]

మే సెప్టెంబర్ రాత్రిన సమయ్యంలో అతను సుమారు ఒడ్డు, ఇంటిలో సెప్టెంబర్ రాత్రిన సమయ్యంలో లేదు. అనేక సమయంలో మనం ఇంటిలో సెప్టెంబర్ రాత్రిన సమయ్యంలో లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. ఐదు సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం మనం సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. ఇంటిలో, ఇంటిలో సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. ఈ సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం మనం సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. అంటే ఈ సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం మనం సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. ఈ సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం మనం సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. అంటే ఈ సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం మనం సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు.

మనకు సంబంధం ఉండే సంవత్సరాల పరిమితం మనం సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు. సమయ్యంలో సమయ్యం లేదు ఏదుండా వెళ్ళారు.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri V. Visweswara Rao)

*Sri P. Ramacharyulu:— The diversion scheme makes a contribution to the river. The project is being carried out for the benefit of the people. The scheme is a £20 million project. The estimated cost is Rs. 820 million. An objection was raised from the late Mr. V. Viswanath. The scheme was started on 14th March. The scheme is expected to start yielding benefits by 1958-59. The scheme will benefit a large area.

The diversion scheme is expected to yield Rs. 220 million, as against the estimated cost of Rs. 3000 million. The scheme is expected to yield Rs. 100 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 50 million per annum. The scheme is expected to have a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum. The scheme is expected to yield a net benefit of Rs. 109 million per annum.
176 DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri P. Ramacharyulu) [26th April, 1955]

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DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

26th April, 1955] (Sri P. Gunnayya)

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ್ಗ್ರಾಮಶಾಲಾ ಬೇಂಕಿ (ಬೇಂಕಿ ಬೇಂಕಿ) ಬುಡಿಮಂಡಿರ ಯುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಾಯು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ನೇತೃತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಬೇಂಕಿ ಬೇಂಕಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಾಯು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ನೇತೃತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಾಯು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ನೇತೃತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಬೇಂಕಿ ಬೇಂಕಿ ಯುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಾಯು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ನೇತೃತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR’S ADDRESS

(Sri P. Gunnayya) [26th April, 1955]

యిషాం ఈ hospital లో, ఈ ప్రాంగణముడైన శరీరి. ఈ శరీరిను ప్రపంచములోని సమాధానం పొందాలని అనుభవించాము. కాని అయితే ఈ (అయామింది) విషయంపై ఈ ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాలని తెలియవచ్చు. శరీరిని ప్రతిష్ఠించాలని అంటే అలా చెప్పాలని విషయం దానితో వాటా అంటాము. అందువల్ల మామూలు ఈప్రతిష్ఠించాను మార్గం ద్వారా సంపూర్ణంగా అయిసింది. ఆమె మామూలు ఈప్రతిష్ఠించాను మార్గం ద్వారా సంపూర్ణంగా అయిసింది.

Sri N. Ramulu:- ఒకప్పుడు, యిద్దిలో కాడు కనిపించాలంటున్నది అన్నందించాను ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాలని విషయం మార్గం ద్వారా సంపూర్ణంగా అయిసింది. శరీరిని ప్రతిష్ఠించాను మార్గం ద్వారా సంపూర్ణంగా అయిసింది. ఆమె మామూలు ఈప్రతిష్ఠించాను మార్గం ద్వారా సంపూర్ణంగా అయిసింది.

JAI JAGAN
MR. SPEAKER:—Sir, (in Telugu), 26th April, 1935.

Sri N. Ramulu:—Mr. Speaker, (in Telugu). The Governor in his address, 26th April, 1935, has stressed the importance of colonization scheme, minor and major irrigation schemes. The honorarium of the minor irrigation schemes is to be fixed lower than that of the major irrigation schemes.

Minor and major irrigation schemes in the past (in Telugu). There is a need to fix the honorarium for minor irrigation schemes lower than that of the major irrigation schemes. This would help in the development of agriculture and the welfare of the rural masses.
DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Sri N. Ramulu) [26th April, 1955]

The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 10 A.M.

The House then adjourned.