THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

WEDNESDAY, the 4th APRIL, 1956.

VOLUME VII — No. 3.

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Price 6 annas.
I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Revision of pay scales of teachers.

1028 Q.—Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the pay scales of teachers in the State with effect from 1955-56; and

(b) if so, the cadre of the teachers to whom the revised pay scales will be given effect to?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—ప్రభుత్వం, కోసం ప్రభుత్వం (1955-56) రోజునుల వ్యాపారంలో సంస్థ‌లు పాఠశాలల్లో పాఠశాఖ‌ల పాఠాంగా సాధనాలు ఉంచేవారు?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—ఇది ప్రభుత్వం కోరుకుకు పాడాడకు ప్రభుత్వం కోసం ప్రభుత్వం రేపు ప్రభుత్వం కోసం ప్రభుత్వం రేపు

Sri B. SANKARAIAH:—అంది, అంది, అంది, అంది, అంది పాఠాంగా సాధనాలు ఉంచేవారు పాఠాంగా సాధనాలు ఉంచేవారు?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—ఇది ప్రభుత్వం కోరుకుకు పాడాడకు ప్రభుత్వం కోసం ప్రభుత్వం రేపు ప్రభుత్వం కోసం ప్రభుత్వం రేపు
[4th April 1956]

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—In answer to the question raised by Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, I wish to state that the matter has been referred to my personal staff for necessary action. I shall inform you of the result of the action taken.

Sri M. RAJARAM:—As regards the application filed by Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, I wish to state that the matter has been referred to my personal staff for necessary action. I shall inform you of the result of the action taken.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—In answer to the question raised by Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, I wish to state that the matter has been referred to my personal staff for necessary action. I shall inform you of the result of the action taken.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI:—As regards the application filed by Shri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, I wish to state that the matter has been referred to my personal staff for necessary action. I shall inform you of the result of the action taken.
4th April 1956]

[Text of questions and answers]

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Is it a fact that the salaries of teachers on single teacher schools under Andhra Government are not in a par with those employed under Central Government?

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:—

Sri P. Anthony Reddi:—Mr. class 5th and 6th schools Head Masters to Secondary Grade Pass are not in accordance with 1988-89 G.O. 163/1982, then G.O. 163/1982 order the schools 1st Head Masters to 3rd Secondary Grade whereas Secondary Grade 1st and 2nd (naya charak) should be treated.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: —

Sri S. Vemayya:—Is it a fact that the salaries of teachers on single teacher schools under Andhra Government are not in a par with those employed under Central Government?

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: —

Salaries of teachers in single teacher schools.

361 Q.—Sri P. Gunnavya:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of teachers on single teacher schools under Andhra Government are not in a par with those employed under Central Government; and
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:

(a) The member evidently refers to disparity in scales of pay of teachers employed in Elementary Schools opened under normal expansion and of those employed in schools opened under the scheme for the relief of educated unemployed. The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Secondary Grade trained teachers are employed in schools opened under the scheme for the relief of educated unemployed, whereas Higher Grade trained teachers are generally appointed in other Elementary Schools. The disparity is due to the existence of difference in the scales of pay between the Secondary and Higher Grades.

Sri L. LAKSHMANA DAS, Central Government Schools S.S.L.C. pass Sri M. M. S. Schools S.S.L.C. pass

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI: Government of India S.S.L.C. pass while the untrained teachers are allowed the fixed pay of Rs. 40 plus the usual dearness allowance. The intention in adopting the scale of Rs. 40—1½—55 was to recruit only secondary trained and untrained teachers who are holders of S.S.L.C. or a pass certificate in Matriculation.

ER 6. VENAYYA, Single Teacher schools maintain average attendance.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

4th April 1956]

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

Bridge near Dwarapudi in East Godavari District.

1072 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the 'Bridge' near Dwarapudi in East Godavari District on the Dowleswaram—Samalkota Canal is in a state of disrepair; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to repair the same!
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[4th April 1966]

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A proposal to reconstruct the bridge is under consideration.

'Rammed-Earth' Houses in the State.

703—

*1021 Q.—SRI S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned a scheme of ‘Rammed-Earth’ Houses in the State now, and

(b) if so, what the details of the scheme are?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) With a view to minimise the large number of fire accidents occurring in the State, it has been proposed to experiment a scheme for the construction of houses with Rammed-earth with technical assistance to be given in the shape of providing steel frames, clay etc. The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8,196 for giving technical assistance by way of providing steel frames and giving advice regarding the clay etc., to be used for the construction of the houses. An amount of Rs. 27,000 has also been sanctioned for the grant of loans at the rate of Rs. 180 for each house under the scheme to meet the cost of the construction of the Rammed-earth houses.

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—అంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌ రాష్ట్రంలో 'మారితా పాంచాల' విధానం ఉంది?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—అంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌ రాష్ట్రంలో 'మారితా పాంచాల' విధానం ఉంది.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

4th April 1956

SRI S. VEMAYYA: — It is my pleasant duty to ask the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI: — It is my pleasant duty to request the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

SRI N. K. LINGAM: — It is my pleasant duty to ask the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI: — It is my pleasant duty to request the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

SRI M. RAJARAM: — It is my pleasant duty to ask the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

AN HON. MEMBER: — It is my pleasant duty to ask the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI: — It is my pleasant duty to request the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?

SRI N. SRINIVASA RAO: — It is my pleasant duty to ask the Hon. State Minister of Works, Development and Public Supply, Sri N. K. Lingam, whether there are any plans to construct experimental buildings in the experimental stage for rammed earth? If so, in which stage of experimental rammed earth will we be? Can we learn from the experience of rammed earth? Should we choose rammed earth at the experimental stage?
**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**4th April 1956**

**SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:**—
Rammed earth తినాండి కార్యకలాపాలను రాఖడానికి వాడండి. ఇవి నిర్మాణ సమయంలో ఉపయోగించడానికి ఉపయోగించుకోబడింది. ఇవి నిర్మాణ సమయంలో ఉపయోగించడానికి ఉపయోగించుకోబడింది?

**THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:**—
Rammed earth తద్వారా లభించిన పరిస్థితులను సమీపంగా ఉపయోగించండి. ఇది ప్రపంచ ముఖ్య నిర్మాణ సమస్యలు ఉపయోగించడానికి ఉపయోగించబడింది.

**SRI M. NAGI REDDI:**—
180 స్థాయిలో చేపట్టడానికి ఉపయోగించడానికి యలిస్తారు. కానీ 180 స్థాయిలో చేపట్టడానికి యలిస్తారు? 180 స్థాయిలో చేపట్టడానికి యలిస్తారు? చాలా కార్యకలాపాలు ఉపయోగించబడింది?

**THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:**— ఎందుకంటే కార్యకలాపాలు ఉపయోగించబడింది?

**SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:**—
Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

the action taken on the representation presented to the Governor on 11th January 1956 by the Andhra State Handloom Weavers’ Congress, requesting the Government to recommend to the Government of India to reserve to the handlooms specific fields of production covering at least sarees and dhoties and to bring into being a financial corporation to finance the Weavers’ Co-operatives to start with?

**THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:**—

The representation referred to is under consideration of Government.

**Separate Finance Corporation తిరిగివిచారం అండమానం క్రినించవచ్చు.**
4th April 1956]

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—Coloured, which the Finance Corporation has the Special officer of the Corporation in its reserve?

The Hon. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—The coloured sarees have been reserved in the Finance Corporation's Special officer's office.

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—Coloured sarees exported from Mills have been reserved in the Finance Corporation's Memorandum. Is the complete reservation of the sarees?

The Hon. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—Complete reservation has been made of the sarees exported by Mills. Is the complete reservation of the sarees?

SRI B. SANAKARAIAH:—Complete reservation has been made of the sarees exported by Mills. Is the complete reservation of the sarees?

The Hon. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—The sarees have been reserved in the Finance Corporation's Special officer's office. Is the complete reservation of the sarees?
Supply of Electricity to Singanamala.

705—

*969 Q.—SRI T. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the extension of electric power from Garladinne to Singanamala (Anantapur taluk) has been submitted to the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

(a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) Does not arise.

SRI T. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—(a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) Does not arise.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—In reply, it may be stated that the matter has been under consideration. By a letter dated 30th September, 1955, a sum of Rs. 3,400/- has been sanctioned for the construction of a sub-station at Singanamala and return traffic has also been ordered. However, the estimate for the Garladinne-Singanamala line has not yet been received by the Government.

SRI T. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—Is any estimate for the Garladinne-Singanamala line available with your Department?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—Yes, an estimate for the Garladinne-Singanamala line has been submitted to this Department, which has yet to be received by the Government.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

4th April 1956]

(a) the steps taken by the Government to control "Anthrax" in sheep in the State now; and
(b) if so, what the nature of the remedy is?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI:—

(a) Vaccination of the apparently healthy stock of sheep with spore vaccine is conducted in actual out-break of Anthrax after confirmation of the disease from the laboratory. Preventive measures are also adopted for checking the out-break of this disease by vaccination with spore vaccine.

(b) No remedial measures are possible as the course of the disease is very short. Cure with the latest antibiotics or sulpha drugs is still in the experimental stage.
Sri K. SUBBA RAO.—Has control of Anthrax been Control of Anthrax been overhaul?

THE Hon. SRI K. OBULA REDDI.—Has control been ...?

Bridge over K. C. Canal.

*745 Q.—SRI B. V. SUBBA REDDI :—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridge over K. C. Canal in 9th mile of Kollur-Kallur Road is very narrow and that the turn is a very sharp and steep one and that considerable difficulty is felt for negotiating the turn by the Motor Vehicles and Double Bullock carts; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this was brought to the notice of the P.W.D. Executive Engineer and the Divisional Engineer (Highways) by the Members of District Planning Committees at the meeting held in June 1955 and if so, the action taken by the officers thereon?

THE Hon. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—

(a) and (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

The matter is receiving attention.

Sri B. V. SUBBA REDDI :—The hon. Member states P.W.D. have recently taken Highways Department very seriously. It is a question of land for Highways Department. The point has been raised and it is being considered by the officers. Where is the question of land for Highways Department?

THE Hon. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—Collector of the District Planning Committees meeting to discuss Subba Reddi proposals for development area. Where Government has committed a project like that for unproductive land. The Government has committed a project like that to a Subba Reddi?
4th April 1956

Occupation of Government land without permission.

709—

*393 Q.—Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mother of the Village Munsiff of Rajupalem, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District is in occupation of Government land without permission;

(b) if so, the reason for not having taken any action in Fasli 1364; and

(c) whether she is allowed to cultivate the same in current fasli?

The Hon. Sri. K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—అప్పుడు కండెత ప్రతిపాదితం చేసిన నాణికం కాని

అప్పుడు ఉపపతనానికం నిర్ణయించిన నాణికం కాని?

The Hon. Sri K. CHANDRAMOULI:—రామలింగన్నన్ ఫసలు

ఉనాదని కాని 42 ఫసలు ఉనాదని కాని ప్రతిపాదించాలి. (Laughter)

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—మా అప్పుడు ప్రతిపాదితం చేసిన నాణికం కాని

అప్పుడు ఉపపతనానికం?

(No answer)

State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

710—

* 1291 Q.—Sri PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to introduce a bill for making the State Khadi and Village Industries Board a Statutory one?

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—

"—The matter is under consideration.
Sri PRAGADA KOTAIAH: — Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state (a) whether the Government propose to supply Electricity to Gorantla, Chilamathur firkas in Hindupur taluk and Mohammadabad in Kadiri taluk, Anantapur District; and (b) if so, when it will be executed ?

THE Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA.—

Supply of Electricity to certain villages in Hindupur and Kadiri Taluks.

711—

979 Q.—Sri P. VENKATARAMANAPPA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state (a) whether the Government propose to supply Electricity to Gorantla, Chilamathur firkas in Hindupur taluk and Mohammadabad in Kadiri taluk, Anantapur District; and (b) if so, when it will be executed ?

THE Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA.—

(a) and (b). A scheme for supply of electricity to Gorantla etc., villages in Gorantla firkha is under formulation. Another scheme for supply to Chilamathur and Damakethepalle villages has been sanctioned by Government and it will be taken up for execution and completed during 1956-57 subject to the availability of funds. The question of supply of electricity to villages in Mohammadabad firkha has been investigated and a scheme will be formulated as soon as all the necessary particulars are collected from the prospective consumers.

[4th April 1956]
4th April 1956]

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI:—Sir, the Hon. Superintending Engineer has finalised the Scheme for Scheme BC6*6sa3ka. The Superintending Engineer has been finalised with Chief Engineer for the purpose of completing the Scheme.

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI:—Sir, the Hon. Superintending Engineer has finalised the Scheme for Scheme BC6*6sa3ka. The Superintending Engineer has been finalised with Chief Engineer for the purpose of completing the Scheme.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—Agricultural purposes serve electricity at a lower cost. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture has issued orders for the supply of electricity to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has issued orders for the supply of electricity to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has issued orders for the supply of electricity to Agriculture.

Repair to the supply channel from the Chitravati river to Nagalakunta.

713—

978 Q.—SRI P. VENKATARAMANAPPA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state: (a) whether the District Collector, Anantapur has received any memorandum from the Ayaontdars of Gorantla, Anantapur District in the month of November 1955, for repairing the supply channel leading water from the Chitravati river to Nagalakunta and Ravikunta; and
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
(b) The matter is receiving the attention of the Collector of Anantapur.

Industrial Corporation.

459 Q.—SRI N. C. SESHADRI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:
(a) when the proposed Industrial Corporation for Andhra begins functioning; and

(b) the names of the Board of Directors thereof?

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—

(a) The Andhra State Financial Corporation has already commenced functioning.

(b) The Government have constituted the first Board of Directors of the said Corporation with the following persons as Directors:

1. Sri Bikkam Venkataratnam (Chairman).
5. Sri P. Suryanarayana.
7. Sri Maddi Sudarsanam.
8. Sri P. Parthasaradhi.
10. Sri T. Sundara Raghavan, Managing Director.

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:—How State Government issues Reserve Bank of India 10% security bonds. The Reserve Bank of India has issued 10% security bonds in the form of Treasury bills to others. How can these be maintained?
4th April 1956]

Sri B. APPA RAO:— The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA: Three directors nominated by the State Government, one director nominated by the Board of Directors, one director nominated by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank and three directors to be elected in the prescribed manner.

Sri N. C. SESHADRI:— Finance Corporation Office.


House sites for Harijans in Nandikotkur etc., Taluks.

715—

* 733 Q.—Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state:
(a) the number of villages in which the Harijans were given pattas for house sites in Nandikotkur and Nandyal taluks of Kurnool District, and

(b) in how many more villages the land acquisition proceedings are pending in these two taluks?

**The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:**

(a) (i) Nandikotkur Taluk ... 6 villages.

(ii) Nandyal Taluk ... 1 village.

(b) (i) Nandikotkur Taluk ... 20 villages.

(ii) Nandyal Taluk ... 7 villages.

**Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:** How many land acquisition proceedings pending 6th April 1956?

**The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:** Presently there has been no report on dates.

**Sri S. VEMAYYA:** (b) 6th April 1956 award stage 27 villages, initial stage 27 villages, pending 27 villages.

**The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:** District Welfare Officer has made an enquiry stage (b. 2nd January) report.

**Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:** Until now, complaint has not been made. Land acquisition proceedings pending 6th April 1956. Land acquisition officer has made an enquiry stage. The situation may be better by 6th April, but must be verified.
4th April 1956

complaint in land acquisition proceedings accelerate for house sites pending?

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA: —provide land acquisition for house sites? 

Sri G. NAGESWARA RAO: —in pending 27 house sites pending acquisition proceedings.

Sri N. VENKAIAH: —allotment for house sites pending.

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA: —allotment pending?

Sri N. K. LINGAM —Haijan Welfare Department pending 8 cases, 20, 30 acquisition proceedings pending department.

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA: —allotment pending?
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[4th April 1956]

SRI N. SRINIVASA RAO:— The Land Acquisition Act as
enacted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
of 1951, an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as
amended?

THE HON. SRI. G. LATCHANNA:— The Land Acquisition Act as,
enacted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
of 1951, an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as
amended.

SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU:— Land acquisition
proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act 1951, whether
amended or not?

THE HON. SRI. G. LATCHANNA:— Land acquisition
proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act 1951, whether
amended or not?

SRI B. SANKARAIAH:— Land acquisition schemes
amended by the Constitution (Amendment) Act 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
of 1951, an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as
amended?

THE HON. SRI. G. LATCHANNA:— Land acquisition
proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act 1951, whether
amended or not?
4th April 1966]

QESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE Hon. SRI G. LATCHANNA — It appears that programme A notification was cancelled twice, and programme B notification was cancelled once.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA — Acquisition proceedings order award, and withdrawal order cancellation. Why is acquisition with withdrawal order? Withdrawal is order cancellation. SANCTION V is not cancelled, and acquisition with withdrawal is order. Why is acquisition with withdrawal order?

THE Hon. SRI G. LATCHANNA — Acquisition with withdrawal is order cancellation. Withdrawal is order cancellation. Why is acquisition with withdrawal order? Withdrawal is order cancellation. SANCTION V is not cancelled, and acquisition with withdrawal is order. Why is acquisition with withdrawal order?

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH — The special fund is order allocation. Withdrawal is order allocation. Why is special fund with withdrawal order allocation? Withdrawal is order allocation. Why is special fund with withdrawal order allocation?
Reserve Fund 1954-56. The housing and sanitation 25 staff are equipped with the current year's house sites for the new reservations. To provide better sanitation, a scheme is adopted for the current year.

Sri. G. RAMASWAAMI REDDI: How many applications for house sites and for application for the current year? The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA: In 1954-55, 257 applications were received, and 1,037 applications were acquired in 1955-56.

Sri. A. KALESWARA RAO: In 1954-55, 14 staff were assigned for the 90 schemes, and in 1955-56, 10, 12 staff were assigned for the 120 schemes.

Sri. R. SANKARAIH: A staff is requested for the 90 schemes. The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA: The fund for 1955-56 is for acquisition proceedings and the special staff is not included. The fund is used for acquisition proceedings and the special staff.
4th April 1956

SRI G. NARASIMHA MURTY: — Is the Labour Department making suitable arrangements to provide free house sites to 20, 30 and 40 labour workers, respectively? If so, what are the arrangements? Applications from labour workers are invited for 10 percent of the total sites. Applications should be submitted to the Labour Department within 30 days. Applications should be accompanied by a report from the Labour Department.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA: Notice, Sir.

SRI V. KURMA MAYYA: — Are suitable arrangements being made by the Labour Department to provide free house sites to 20, 30 and 40 labour workers, respectively? If so, what are the arrangements? Applications should be submitted to the Labour Department within 30 days. Applications should be accompanied by a report from the Labour Department.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA: — In view of the above, it is hereby desired that a report be furnished.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: — Is the Labour Department making suitable arrangements to provide free house sites to 20, 30 and 40 labour workers, respectively? If so, what are the arrangements? Applications should be submitted to the Labour Department within 30 days. Applications should be accompanied by a report from the Labour Department.

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA: — In view of the above, it is hereby desired that a report be furnished.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: — In support of the report

...
The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—We have a motion cut in the name of Mr. L. Thapar. The question has been completed. I would like to have an explanation from Mr. Thapar.

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—We have a reserve fund for the Harijans. Would the Hon. Member explain the position?

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—The reserve fund was established by the Government in the year 1955-56. The fund is meant for the Harijans and the Harijan Welfare Fund was set up in the year 1957. The fund is meant for the welfare of the Harijans. The fund is managed by a committee of five members, consisting of two Members of Parliament, a Minister, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a representative of the Harijan community. The fund is managed by a committee of five members, consisting of two Members of Parliament, a Minister, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a representative of the Harijan community. The fund is managed by a committee of five members, consisting of two Members of Parliament, a Minister, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a representative of the Harijan community. The fund is managed by a committee of five members, consisting of two Members of Parliament, a Minister, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a representative of the Harijan community.
4th April 1956

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAN

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNANAYYA.—Whether, award of
the Government of Madras, for the year 1954-55, was
made to the same institution to which the award for the year
1953-54 was made?

SRI N. C. SESHADRl.—Whether the Hon. the
Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is an institute in Andhra for manufac-
ture of Veterinary preventive medicine;
(b) if not, how the needs of this State are met; and
(c) the value of medicines purchased by this Depart-
ment for use in this State for Veterinary purposes from
outside for the year ending 1954-55?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI —

(a) No, Sir. The Government have started recently a
Laboratory at Guntur for manufacture of vaccine for comba-
ting Rabies disease in poultry.

(b) The needs of the State are met by purchasing the
various medicines and vaccines from the Indian Veterinary
Research Institute, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh, the Institute

Institute for manufacture of Veterinary preventive medicine.

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*1064 Q.—SRI N. C. SESHADRI—Will the Hon. the
Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is an institute in Andhra for manufac-
ture of Veterinary preventive medicine;
(b) if not, how the needs of this State are met; and
(c) the value of medicines purchased by this Depart-
ment for use in this State for Veterinary purposes from
outside for the year ending 1954-55?


Questions and Answers

[4th April 1956]

of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Rampet, and the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor

(c) Rs. 9,296-2-6.

Sri N. C. Seshadri:—Is theRs. 9,296-2-6. of funds made available for the purchase of preventive medicine; black waters disease and vaccine for the Pasteur Institute open?

Sri K. Obula Reddi:—Will the Hon, the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

the names of Members of the Delimitation Commission.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

The Delimitation Commission, India, constituted by the Central Government under the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 has ceased to function with effect from 31-5-1956. The residuary work of the Commission being attended to by the Election Commission, India.
It is assisted by the following five Associate Members nominated under the Delimitation Commission Act:

2. Sri Kadiyala Gopala Rao, M.P.
3. Sri Lanka Sundaram, M.P.
4. Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddy, M.L.A.
5. Sri N. Chendurama Naidu, M.L.A.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: The Delimitation Committee is led by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chairman of the Committee is the Leader of the Opposition. The act guarantees the smooth operation of the Commission.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The act guarantees the smooth operation of the Commission. This is underlined by Section 42 of the act, which ensures the completion of the delimitation process within a specified time frame. The Commission is led by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Speaker recommends the final report.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: The act guarantees the smooth operation of the Commission. This is underlined by Section 42 (1) of the act, which ensures the completion of the delimitation process within a specified time frame. The Commission is led by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Speaker recommends the final report.
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THE HON. DR. B GOPALA REDDI:—The delimitation work would have been completed. It would have taken three months. It was submitted to the government a month ago. It was agreed to hold elections in two months. Election Commission work is in progress.

Ms SPEAKER:—Mr. Sankaraiah wants a debate on the subject raised in Question No 715. Let there be a general question raised and I shall consider it. His request is to allow a debate on the grant of house sites to Harijans in Nandikotkur and Nandyal taluks. So I am disallowing it.

[Note:—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech denotes revision by the Member].

II POINT OF INFORMATION re:

Strike in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—On a point of information, Sir, the Adjournment Motions in my name. The Chief Minister's Statement is incomplete. It should be continued.

Mr. SPEAKER:—This is a point of information.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Statement and adjournment.

III ADJOURNMENT MOTION re:

Collection of overdue instalments in Nandigama village.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—There is an adjournment motion of mine about collections in Nandigama village.

Mr. SPEAKER:—You admit that those two instalments
ADJOINTMENT MOTION RE 31g
Collection of overdue instalments in Nandigama village

4th April 1956

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Loans are overdue. What is the position?

MR. SPEAKER:—You admit that both the instalments are overdue. What is wrong with the Government in collecting overdue instalments?

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: “Both the instalments are overdue.”

MR. SPEAKER:—On that I have written, ‘Please ascertain from the Member whether the two instalments sought to be collected by coercive process have fallen due.’ That is my query. Your answer is, ‘Yes’. If the two instalments have fallen overdue what is wrong in Government collecting them? So I have disallowed the motion.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Two instalments are overdue. One instalment is in the Bank. The instalments are due. But no instalment has been collected. The instalment sought to be collected by coercive process have fallen due.

MR. SPEAKER:—On a point of order, Sir, what is the position with regard to adjournment motion on this subject? Motion is to be disallowed.
Mr. SPEAKER:—It should not be done.

IV POINT OF INFORMATION re:

Talks between Andhra and Hyderabad Ministers regarding formation of Visalandhra

Shri K. V. VEMA REDDI.—Sir, I rise on a point of information. The House is very anxious to know about the outcome of the deliberations of the meeting of the Chief Minister of Andhra and the Chief Minister of Hyderabad on the question of the change in the nomenclature of Andhra-Telangana, the location of the Andhra High Court and the question which has now arisen whether this Andhra-Telangana is a new State in the light of the definition of the clause under new State in para 1 of the Bill. The House is very anxious to know about the result of the deliberations. If they are to be kept secret I do not press it.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—As to S. R. Bill a general discussion about is made. As reply for it the Backward Caste is S. R. Bill and official motion was the first. The Bill was official motion was made. As official motion was, it is about amendments. General discussion was made. General discussion is exhausted. It is wind up. The discussion is exhausted. As result, amendments are introduced.

Mr. SPEAKER:—To-day and tomorrow we are discussing this Bill. I mean the general discussion will take place. Because I have got nearly twenty members more to speak, it is my desire to call the Leader of the House to-morrow for reply.
4th April 1956]

Mr. SPEAKER :—All right, we shall sit in the afternoon to-day.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI :—Shall we sit in the afternoon?

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—అనుమతి చేయండి నేటి తరువాత మేము ఉండండి. సాలారు జయంతి అమలు చేయండి, జాతి సాధారణతాలను ఉండండి విషయం అందుకు చేయండి. ప్రతినిధి పిచ్చే భార్య ప౜శ్వామిభాష సేవలు చేయండి.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Three Members from the Nationalist Party want to take part in the debate. There are still some more members from the Communist party yet to speak. The Rajah Saheb wants to speak to-day at 12-30

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI :—Yes, we may sit in the afternoon to-day and conclude the general discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, and then to-morrow we may sit for the amendments. The official motion also will be circulated among the members and members may give their amendments, and we can discuss to-morrow and if necessary for a little while day after to-morrow about the amendments, and then conclude definitely on the 6th.

Mr. SPEAKER :—It is agreed that we sit this afternoon and finish general discussion. To-morrow we take up the amendments. This afternoon we sit from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
V. Motion Re:
Introduction of the States

S. Brhamayya: माननीय अध्यक्ष! राज्य पुनर्गठन विचार पर वहेस शुरु होकर दो रोज गुजरे हैं। आज तीसरा रोज है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री डा. गोपाल रेड्डी ने विचार को हमारे सामने रखते हुए विचार की सारी बातें बात की हैं। उन्होंने जोरदार और जोशीला भाषण भी दिया है। और विचार पर टीका टिप्पणी की। दोनों पक्ष के मंत्री ने इस पर अपने अपने मत प्रकट किये। अब मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है। इसके लिए में गुरुप्रेरणा अदा करता हूँ कि मुझे राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदी में बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष! राज्य पुनर्गठन का सिद्धान्त आज का नहीं है। भारत कुछ के हर प्रान्त के लोगों ने...
और तेलंगाना का एक राज्य है। और उसको भारत के राज्यों में तीसरा स्थान पास है और यह बड़ा बिगाल राज्य बता है। यह खुशी की बात है कि आज इस सिखिस्टे में भारत के हर राज्य में इस बिल पर बहस करने का नींदा हर शासन समा के सदस्यों की मिला है। आघांशतेलंगाना के विक्लीन हो जाने के बाद हमें यह सोचना है कि उसका क्या नाम रखा जाये। बिल में यह बताया गया है कि आघाँ—तेलंगाना के विक्लीन के बाद उसका नाम आघां तेलंगाना ही पुकारा जाये। यह भी बताया गया है कि अगर दोनों क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि सहमत हो और इस नाम में परिवर्तन बना चाहते हो तो लास्कर तैयार करें। इसपर तेलंगाना और आंध्र के लोग अपने मत प्रकट करने लगे। लास्कर कर तो हाँ के और यहाँ के नेता लोग यह कहने लगे कि बिल में जो नाम रखा गया है वह ठीक नहीं है। बेंडगा है। कल भी तेलंगाना के लोग आये थे। और वह हमारे नेताओं से मिले दोनों इकट्ठे होकर घरों तक बात किये। लेकिन यहाँ ऐसा माल्य होता है कि अभी वह कुछ तैयार नहीं कर सकते है। अभी हमारे एक सदस्य ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि इसके बारे में क्या तैयार किया गया। यह यहाँ के सदस्य जान सकते है। लेकिन मुल्य मंत्री ने जवाब में यह कहा कि अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकते। इस बिल पर बहस स्थल होने के बाद जवाब के मौके पर मैं कहूँगा। इससे माल्य होता है कि अभी हमारे नेता इस पर निर्णय नहीं करके है। यह सेव की बात है कि इस तरह से बेंडगा नाम रखा गया है। कोई आमंत्र यह कहे कि "आचे जमानत का पानी" या "आचे गंगा का पानी" को यह कितना बेंडगा माल्य होता है। लोग इसको सुनकर क्या कहेंगे। यही कि ऐसा कहने वाला नादान है और उसकी नाती जनता फस्सु माल्य होगी। "संग मसर का पत्थर" का जो अर्थ होता है वही अर्थ "आंध्र तेलंगाना" का होस्कर का है। इसलिये यह नाम है रखा जाये। इस पर लोग अपनी अपनी राय प्रकट करने को लगे हैं। कोई आमंत्र प्रदेश रहने के लिये कहता है। कोई "आंध्र" काफी बताता है। कोई "तेलु देश" रहने के लिये कहता है। इस तरह लोग अपने मत प्रकट करने को लगे है। तेलंगाना वाले कहते हैं कि "तेलंगाना" ही नाम रखा जाये तो अच्छा है। हाँ वह लोग कहस्तते हैं। वह लोग हमारे साथने पानी राय पेश किये हैं। हम कई बार नाने आते हैं। शायद
यही देखकर वह लोग और दिये होंगे कि इसका नाम तैयार गाना यह ब्रह्मांदे राखा जाये। देशों के नाम संस्कृतिक बिषयों को सामने रखने के कुछ कहदेंगे से कोई बेहद नाम नहीं रख्सकते। आंध्र का बहा चरित है। तारीखें हिंदू में आँध्र का बहा शान है बहा नाम है। उसी को लेकर हम नाम रखो तो अच्छा है। तेलंगाना के लोगों को दर्शा नहीं चाहिये। इस लिये कि उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा है हम उसी की कहने के लिये अत्यधिक से। उनको ढालने की कोई बात नहीं है। पहले सरकार से या सरकारी सामाजिक दर्शन है कि वहां की तर्कबांधी होनी चाहिये या नहीं। लेकिन उन लोगों का दर नहीं होगा। उसी तरह से तेलंगाना बालों का दर कुछ दिनों में नहीं होजायेगा। लेकिन वह अपनी बात पर अनुरोध है यह गजल का तुड़दा याद आता है:

हम भले तो दुनिया भली है
बना दुनिया भली नहीं होती।

उन लोगों को यह सोचना चाहिये कि नाम में तो कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे देश का चरित्र है उसको दृष्टि में रखकर रखा जाये तो अच्छा है। यहाँ के कुछ ‘सदस्यों’ ने यह मत प्रकट किया है कि नाम “आंध्र प्रदेश” रखा जाये तो मेरी समाज में भी यही नाम सुन्दर मायक होता है। और कई कारणों से भी यही नाम रखा जाना चाहिये।

बिल में यह भी बताया गया है कि अगर जरूरत हो तो आंध्रप्रदेश लोग भी नाम रखने की कार्य का नज़र खारी है। इस से भी उन लोगों को दिखाइए की जरूरत नहीं है। क्योंकि जब यह आंध्रप्रदेश निर्माण होते हैं तो उसमें वह जाने देश की बातों और हालत पेशा करसकते हैं। उसके जरिये जो चाहे करसकते हैं। इसलिये तेलंगाना के लोगों को दिखाइए की जरूरत नहीं है। इस किसी भी वह लोग इस मांग पर जोर न दे।

बिल में यह बताया गया है कि राजनीति कमेटी भी स्वीकार करती है। कुछ लोगों ने यह कहा है कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन मरे स्वार में इसकी जरूरत है। देश के ५ अंचलों में बात गाया है “पूरी” उनकी पवित्री दु:खी और मूर्त। इन अंचलों अंचलों में देश का विभाजन हुआ है। इसके अलावा बांग्लादेश भी करके। नदी या पात्र या सरहदों के बादे
एक और बात यह है कि यहाँ सरदार की हदभाड़ के बारे में हक़कर मत रही है। खासकर मैसूर में बड़ी जो मिलाया गया है वह हमारा है। इसका डेढ़ सौ साल का चरित्र है। उसको देखने तो माज़ा होगा कि बड़ी आँध्र का है। वह किसी भी हालत में मैसूर का नहीं होसकता। कह से बड़ी के बारे में बाज़ सज़ामों ने कहा, सिर्फ़ एक आदमी की बज़ह से बड़ी को हत्ता आदेश हुआ और उसके मैसूर में मिला दिया गया। राज्यपाल आयोग ने भी यह बताया कि खूब सोच बिचार के बाद ही बड़ी की आँध्र में मिलाया गया है। लेकिन न जाने बाज बुझगो ने इसका किस तरह से एक बुझदा अर्थ निकाला और बड़ी को तेज़कर मैसूर में मिलाया। आप बड़ी मुलिस्पाटी को देखकर जिने वहाँ २२ के २२ की कौशली आँध्र के है। उसमें एक भी कंठ नहीं है। इस बात के महेंद्र से केन्द्रीय सरकार यह तय करसकती है कि बड़ी आँध्र का है और किसी भी हालत में मैसूर का नहीं होसकता। अब जो बड़ी को मैसूर में मिलाया है उसके लिये हैं यह उन न रहना चाहिये। हमको जो कारावादी करना है वह करना। उसके आदेश के लिये हमारे सज़ामों को और आँध्र के हर एक जिले के लोगों को कमर कसकर आधे बड़ी चाहिए कि बड़ी की किसी भी आँध्र को मिले। इसी तरह से उदीशा की सरदार में पल्लोकिमिड बहरमूर के लिये है। वह मी कई साल से आदेश करते आर्दों हैं। वहां के लोगों को रोज़ के गारोवर में तक्लीयों का सामना करना पड़े रहा है। जनता को जो बुझिए मिलनी चाहिए है। हम उनकी तक्लीयों को मानते हैं। फिर भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। नहीं मानता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आगे चकर करने करे। सरहद संघ या दूसरे संगठों के सामने वह बात रही चाहिए कि किसी के साथ अंतर्याव न हो। इसी तरह से दक्षिण में बहुत इसी तरह धमनाड में उतर गए हैं। बकसर और चांदा में झुके हैं। इस तरह से हमको यह देखना है कि आँध्र के इतने
कहाँकहां रहगये हैं। उनको इध्द में स्वप्नकर जो कुछ करना है वह चाहे। पीछे न दूररे।

इस प्रबंध का लोगों ने सत कठक किये हैं। कोई कहता है कि हैदराबाद में रहे। कोई कहता है कि अगर उसको हैदराबाद में रखा जाये तो उसका एक बांच यूटर में रखा जाये। या अगर यूटर में हाइकोटे रखा जाता है तो उसका एक बेबी हैदराबाद में रखा जाये। इस तरह से सत प्रकट किये हैं। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूं। हमको यह माननी चाहिए कि हैदराबाद हरी में हाइकोटे रहे। यहाँ पर बांच रखने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। यूटर में कई बातों की कभी है। यहाँ पानी की कभी है। रहने की कभी है। हम यूटर में बांच स्वप्नकर कभी करूँगे। हाँ यहाँ के कुछ लोगों की वफादार है जिनके यहाँ बचाव करना है हमका कहनाहे यूटर में रखा जाये ताकि हमकी आवश्यकता बंटी रहें। इसी तरह से हैदराबाद के होगा भी हात के अंदर कील साहित्य आने के बाद हमकी आवश्यकता में कभी होगी। उन लोगों को दरने को ज़रूरत नहीं है। यहाँ बहुत २० २५ उड़ा वकील होंगे। लेकिन हमकी बातों की लेकर मतभेद प्रकट नहीं करना चाहिए। हम लोगों को एक सत से कहना चाहिए कि हाइकोटे हैदराबाद हरी में रहे। यहाँ न बेबी स्वप्न करने न हाइकोटे रखा जाये।

राजधानी की बात है। राजधानी के बारे में सब एक सत से कहने को है कि राजधानी हैदराबाद में है। मैं भी इससे सहमत हूं। इस कहाँ से कि हर ताल में राजधानी ऐसी ही भांति में है। वहाँ हर तरह की सुबिधा है। रहने सहाने पीने सब बातों की नजर में स्वप्न राजधानी जुड़ा है। इस बारे में तो मतभेद नहीं है कि राजधानी या केपीट्टल किसी दूसरी जगह रखा जाये। हैदराबाद में स्वप्न के छिये तो सव ने एकसत प्रकट किया है।

कौनसा की बात है। जैसे हमारी विचार — सस्ता है उसके अपर हाउस की कौनसा लिहते हैं। वाज यह आध में नहीं है इस बजह से कि कौनसा मिलेगा — सस्ता छोटी है। पहले सव कंपोजिट रेटट मदरास शा तो उसमी जीवन सरकार छोड़ने के बाद कौनसा काम नहीं की गई। चाहिए उन्होंने कहा नहीं। इस बजह से कि हमारे विचार
समा की संख्या १९९५ है यह २०१ होने ये। २०० सदस्यों की विधान
समा के लिये कौनसल की जरूरत है। क्योंकि कौनसल में ऐसे ही लोगों
को रहने का मोका मिलता है जो बुजुर्ग होते हैं जानकारी सख्त है और
विवाद होते है। ऐसे लोगों के रहने से यह हमको कई तरह से सलाह
देसकते है कि राज्य की तरकी किस तरह से हो। वह अपने राज्य को
आगे चढ़ा सकते हैं। इस बजह से कौनसल की जरूरत है।

इस अवसर पर मै एक और बात अत्य संख्या यानी माइनारिटीज के
वारे में कहा जाता है। मै अकसर हेडराबाद जाता हूं तो वहाँ के
दोस्तों से मिलता हूं। वहाँ के मुसलमानों को कुछ बद है। वह आशा
और तेंदुआना की मिलने के लिये सहमत तो है। लेकिन यह यह कहते है
कि जाप लोग यहाँ आने के बाद माइनारिटीज के साथ या लुक्क करना
चाहते है। वह कहते है कि हमको तकरीफों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।
यहाँ अभी इन तकरीफ में है। खासकर ताजीम के वारे में सीधे बौछारी।
अबी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि वहाँ की उसमानिया युनिवर्सिटी
को हिन्दी युनिवर्सिटी बनाया जाये। इससे भी वहाँ के माइनारिटीज बाहर
के मुसलमान ढरनते है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसा कर रही है समझमें
ले जाता। आप हिन्दी युनिवर्सिटी बनाकर, है। लेकिन उसमानिया
युनिवर्सिटी को हिन्दी युनिवर्सिटी के रूप से बदलना ठीक नहीं है। इस
से उन लोगों के जिलों में बड़ा दुर्घट होगा बहुत रंज होगा। इस तरह से
वहाँ की युनिवर्सिटी को बदलने की जरूरत नहीं है। हेडराबाद बढ़ा शहर
है। १० खाल की आवादी है। वहाँ बड़े बड़े मकान है। उन
मकानों में आप युनिवर्सिटी को रख सकते हैं। उसमानिया युनिवर्सिटी
को निकासाने से खासकर माइनारिटीज को नुकसान होगा। मै अपनी
सरकार से प्राथमिक करता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तक यह बात पुंछा और
कि उससे जो फैसला इस वारे में किया है उसको बदलने की जरूरत है। हिन्दी
युनिवर्सिटी काम की जासकती है। मै हिन्दी की अनुयायी हूं। उसमानिया
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मै होता क्योंकि इस से वहाँ के खास लोगों को नुकसान और रंज होता है।
इस तरह से बदलना ठीक नहीं है। ीीी
The Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi

Sri S. Brahmayya:

In the year 1957, when the Cauvery dispute was raised, I thought it necessary to put forward the views of the Madras Government. However, I do not consider it necessary to dwell on this point further. It is true that the Madras Government has taken a stand on the issue. However, it is important to note that the Madras Government has not changed its position. Therefore, it is unnecessary to discuss this matter further.

Mr. S. Rajaratnam:

I agree with Mr. K. Thayanantham that the Cauvery dispute is a very important issue. However, it is important to note that the Madras Government has not changed its position. Therefore, it is unnecessary to discuss this matter further.

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DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION

BILL, 1956—(contd.)

4th April 1956]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU — (contd.)

SRI K. BRAHMAYYA — (contd.)

SRI VAVUVARA CHALAKSHINAYYA — (contd.)

SRI A. KLESWARA RAI — (contd.)

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:— (contd.)

7
4th April 1956] [Sri L. Lakshmana Das

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956—(contd.)

...
Mr. O'Donnell, President of the Orissa Boundary Committee, however, in a remarkable minute of dissent emphatically disagreed with their view and that language and race are abiding factors and ultimately of far greater importance than the reaction of the Zamindar. Half of the total population is Telugu by race and Telugu is the mother-tongue of nearly two-thirds and subsidiary language in every forty-five thousand persons.

Major Attlee, one of the members of the joint select committee of Parliament observed:

"We have great sympathy with the desire of the Rajah of Parlakimidi for the inclusion of his estate in the province, but in view of the racial and linguistic composition of the population therein contained we are unable to recommend that his desire should be acceded to."

Mrs. [Name] British [Member's Name] Member said: [Member's Speech]. Miss [Name] Member [party] said: [Member's Speech]. Mr. [Name] Member [party] said: [Member's Speech]. Mr. [Name] Member [party] said: [Member's Speech]. Mr. [Name] Member [party] said: [Member's Speech]. Mr. [Name] Member [party] said: [Member's Speech]. Mr. [Name] Member [party] said: [Member's Speech].
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956—(contd.)

4th April 1956] [Sri L. Lakshmana Das

As President of the Taluk Board of "Parlakimidi" of 1923-24, and as one of the leaders of the Telugu movement then, I was in close touch with almost all the villages of the Taluk, then as a member of the delegation representing "Parlakimidi" I appeared before the Committee on Orissa at London. I was asked by Sir Stafford Hoare to prepare a "tabular" statement of the vital figures for all villages in a map worked out by him.
statistics which showed that even in the area marked out by him the Telugu population is far more than fifty per cent."

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION 335.3

BILL, 1956—(contd.)

4th April 1956

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das]

... minorities... 51%... minorities... Zonal Councils... Oswa... Zonal Councils... minorities... Strong minority...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956—(contd.)

4th April 1956] [Sri L. Lakshmana Das

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—...<

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...<
4th April 1956]

[Sri V. Visweswara Rao


எனவே குறைந்ததை விளக்குவதற்குச் qualifications கூறும் பிடி தற்கொலை qualifications செய்கிறது. சிலர் அல்லது மேலே எண்ணிக்கையில் அந்தத் தன்மையின் மேலே, இரட்டி இது குறுவதைச் சாக்கேற்றிருக்கும். எனவே அவர்கள் விளக்கம் மட்டுமே உள்ளன என்பதோடு, வாங்கச் செய்ய தன்மை தன்மை வைக்கப்படும். சில குறைந்ததை எண்ணிக்கையில் எண்ணிக்கையில் தன்மை மேலே என்று குற்றுக்காக ஊட்டி, V.A., B.Ed., Degree, Lawyer மற்றும் B.A. B.L. என்றும் எண்ணிக்கையில் சாத்தியம் என்றும்.
4th April 1956

Sri V. Visweswara Rao

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956—(contd.)
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956—(contd.)

4th April 1956

[Sri V. Visveswara Rao]

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DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956—(contd)

4th April 1956 [Sri V. Visweswara Rao]

ఐత్యంగా ఒకటి సంసధనను సేవలేదు. చిత్తులు చూసిన సంసధనానికి సంచారం
(నిషేధమైన సంసధనానికి సంచారం) లేదు. అతనికి సంసధనం లేదు
(నిషేధమైన సంసధనం) లేదు. రాష్ట్ర పాలన అయిన కంప్యూటర్ పై తన
చిత్తులను నూతున్న సంసధనానికి సంచారం. అందుకే కార్యం నా అనుకు
మీదుగా రెండు దశాబ్దాల విస్తరం నిర్ణయం. అంగ సంసధనం. అంత
మరియు ఈ దశాబ్దాల విస్తరం నిర్ణయం. అంగ సంసధనం కుటుంబానికి
సంయోగం కంప్యూటర్ పై తన చిత్తులను నూతున్న సంసధనానికి సంచారం. అందికా కూడా
చిత్తులను నూతున్న సంసధనానికి సంచారం. అందికా కూడా సంసధనం కరణం
అందితున్న, ఎంతా పాటు అడవితో అడవితో ఎంతా కోరం కోరం ప్రసరించవచ్చు.
اس کا ترتیق کی کریشش کا ایک حصہ ہے۔ یہ بہت پچاپی اور اس کے ماحول کے اشکال بم دکھا
اس کا ترتیب کافی اہم ہے چونکہ یہ کی کریشش کے قید کے بجائے کوئی کریشش
(S.R Comm. 1976) مقرر کیا جاتا ہے لیس کوئی بشریت سے اور خاصا اسی اسے اور خاصا
کھیتی سے اتنا ہی کریشش کا حث کے ضرورت محسوس ہو گیا ہے اس مخصوص نسائے تاکہ جن کی خصوصی
ساخت ہو یا ہو۔ یہ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ دوری کی بھیک کی باقی کی جگہ سے بہت اہم
بل سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ یہ کریشش کا حث کے ضرورت محسوس ہو گیا ہے اس مخصوص نسائے تاکہ جن کی خصوصی
ساخت ہو یا ہو۔ یہ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ دوری کی بھیک کی باقی کی جگہ سے بہت اہم
بہتر ہو جائے۔ یہ اور یہی نہیں کہ اس کا ترتیب کی کریشش کا ایک حصہ ہے۔
کوہ پریون نے خفقت طور پر وہ اسے احترام کے لیے سلیم پی اپنے کردار کے برابر کیا تو کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی وہ کردار کا احترام نہیں کیا۔ اس کے لیے کچھ لوگوں نے اس کو پاپس بنا کر سمجھا۔ کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہیں کوئی بھی نہی
सर शिदामबरा रेड्डी के सम्बन्ध में

सर शिदामबरा रेड्डी के सम्बन्ध में

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सर शिदामबरा रेड्डी के सम्बन्ध में
Sri V. Chidambara Reddi

[4th April 1956]

...
Sri B. V. SUBBA REDDI :—Mr. Speaker Sir, on the last occasion when I was speaking on the Second Five Year Programme, I regret the Hon. Speaker was forced to the necessity of pulling me up twice or thrice. Sir, I hope I will not put you to-day to the necessity of pulling me up, but at the same time Sir, I would request you to kindly be a bit indulgent towards members like me who belong to a silent group of people who rarely come to the mike to express their views and not people who are very vociferous, fluent and seasoned legislators, who almost participate in every day's debate.

Sir, to-day I get up to join the chorus of speakers who have been expressing feelings of gratification and happiness and paying glowing tributes to those who have sacrificed and striven hard for the creation of Visalandhra.

Sir, while speaking on this Bill, I would like to make a few suggestions, which, though to some of you, they might appear to be a bit queer, out-moded and antiquarian, still with a pious hope that at least some day some suggestion of mine will receive the attention of the Government. Sir every Andhra and every one that is born in Andhra is
certainly very happy, elated and very jubilant over the creation of Visalandhra Sir, in 1951 when the All India Congress Sessions were taking place in Lal Bagh at Bangalore, Mr. A. Kaleswararao put forward a very vigorous and vehement plea for the creation of Visalandhra. Panditji who lost his temper, got a bit excited and emotional and then began to say 'Mr. Kaleswararao does not understand what he is speaking. If he begins to talk in that strain, let him understand that he will be not only not getting Visalandhra but also Andhra.') Sir, some of us who happened to be present on the occasion felt as though it was a distant dream beyond realisation and that it was not going to become a reality. But within less than 5 years, our dream has not only become a reality but has become an accomplished fact, because Panditji also, who is, I believe, a democrat by birth and also by education, has been forced to yield to public pressure and opinion and to-day the States Reorganisation Bill has been put before all the Assemblies.

Sir, though the formation of provinces on linguistic basis was finding place in the Congress election manifestoes and also in the Congress programme for a number of decades, the credit goes to Andhras who gave the impetus for this problem of linguistic redistribution of provinces and after Andhra was formed, this problem gained momentum and to-day it is an accomplished fact. Sir, though we are happy, our jubilation and our happiness is not an unalloyed and unmixed one, because in getting Visalandhra—call it Andhra-Telangana or Andhra Pradesh whatever you like—we have lost some areas which are legitimately and justly due to us. Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister while initiating discussion on this bill was counselling patience and requesting Hon. Members not to import much heat and passion over these issues but be a bit careful in expressing their views. Sir, perhaps he felt that in trying to reopen this problem, it is like reopening a
healing sore, but all the same, Sir, we are all feeling very sore about it and it is our duty not only through this House but through all forums to put up an unceasing and incessant fight till we secure what is legitimately and justly due to us. Sir, I am not speaking about the other areas. I will only casually refer to Bellary issue. Sir, the Headworks of Tungabhadra and the Hydro electricity plant from which we have to get supply of electricity and water for many of the districts of Rayalaseema are situated in Hospet. Sir, if these areas as they are at present vested in Mysore were to continue, we will have to be content only with the waters and the electricity that is dolled out to us and we will have absolutely no voice or control over the supply of these two very essential needs.

Sir, regarding the name, there has been a very hot controversy both in Telangana as well as in Andhra. Sir, the very name which finds place in the Bill, Andhra-Telangana indicates clearly that there must have been some heated discussion at Delhi itself between the leaders of Andhra and the leaders of Telangana and that the Central Government or the High Command just to appease both of them have included the name of Andhra-Telangana. Sir, the name of the newly formed State must not only be attractive but at the same time a name to conjure with and bring back to one's mind the glorious past of the Andhras, the glorious traditions of the Andhras and make them live up to their traditions. Sir, Andhra Pradesh certainly sounds very nice and very fine. Sir, at the same time, I would request Telugu scholars and men of learning like the Hon. the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Subbarao, men like Mr. Raju, our Hon. Chief Minister Mr. Gopala Reddi, Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah and Mr. Pappu Ramacharyulu sit for 5 or 10 minutes and fix a proper name which is acceptable to both Andhra as well as to the people of Telangana.
Sir, next I come to elections. The ideal of Congress Party for the last one or two years has been to establish a Socialistic Pattern of Society. Sir, perhaps frequent holding of elections might in a way bring about some kind of Socialistic Pattern, but all the same Sir, I would like to request my friends of the opposition to wait for another 4 or 5 years and then contest the elections, for, it is only just now the Government has begun introducing new taxation measures. They have still got to introduce a number of taxation measures. So I would request and counsel patience for the members of the opposition and wait for 4 or 5 years.

Sir, with regard to the seat of the High Court, it is very strange and curious that when people are trying for a High Court in their own places, that people of Telangana should be asking for a separate Bench at Guntur and not ask for the High Court to be located at Hyderabad. Sir, I feel they might be having some fears, for, if the High Court is located at Hyderabad, there is going to be a cut-throat competition and under bidding and perhaps they stand to lose much. But Sir, I feel that talent and intelligence is certainly not wanting either in Rayalaseema or in Telangana. The only thing is we want application and industry and let us work hard and try to beat these people in every walk of life.

With regard to the Legislative Council, I feel that this is a relic of British parliamentary system which was originally intended to provide positions for some of the aristocrats. Our Constitution-makers copied this provision and made a provision in the Constitution Act for creating Legislative Councils, perhaps with the idea of drawing the best intellectuals in the country and getting their advice on vital issues concerning the States. However, Sir, I agree that some intellectuals who are always busy in their
intellectual pursuits are constitutionally and temperamentally unfit for elections and certainly we want their services and we have to provide for them. But all the same, at a time when the Government is trying to balance the budget and when wisdom and prudence require that we should conserve every pie of ours and avoid all wasteful expenditure, I think it is not desirable to have a Legislative Council at present and we can certainly wait till the next elections in 1962 are over and can certainly have a Legislative Council if at that time we feel necessary.

Regarding Zonal Councils and Regional Committees, it looks as though the Central Government (I do not attribute any motive) has sown seeds of disruption and disunity in the country, for in the actual working of the Zonal Councils, I feel tense situations might arise and uncompromising attitudes might be taken by parties on either side and finally intervention of the Central Government might become necessary.

If any one thinks that with the creation of Visalandhra, we have solved all our problems, I would say that one is sadly mistaken. With the creation of Visalandhra very manifold and stupendous problems will certainly confront us and they are likely to baffle any man with a stout heart. But I believe Sir, with determination, courage and will-power, we will be able to solve all these problems successfully within a course of a decade or two. We do not derive any satisfaction by ruminating over the glories of the past and history of our Andhras. Of course, Andhras are known for their liberal-mindedness, their fighting qualities, their intellect, their charities and their speech and honesty. But all the same Sir, we do not stand to
gain by ruminating over the past. We have to build up a
glorious future and for that every one of us will have to bend
our shoulders and work hard and see that our aims are all
realised.

Lastly, there has been some kind of moral degeneration
and degradation within the last few years, but I hope and
appeal to all our leaders to cease all internecine quarrels and
mutual incinmation and fight as one man and see that the
economic progress is achieved Sir, I want the Government
to put up a stiff fight with the Central Government and get
all that we are legitimately entitled to For, I feel that if
we go on bended knees begging, we will only get crumbs and
nothing else, but if we put up a stiff fight, I feel either we
are going to get all or nothing, in which case, we do not feel
despondent.

Sir, on your march from Madras to Hyderabad, you have
made Kurnool a resting place, where perhaps you have had
some respite and also some good rest You have made
Kurnool as a good base and spring-board for all our diplo­
matic operations for Telangana Sir, all the same, the
people of Kurnool and Kurnool District will certainly be very
grateful to you for all the moneys that you have liberally
spent for the improvement of Kurnool and when you leave
this place, we will certainly give you a hearty send off with
all our Good Wishes Thank you Sir.

Sri PRAGADA KOTAIAH:
Sri Pragada Kotaiah] [4th April 1956

...
4th April 1956] [Sri Pragada Kotaiah

Zonal Councils ko చెందిన రాష్ట్రాలలో రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. అతి ప్రశ్నాల సాధనాలు అనేకట్లపై ఆతిలో చెందిన రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు అతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. రాష్ట్రాల సాధనాలు రాష్ట్రాలు ఆతిని యొక్కి పొట్టడు. 

Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. ఇది రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి. Regional Committees అంతిగా లేదా రాష్ట్రాలకు చెందినాయి.
Sri Pragada Kotaiah [4th April 1956]

The President may by order made with respect to the Andhra-Telangana and the Punjab provide for the constitution and functions of the regional committee and the Legislative Assembly of the State for the modifications to be made in the rules of the State Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees.

Constitutional provisions provide that the President may by order made with respect to the Andhra-Telangana and the Punjab provide for the constitution and functions of the regional committee and the Legislative Assembly of the State for the modifications to be made in the rules of the State Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees.
High Court in Hyderabad 44th April 1956

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

4th April 1956] High Court Bench at Bench at

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BILL, 1956—(contd.)
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION
BILL, 1956—(contd.)

Sri Pragada Kotaiah

April 1956

Services 3rd April 1956

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Services 3rd 1956

Services 3rd 1956

Hyderabad 3rd 1956

Sri Pragada Kotaiah

4th April 1956

Srimathi B. Rukminidevi:

Rajalakshmi, Pragada Kotaiah

Services 3rd April 1956

Services 3rd 1956

Hyderabad 3rd 1956

4th April 1956

Srimathi B. Rukminidevi:
4th April 1956] [Srimathi B. Rukmini Devi

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956—(contd)

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1966—(contd)

Srimathi B. Rukmini Devi

[4th April 1956]

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956—(contd )

4th April 1956] [Srimathi B. Rukmini Devi

[Mr. B. Ramakrishna Raju :]

Sri R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :-

"..."
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION
BILL 1956—(contd.)

Sri B. B. Ramakrishna Raju

[4th April 1956]

The question of the states revising the 13th Finance Commission's advice in the case of the deficit of the State, the advice having been received very lately, has been already discussed. The gap between the revised estimate and the amount of revenue available, the State's excess expenditure, the gap between the actual expenditure and the amount of revenue available, the rise in the expenditure of the State, the increase in the debt of the State, and the decrease in the income of the State, are the factors that need to be considered. The deficit of the State is due to the increase in the population, the increase in the expenditure, the decrease in the income, the increase in the debt, and the decrease in the reserves.

It is necessary to consider the deficit and to take measures to reduce it. The Government has already taken steps to reduce the deficit. The State's financial position is expected to improve in the next few years. The Government has also taken steps to improve the financial position of the State. The State's financial position is expected to improve in the next few years. The Government has also taken steps to improve the financial position of the State.
4th April 1956]  

[Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raja

“అరుణా” అను నిశ్చితంగా కాలంలో గారులు చిత్రం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించ పరముఖం. “ఆరుణా” అను భువన జీవితం. దేశ సమాధానం ఇతర వాణిజ్య పరముఖం “ఆరుణా” అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం అతి నాగ అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం కావలసిన లభిస్తుంది. “అరుణా” అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం కావలసిన దేశ సమాధానం ఇతర వాణిజ్య పరముఖం “ఆరుణా” అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం అతి నాగ అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం కావలసిన లభిస్తుంది. “ఆరుణా” అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం కావలసిన దేశ సమాధానం ఇతర వాణిజ్య పరముఖం “ఆరుణా” అను భూమిచే నిర్మాణం అతి నాగ

Advocates ద్వారా రింది రేండు రెండు, రాయంలో సాధించిన పాఠ పదార్థులు, మాత్రం తీసుకోవడానికి పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం. మరో రెండు వంటి కాలం కాలం అంరించిన పడవ పాలనలు పరముఖం అందువల్ల ప్రయోగాలు పరముఖం.
Sr. K. B. Ramakrishna Raju

[4th April 1956]

స్థానస్థాపన సమితి సమావేశం. ఇంతట్టే ఫార్మెంట్ ఆధిపత్యానికి ఎంతో ప్రతికీందుకు భాగితులు ప్రతి సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

స్థానస్థాపన సమితి సమావేశం. ఇంతట్టే ఫార్మెంట్ ఆధిపత్యానికి ఎంతో ప్రతికీందుకు భాగితులు ప్రతి సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

స్థానస్థాపన సమితి సమావేశం. ఇంతట్టే ఫార్మెంట్ ఆధిపత్యానికి ఎంతో ప్రతికీందుకు భాగితులు ప్రతి సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

స్థానస్థాపన సమితి సమావేశం. ఇంతట్టే ఫార్మెంట్ ఆధిపత్యానికి ఎంతో ప్రతికీందుకు భాగితులు ప్రతి సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

స్థానస్థాపన సమితి సమావేశం. ఇంతట్టే ఫార్మెంట్ ఆధిపత్యానికి ఎంతో ప్రతికీందుకు భాగితులు ప్రతి సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?

సంస్థలో సాధించిన మందిరం కూడా ప్రతి సంస్థలో ఉంటుంది?
4th April 1956]

[Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956—(contd.)

Composite Madras State was one of the composite states in India. It comprised several districts that were later reorganised into different states. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Composite Madras State in 1944 and passed in 1950. The intention was to bring about a change in the administrative structure of the state. The Bill was debated extensively, and several amendments were proposed. The debate focused on the need to introduce and pass the Bill as soon as possible. The Bill was eventually passed, and the state was reorganised accordingly.
DISTRIBUTION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION

BILL, 1956—(contd.)

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raja

[4th April 1956]

In the Committee Meeting on the 24th February 1956 we discussed the proposed amendments to the Rent Reduction Act. There was an instance where a tenant had to pay an increased rent because of an amendment. The amendment proposed was to include a clause that the tenant should be notified of the proposed amendment. 

In the same spirit, I propose the following amendments to the Inams Bill. 

1. Amendment 1: Inams Bill should be passed by the State Assembly. 

2. Amendment 2: The Rent Reduction Act should be passed by the Central Government. 

3. Amendment 3: Inams Bill should be passed by the State Assembly and the Central Government.
4th April 1956] [Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

1952 oven only care the direct elections. In the
latter half of 1952, a special election was called.
A resolution was passed in favor of independence.

The resolution passed in 1952 was the first step
in the direction of independence. The resolution
was adopted in the Assembly, and the President
assented to it. The Assembly then remitted the
resolution to the government. The government
thanked the Assembly for its support.

The American Constitution is divided into two
parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
The President has assented to the resolution.

The resolution is subject to the assent of the
President. The resolution was accepted by the
government. The resolution was then remitted to
the President for his assent.

The resolution was then remitted to the
government. The government then remitted the
resolution to the President for his assent.

The resolution was then remitted to the
government. The government then remitted the
resolution to the President for his assent.

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government. The government then remitted the
resolution to the President for his assent.

The resolution was then remitted to the
政府. The government then remitted the resolution
to the President for his assent.
Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raja] [4th April 1956

was the Rev. S. V. R. Mahalingam, who had referred to the
matter earlier. He had been involved in the previous round of the
debate, raising objections to the Bill. He had referred to the
need for a proper discussion before proceeding with the
amendments. The Hon. Speaker then reminded the House
about the Rules and the importance of following them. He
stressed the need for a proper and orderly discussion in the
House.

The Hon. Speaker then addressed the House, expressing his
concern about the amendments proposed to the Inams Bill.
He believed that these amendments were not in the best
interests of the State. He argued that the amendments
proposed would have a negative impact on the financial
conditions of the State.

He then went on to discuss the various provisions of the
Inams Bill, emphasizing the importance of maintaining
balance and equity in the distribution of land. He
highlighted the need for a fair and just system that
would benefit all the taxpayers.

The Hon. Speaker concluded his remarks by urging the
House to consider the amendments carefully and
thoughtfully. He called for a fair and balanced discussion
before making any final decision.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION

BILL, 1956—(contd)

4th April 1956]

[Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

The Hon'ble Member, 1952 referred to direct elections, the
3rd April '52 Resolution point of view and pointed out the
salient features of the Resolution passed on 2nd April '52, which
is pertinent to the subject under discussion. As regards the
Resolution passed 2nd April '52, it may be indicated that the
principle of direct elections was enunciated in the Resolution
subject of the Resolution was to provide for direct elections,
and as regards the subject, the Hon'ble Member pointed out
American Constitution and American Constitution
Senates and House of Representatives, and President's assent
and members of the House of Assembly remit.

However, the Hon'ble Member added that the subject
under discussion is the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, and
the Resolution passed on 2nd April '52 was only an indication
of the principle of direct elections, which was subsequently
enacted in the Constitution. The Hon'ble Member also
pointed out that the Constitution of the United States of
America provides for direct elections to the Senate and
House of Representatives, and that the President's assent
is necessary for the enactment of a law. However, in the
States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, the Hon'ble Member
pointed out that the principle of direct elections was
enacted in the Constitution, which was subsequently
enacted in the Constitution.
Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju] [4th April 1956

Amendments suggest that, Incorporate it, to the Bill, to President assent or not. I am not an admirer of British parliamentary practice. But I admire American Constitution. But I admire American Constitution.

THE Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI : American Constitution is not an elected body, but it is a hereditary body. I am not an admirer of British parliamentary practice. But I admire American Constitution.

Sri R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :
4th April 1956]

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI :— The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI,

SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :—SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU,

SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI :—SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI,

SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU :—SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU,
What has weighed with us in arriving at the conclusion to which we have referred is the cumulative effect of three main considerations, namely, administrative convenience, economic links, the importance of Tungabhadra project to the Rayalaseema of Andhra.
4th April 1956] [Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju

SRI H. RAMALINGA REDDI:—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my strong protest against this Bill (laughter) not for what it contains, but for what it does not contain I refer to the non-implementation of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission Report in regard to Bellary district. The recommendations of that report are the natural, equitable, just, rational and scientific permanent solutions as to the frontiers between the future Andhra and Karnataka States if we bear in mind the historical, cultural and administrative factors in addition to language. You know, Sir, that for six hundred years the Andhras and the Karnatakas had lived together, and that
composite existence has been maintained all along. About 25 lakhs of Andhras are settled in Mysore State. That is admitted even by the Chief Minister of Mysore. About three or four lakhs of people only are settled down to the east of Hampi, the capital of Vizianagaram Empire now in ruins. This capital city, now in ruins was the joint enterprise of Telugus and Karmaktras Krishnadevaraya and his Ashtadigajas is the cherished tradition and inheritance of both people and brings to the mind of every Karnataka and Telugu the glorious history of their past. Now that compactness of existence is a point to be considered by the Government. The situation of the headworks of the Tungabhadra project near Mallapuram, a few miles from Hampi, is a necessity for us, so that the Andhra Government could have control over it to ensure the prosperity of Rayalaseema. The transfer of Bellary to Mysore has created considerable administrative and economic difficulties not only for the people of Aur, Adoni and Rayadurg but also for the rest of the people of Rayalaseema. The retention of Kolar in Mysore, which is a predominantly Karnataka Telugu area, on the ground of composite existence and in the interests of administrative and economic factors, that principle holds good in the case of the taluks of Hospet, Siruguppa and Bellary, which the States Reorganization Commission Report has recommended to be transferred to Andhra State. Further there was a division for Congress work under the Kelkar award, but it did not affect the normal life of the people, and it is now irrelevant to consider it. After that in 1943, there was a bifurcation of the district as per the report of Misra. That is only in the nature of a partial partition. All the parties to the dispute were not before it. For, then, it was not considered what Mysore should give to Andhra State in exchange for those areas, on linguistic basis, now the serious consequences that will entail on the transfer of Bellary and the people and on the rest of Rayalaseema were not gone into. The question of the headworks, which is the life-
line of Rayalaseema if not given to the Audhra area and the serious consequences that will follow were not considered. Already we have had the bitter experience of three or four years before us with the Mysore State. It has given any amount of headache to this Government. We have not been able to push up the High Level Canal scheme. There were frequent troubles and frictions, which we could have avoided if only we had adopted Justice Wanchoo's report. After the bifurcation of the district, the Government of Andhra and the people of Bellary agitated against this decision, and then the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed to go into the question of not only Bellary but the entire State. Then all the parties were before it. The entire country was in the hotch-potch. This was in the nature of final partition. So this was the time when we could have redress for past mistakes, when injustice could be set right and inequalities also could be set right. That was the proper occasion for all that. The Prime Minister of India also had assured a deputation of Rayalaseemites on the 1st October, 1953 when Andhra State was inaugurated in Kurnool that the question of Bellary would be re-examined by the States Reorganisation Commission that was going to be appointed. And then, after the publication of the Commission's report, the Prime Minister had assured the country that the recommendations of the Commission's report would be implemented in toto unless there is a change agreed to by the parties concerned. Now Government have gone back on them, and consequently people feel very much dissatisfied over this Bellary issue. I do not know why the leaders should go back on their promises, as also the High Command, the leaders and the Government of India. Our diplomacy has always been frank and open, but the diplomacy of Mysore has been subtle and secret, and so our leaders have been outwitted. There is also another point. There is no connection between the grant of Visalandhra and Bellary being denied to us. So it is all the more necessary that the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission
should be implemented to discharge our new obligations to the Telangana people. If that is implemented the headworks would be transferred, and the Government of Andhra would be relieved of the worries of famine which are frequently happening in Rayalaseema, and thereby its resources might be diverted to Telangana. It is felt on all hands that while there are Karmarkars and Dattars in the Central Government to back up Mysore on their unreasonable attitude, there is none in the Centre to back us up from Andhra. Again, Sir, there is a point made against us, that Kolar people are not agitating to join Andhra. I want that issue should not be made a point against us. Because the principle of linguistic provinces has been introduced by the Congress only in British India. It was not injected in the native States, for it was contended that it was a disintegrating factor. Now, Sir, Mysore cannot claim to retain the entire territory on the ground of compact existence and at the same time take advantage of the effects of disintegration. They cannot have both ways. They cannot say, 'Heads I win, tails you lose'. As it is, they stand to gain on both grounds. Let me make myself clear. Mysore State claims Kolar and other Telugu areas on the ground of compactness, which is denied to us with regard to Kolar, but they want to take advantage of disintegration which is injected into British India. Now in the principle of disintegration, they want to take the benefit with regard to Bellary, they want to claim all the three taluks which have been recommended by the States Reorganisation Commission to be transferred to Andhra. So they cannot have both ways. Lastly our agitation has been democratic and constitutional. The Mysore Government has connived at the immoral Satyagraha, which is evidenced by the punishment they inflicted on those Satyagrahis. Those people who were called Satyagrahis, the so called Satyagrahis, were taken to court in a van supplied by Government and were given punishments lasting for a few hours, like imprisonment till the rising of the court, and were then let off... What was the
result? They came again the next day, and that is the sort of Satyagraha that was started there. This pressure tactics of the Mysore Government seems to have succeeded. By that let not our people lose heart in legitimate and constitutional methods. Sir, leaders appeal to the unity of India, but that appeal is addressed only to one of the parties, the other party all the while being allowed to retain its dishonest gains. Sir, the best foundation for national unity depends on the contentment of the people, which in its turn depends on just decisions. Here, I must inform the Government of India through you, Sir, that our people are very much dissatisfied over the Bellary issue. By this unjust decision the Government of India are driving a thin wedge between the people and their representatives. The people of Bellary have become so desperate and so dissatisfied that they now ask ‘merge us with Alur and Adoni so that we can live together as a unit’. So this is a very bad state of affairs, and this should be set right at once. ‘Now or never’ is the question. If we make a joint effort along with the Telangana leaders I trust we can achieve this object. To my Communist friends, I say, ‘by all means we hope to get Kolar and other Telugu areas from Mysore’. Finally, Sir, I submit that I strongly disapprove of this Bill in so far as the three taluks of Bellary district and Tungabhadra project are denied to us. Thank you, Sir.

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have specially come to debate on the States Reorganisation Bill. Colleagues of mine may be aware that I did not attend the whole budget session; but there was a reason for not attending the budget session. In a way I wanted my action to be in the nature of an individual protest, because I feel that much of the debate that goes on in the House during Money Bills normally takes the form whereby neither the suggestions in the opposition nor those of the Government Benches themselves are taken into consideration; and therefore, instead of participating in a repetitive drama which
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seems to be going on every year, I felt that I would be doing better work by staying out, visiting the villages and finding out what was going round in the country generally. But, in the case of the States Reorganisation Bill I felt that it would be necessary to say a few words so that one may clear understanding and help ourselves in the future to the creation of a better climate of public opinion. Therefore I have come to-day and would like to say a few words.

So far as the whole Bill is concerned, again I must express my disappointment, because generally speaking we have devoted the last three days only to discuss non-essential features of the Bill, what happens in Andhra, what happens about our borders generally and things like that. But, by and large we have not been able to raise this debate into a form which may make us think about All-India problems generally and the future of States. My colleague Mr Sundarayya tried to raise that issue to some extent; he introduced an element of speculation, on the basis of the Bill, to decide the borders of our own State, he discussed the question of Council of State elections, the question of general elections in Andhra and Telangana and the question of the necessity of a Legislative Council for Andhra. I find that the Congress Benches are not at all interested in all these topics and they are not devoting any mind to it. So far as the general approach to the Bill is concerned, let us take the issues one by one.

When it comes to re-elections, democracy is forgotten, but only the question of the life of this House remembered; 'should one contest elections every other year' is the proposition and Congress members justify continuation of this House irrespective of elections in Telangana on the plea that they contested elections only last year. This, I am afraid, is a very selfish approach to the whole problem. In a sense, if democracy is to be pursued in our State, the approach should be one of selflessness; why should one fear or bothered about elections if one is on the righteous path; if the Congress
members had done good work, if the Congress Government has a good record, generally speaking any number of elections should not in any manner cause the Congress party any difficulties. As far as the Opposition is concerned, I may tell you that year in and year out the cost of elections going up higher and higher, it becomes a question of really fighting the elections on the basis of a moral or idealistic approach with the public and not matching money. Therefore, essentially the opposition is not afraid of elections on the basis of finance. It knows that it cannot spend much money. In the last general elections, it is true that the Communist party threw in a lot of assets into the general elections. So far as my party is concerned, members may not be aware of it; but personal expenditure went over two districts and the average per seat contested was Rs 2,000, that was as far as the Socialist Party is concerned, that is only my personal expenditure and I know the amount and you can take it at that. Therefore elections and electioneering need not be such expensive business as is to-day the case, and in this respect the Congress party is more sinning than the Opposition. That is because the Congress has to fight elections within the Congress ranks; there is no certainty that the Congress members in the House would be nominated by the Congress Party once again to contest the elections and that is one problem. The next problem is that even if they are nominated there is no certainty that professed Congressmen would not break the covenant by contesting as independents and then claiming the sanctity of idealism behind their action. And therefore it is that because the Congress party has no discipline and has no idealism which creates the necessary discipline, general democratic practices are to be forgotten. And this, I feel, will in the long run hurt India’s future.

The Hon. Dr B. Gopal Reddi.—Do you understand that there is perfect discipline in the Socialist Party, at the top or at the provincial level?
SRI P. V R. GAJAPATHI RAJU —Perfectly correct. There is no discipline in the Socialist ranks till now. The problem is one of office and there is no question about it. I cannot speak for the Communist party, but speaking for the old P S P. party from which I was expelled because of certain aspects towards policy, it is because of the fear of general elections on the one hand and it is because of the fear of non survival outside the legislatures on the other, that the P S P. party was going closer to the Congress party and it was for that reason that we had to leave the P S P. party and I agree with the Chief Minister completely. This is a disease which is there, office is very corrupting not only for the Congress party, but also for the Opposition. But, there are certain things that are bigger than general elections or immediate corruptions and that is the future of the democracy in the State, not only in this State, in the whole of India. Therefore, the approach should be more correct. Let us take the States Reorganisation Bill as such, let us take the question from the North to the whole of the South, the delay in publishing the Bill, the question of allowing the Congress party in one area of the country to agitate against the Congress party in another area of the country, I ask. ‘Was this conducive to the future good of the country?’ I have nothing personally against the Telangana friends or against the Andhra friends, i.e., the Treasury Benches, the Ministry, etc. If you want to quarrel amongst yourselves regarding who should be the future Chief Minister or Deputy Chief Minister or Chairman of a Council or whatever other position you have, do you have to necessarily make it a public quarrel which creates, without any effort, regionalism within the State? The aftermath of this discussion will go on for some years to come and it is not a matter that will end to-day. It is all right if wisdom dawns, you may all turn round and say, ‘yes, we all had our democratic due process, we discussed the whole thing, to-day we are forming our State, therefore forget the agitation that has been going on for the last 4 months started by rival Congressmen in the same organisa-
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...tion'. (Interruption). It becomes democracy when the gentlemen who propose to foster such strife, who go about agitating for such issues, create the climate of self-abdication. If a Chenna Reddi or a Ranga Reddi or Narasinga Rao should decide that for the next fifteen years, 'we will not contest for the elections, we will not enter the legislature, we will not become M.L.As., we will not become Ministers' then there is a genuine case. The same thing here. This sort of philosophy may not appeal. But it is the philosophy which your own Guru (why yours, our Guru also) Mahatma Gandhi taught. It was a case of honest politics plus self-abnegation, that should go together, but not self-politics for purposes of altruism. Here if the fight is for genuineness for a separate demand, have it by all means. But don't use such platforms for political objectives, because they defeat themselves ultimately. They create the climate for division; and here again it is a case of 'Heads we win, tails you lose'. Congressmen after creating this bogey throughout India go down to pious platitudes regarding freedom and regarding unity in this country. What is unity? Let us understand it in its essence. Is unity the question of the total functioning of the Congress all the time? Is that the definition of the term 'unity'? Does it mean that if Congressmen are in office from Pepsu to Travancore-Cochin, the country is united; and if they are not, the country is disunited? If that is the limited meaning that the Congress Party wants to place on the word 'unity', then, of course, great damage will be done to this country. But, if by the word 'unity' you mean the capacity of individual grouping, geographic grouping in our country, the area of Telangana or the area of Rayalaseema expressing themselves in relation to the immediate needs of an area, there is no objection. But when it comes to expressing the immediate needs of an area it becomes power politics. When it does not, it becomes a question of 'strive for national unity'. In other words, if a Congressmen desires to trumpet the claims of any region in this country then it becomes something which is a service...
to the country. But if the Opposition wish to participate in any such proposition, as in the case of Bombay City, or an alternative, taking place in Bengal over the question of Bengal remaining a separate linguistic State, in such circumstances it becomes a case of danger to national unity. This sort of logic is very incorrect. Let us be absolutely clear in our mind as to what linguistic is, and what the case for linguistic is, what the case for regional appeal is and what regional justice is. I have nothing against a man claiming the Nandikonda, because it helps Guntur, or a Cuddapah man claiming the High Level Canal from the Tungabhadra project, because it helps Cuddapah, a Telangana man claiming some concessions for persons coming from this area, as in the case of employment, because they are more backward, they have less educational facilities, and therefore a larger group of educated young men coming from that area should be given preference in giving employment—all this is not objectionable, but when it comes to a break-down of the democratic interpretation of life, then, of course, all this creates problems. To-day the main problem that is facing the country is the two-fold enigma that the Congress faces. It does not know whether as a democratically functioning nation what should its attitude be towards the Central administration on the one hand and provincial administration on the other hand. It is unable to suit the possibility of not ruling in any given State and functioning at the Centre. The whole problem is based on the hierarchical composition of the Congress organisation. To-day it is a sad commentary. But a dictatorship prevails in the country, a veiled dictatorship; it may be a dictatorship of love, Congressmen may get up and say that Mr. Nehru is the son in heir of beloved Mahatma. But all that is mere platitude. In practice what is happening? Within the organisation a distance between yourself and possibly those who come to your seat of office is created. When I say this, perhaps some Congressmen may get up and say that even Mr. Nehru is challenged. But the fact of the matter is that in the Centre you are creating a
unitary process, and that reflects itself throughout the country from Delhi to Cape Comorin. A similar process in every State, is being attempted. Now, your whole Constitution is federal. It is a federal constitution. When you create a federal constitution no question of danger to the unity of the nation arose. Please realise this. When you decide that the Indian legislature or the Maharashtra legislature or Tamil legislature should decide the life of its citizens within its own territory, no question of danger to the Centre arose. But today, what is happening? The process of centralisation through the Congress has become one main problem which has to be evolved, the process of centralisation through the process of bureaucracy has also to be evolved. Both these processes are taking place on a parallel. On one side the bureaucracy trying to centralise itself—the Second Five Year Plan, the question of regional planning, all these take one line, the whole drive is towards greater and greater centralisation in the hands of a fewer and fewer people. Within the State it is happening, within the country it is happening. The same process is taking place automatically even through the Congress ranks, and it is here the enigma is being faced. If Congressmen agitate one against another continuously, instead of creating a centralised Congress, which would be strong, which would ensure in years to come the continuity of Congress administration, the country would suffer! It was suddenly discovered that this may defeat itself and therefore the Government of India from small States to large States varied its mind during the last four months. The agitation for a separate Telangana was tacitly expressed by Mr. Nehru himself. The Prime Minister states that he would not personally like Hyderabad to be disintegrated,—but what can he do; what is the common man to decide, what is the average Congress-man, average person in the community to think? From the top downwards there is no certainty in the political life of the country. Therefore it is, to-day, the whole approach of the States Reorganisation Commission Report is one of
linguism and there was a method and basis for the creation of linguistic States. It was felt that in this continent of India—after all, you may say, 'we are a nation', but we are also a continent—we speak various languages, we are a continent in the sense that Europe is a continent, if you look into statistics you will see that there are in India as many languages as there are in Europe, if not more. In that sense we are not a homogeneous group, and we are a heterogeneous group. We have our Congress organisation and throughout the country there has been a unity of purpose in this sub-continent, cultural most cultural, and during such phases where there was a Central Government in this country, it was based essentially on a unifying religious or cultural code, whether it is Asoka, on the aftermath of Asoka we have Buddhism, whether it is Islam, you have on the aftermath of Moghul Empire a new religious doctrine. Therefore, if there is to be centralism in this country, if we have to read anything into history it can only be on the aftermath of some cultural renaissance that unity takes place in this country. In that, there can be no second opinion. But how are we creating it? What is the basis of this creation? And it is here that in this modern world Gandhiji thought it had a basic philosophy. He talked of decentralism, he talked of linguistic provinces; he even went to the extent of temporarily allaying the fear of central disruption when in 1947 when India was becoming free, he went all the way to Noakhali in East Bengal essentially to prove the unity of this sub-continent. There is this geographic unity between Pakistan and India. We have the Himalayas and the Hindukush. We have the forests on our eastern region between the Nagaland and Burma and Nagaland and South China. That is there. The whole principle has been evolved gradually towards a certain fruition. But what is the Congress Party doing? We are dividing ourselves without any fear that we are going to lose the thread of the administrative hold on this country; we are creating sub-centralism; Regional Committees or what they call Zonal
Councils are to be introduced. What is the purpose of these Zonal Councils? It is the thin end of the wedge to subvert federation. Let us not have federated units. Let us have five units. You have named them. But will the problem end there? Tomorrow from five units the whole thing will begin once again. It is quite possible that the hold of the Congress Party failing in any individual State, there is this enigma, how to continue Central administration when the federated units do not accept the moral superiority of the Central Government. We have a Constitution in this country. But who believes in the Constitution? Nobody, least of all Congressmen. They believe merely in spoils of office and individuals. That is the tragedy of the whole thing. Therefore when Congressmen do not believe in Constitution it becomes dangerous to the future to have smaller States, similarly smaller federated units. Therefore, overnight after nearly thirty years of agitation for linguistic provinces, after defying Potti Sriramulu to a God, after calling him the most heroic individual that the Andhras have created, calmly and quietly, Andhras themselves have suggested that linguism does not count very much to the Andhra people any more. The Chief Minister wants our State to merge with Maharashtra, the Telengana leaders want our State to merge with Karnataka. I will not discuss the logic behind this except saying that it may be partially playing to the tune of the people and partially be playing to the tune of the masters, and here, the master, you know, is only one individual, and after all, he is a mortal, and what happens to the rest of the nation is a question we have to pose. It is not a matter which we can discard. Therefore I say the whole approach of the States Reorganisation Bill, the whole approach made by the Congress Party has been one of total confusion. I wish these things are debated a little more in detail by my Congress friends. For it is the future of this country that is involved and not their own Rs. 150, or the possibility of their getting
some contract in their area, which is the totality, I find, of the interest members have so far as public life is concerned.

**The Hon. Dr B GOPALA REDDI** —It is not fair to the members of this House.

**Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU** :—Whether it is fair or not, we have not come here for polite drawing room conversation, Sir. We also feel for our country. The fairness of language is accepted in democracy. Otherwise the fairness of anarchy is the acid bulb and the rifle, and I do not think you would want that. Let us have straight talking as our heritage. It is always much better. But it does not mean that I would object to having food in a Congressman's house if he would invite me for food as I came to your (Chief Minister) house yesterday. But to-day I must have the right of expressing my opinion most strongly, and therefore there is no politeness involved. As a matter of fact the minimum politeness is a question of bad language. There is no aspersion involved. If a question of bad language is involved, the Chair can interfere. Here, on this occasion, there is no aspersion involved. The House has got certain freedom and certain rights, and we members can express our view. It is a matter of public importance; for after all, you stand before the public as much as I do, and possibly there are highly motivated individuals. We are talking of generality of people and generality of politics, and you know, what is going on in the Congress organisation to-day. The whole politics of Andhra to-day, even the meeting yesterday of Telangana and Andhra Ministers and they being not able to have an agreeable name for the State, what is it? It is still a fight over the question of certain demands placed by a section of the Telangana people. After all, in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly the majority was for Visalandhra or an amalgamated State. Even there, there was no let down. To-day in the whole of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly there is unanimity as far as the name of the new State is concerned,
as far as the debates that have been going on. Even there no concession has been made by a certain small group from them. All this is due to what? Power. Power may transcend itself. If I want to build a Nandikonda project it does not become a heroic work, and if I want to build a well in my village it does not become mere selfishness.

Sri KALLUR SUBBA RAO.—Prestige.

Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU.—But prestige is not power. It is selfishness. But “prestige is selfishness” if you accept that I have no objection. Congressmen are motivated by prestige which is akin to selfishness. Shall we put the proposition that way?

THE Hon. DR. B GOPAL REDDI.—But Congressmen are not under discussion to-day. I think we can discuss about Congressmen, their policy and their philosophy elsewhere. But now here, only the States Reorganisation Bill is under discussion.

Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU.—Correct. You are the “Bill” to-day, because irrespective of what goes on in the House you are making decisions on behalf of all of us.

I would like to say further a few words regarding the general proposition as far as regional committees are concerned. For the Andhra and Telangana areas we are going to have for each such area a Regional Committee. This thing has been provided for in the Bill itself. I am afraid in the long run it would cause untold harm to our State. As it is, I have pointed out that by using regionalism power politics is being played. I am of the opinion that instead of having Regional Committees there are other more straightforward methods of solving the question of integrating both States. For these committees tend to create new vested interests in the form of a committee for Telangana and a committee for Andhra. I know Congressmen have agreed among themselves to create this Regional Committee. I am totally opposed to such a committee and the sooner they are done away with the
better. When I say, ‘the sooner they are done away with’, I fear, by that, some of you are under the impression that I approve of them even for the temporary period of the coming five or ten years. That is not the case. I disapprove of the committees completely. Let us have no Regional Committees whatever, and if by accident Telangana members pursue this policy I for one would say that the Andhra part of the new State, that is, our present State, does not require a Regional Committee. As far as my party is concerned, I may tell you that we will not participate in such a Regional Committee. If I have anything to do or any say in the matter, I would say, “don’t have these committees.” Otherwise in the case of integration of Services, in the case of educational facilities, this problem would be continued for ten years from to-day or for twenty years from to-day and so on and so forth. Let us take the whole of Telangana there, the educational facilities are barely one-seventh of the facilities existing in India. They have about 100 high schools, say, 104 or 106.

Sri K. SUBBA RAO —Eighty-five.

Sri P. V. R GAJAPATHI RAJU:—I stand corrected. The other day, I thought, it was only 35. Then my friend, Sri Sundarayya said that it is 100 and something more. But now my friend, the Deputy Speaker says, it is eighty-five. Whatever it is, it is below hundred high schools, and we in Andhra have, I believe, over 700 or very nearly 700 high schools. We have to day two Universities, while Hyderabad has only one University and that is in Secunderabad proper. We have a definite policy as far as our Universities are concerned and as far as education is concerned. When I say ‘definite policy’ I do not mean that there are no differences between the educational policy of the Govt. and the educational policy of any one of our Universities. But by and large there is an approach to education in our two Universities which is fairly united, which has some sort of connection one to another. But what is the case as far as the Osmania University is
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[Sri P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju concerned. Is it to be made a Centrally administered Hindi University If so, for the coming thirty or forty years what is to happen to the educational facilities in Telangana?

MR. SPEAKER —But that has no relevancy to the Bill before us.

Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU —Mr. Speaker, in the beginning itself I said, if we are to limit ourselves merely to the Bill we should go clause by clause. So I am generally discussing the propositions which are before the country as such. This Assembly is the forum of the country and not the forum of the Government which creates and publishes Official Bills.

MR. SPEAKER —I invite the attention of the Rajah Sahib to Article 3 which only invites the opinion of the House on the Bill.

Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU —Does that mean that the Speaker does not want me to say anything...

MR. SPEAKER —It will be all irrelevant.

Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU —That is true, Sir. For you it may be irrelevant but not for me.

MR. SPEAKER —That is what I feel. You please listen to me for a minute. This is what Article 3 says:

"Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposals contained in the Bill affects the boundaries of any State or States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or the name or names of any such State or States the views of the Legislature of that State, or, as the case may be, of each of those States both with respect to the Bill."
introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof have been ascertained by the President”.

It is only with respect to the proposals to introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof that we are now called upon to express our opinion. So please carry on.

Shri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU.—With due respect to the Chair, now, after your reading the Article if I am to continue to speak in my way it would be disrespectful to the Chair. On the other hand if I have the right to express my viewpoint here it is but the right, shall I say, under the Constitution given to me. Therefore I am in a rather difficult position. But with due apology to the Chair I may say if the debate here is to be limited to the Bill only, it means all propositions dealing with the future of our State and particularly here the proposition to convert the Osmania University into a Hindi University cannot be debated. But that proposition is already there in the country. It is not a new proposition. That question has been mooted in the Lok Sabha also by way of interpellation and otherwise, and arrangements are being made to implement that proposition. Not only that. The experiment to be made in Hyderabad to have Urdu as the medium of instruction is already there in the Osmania University. Now the proposition before us is whether Urdu should continue as the medium of instruction there, or whether Hindi should take its place. But, as far as our State is concerned—and I use the word ‘our’ here to mean both Andhra and Telengana—if the Telugu-speaking population of the nine districts is to have a Hindi University and no other centre for higher education which would in a manner approximate to the education imparted at the Venkateswara University at Tirupati or the Andhra University at Waltair, what is to happen to the future of the educational system of the Telangana, or shall I say, to the boys who come from say, Adelab, Mahboob—
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nagar and Karimnagar and all the other places—I do not know even all the names by heart yet.

MR SPEAKER—That is a provincial subject Rajah Saheb. It does not come under Article 3 of the Constitution.

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU.—It is true, Sir. But a suggestion is being made, Sir, and these suggestions I presume will be recorded into history, and it is hoped that Members of this House and future generations would read them. We have a service to fulfil not only here but outside the House. Therefore I say the regional committee if set up for Telangana will naturally have a direct relationship with the Centre. It is not a question of Singareni coal fields. After all, let us be absolutely clear in our mind. There is very little of industry in Telangana outside the city of Hyderabad, and such industry as is willing to go outside Hyderabad city into Telangana area is quite welcome to go there. Nobody minds if the Singareni coal fields are increased. After all it is a national wealth as much as it is Andhra-Telangana wealth. Now what is the object of the Regional Committee? It is not merely to safeguard a Deputy Secretary's salary in Telangana against a corresponding individual in our State. The object is something much deeper, something which will have some concrete benefit to the people of Telangana. And what is this concrete benefit? Here comes power politics, but you ask me not to talk of power politics. All right for the purpose of decent behaviour I will no longer refer to power politics in the Congress party. That Regional Committee has to function on behalf of the people of Telangana. The opposition people will be happy to further that function. After all, a Communist or Socialist in Andhra is not going to quarrel with a Communist or a Socialist in Telangana area and say, "My dear boys you are backward and we want you to remain backward." That is not our idea. We want them to come forward. Let them have all the facilities in the world. But consider for a moment what in effect is being done. You are
creating a sub-region, where the whole basis is one of employment, one which will smoulder and continue for years to come; 'employment for members of minorities', words like that contain such great amount of justice; they appear very sound on the surface. But if you go deeper down, you will find that they are words used on behalf of vested interests, and in Telangana, they are essentially being used for the vested interests of landlord class, which is the composition of Telangana Congress. It may be so far a large measure as far as Andhra itself is concerned, but in Telangana it is much more than in Andhra. The democratic habit is not there. The Congress of Telangana was never a democratic institution. It is after all only seven or eight years old. Because the Nizam was continuously ruling there, and so the voice of the people's movement in Hyderabad was never really very strong in the accepted sense of that term. If at all it came to the forefront it is only after the Razakar movement, and from then up to now, what is the position? It is a continuous attempt to approach problems from the standpoint of vested interests. Now that is there, as it is, in the Regional Committee of Telangana to be set up. It is being combined with the University concept jobs, continuously providing jobs for the middle class. Therefore my fervent appeal is that so far as the educational policy of the future Government is concerned, let the Osmania University be essentially a university under the present Government of this State. Such an amendment can be incorporated at the appropriate place dealing with educational facilities for minorities. It must be definitely placed here and now. This is the positive suggestion I have to make to my Congress friends. I know there are several amendments given, and most of them you are going to reject, it is true that some motions will be thrown into the affair, as we have all come here and therefore we must talk of Bellary, we must talk of Kolar and we must talk of border areas.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Of Parlakimidi.
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SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU: -Yes, of Parlakimidi Ganjam and others. I myself have my sincerest good wishes to such propositions. I would like all those areas to come and join us. When the relevant clauses are reached we will discuss them and debate them but by a process of sheer brute force you will reject them. The particular suggestion I make with regard to the Osmania University I want the House to incorporate in the Bill here and now; it does not find a place in the Government amendments circulated to the members of the House. I want the Osmania University to remain in the successor State, and it should have the co-equal status with the status of the Andhra University and the Sri Venkateswara University. Otherwise as I told you the thing will remain a running sore for the next thirty or forty years. There can never be integration if the Telangana educational system is going to be different from the Andhra educational system.

Coming now to the subject of financial adjustment mentioned in the Bill I would like to make only one reference. It is stated in the Bill that in the case of the State of Bombay and the State of Hyderabad, the debt of those States shall become the property of the Central Government, which in turn will be allotted against the successor States. Such a provision, I feel, is harmful as far as we are concerned. It is harmful as far as Maharashtra is concerned. The 'successor State' to the State of Bombay is the State of Maharashtra and the successor State to the territories of Hyderabad transferred to Andhra is the State of Andhra-Telangana. That means the whole public debt of the State of Bombay and Hyderabad is to be saddled to the State of Maharashtra and Andhra respectively, by and large. Now, Sir, this is a wrong approach. I feel that the approach taken with respect to the division of assets and liabilities between the Madras and Andhra would have been better. The provisions contained in the present Bill are wholly unnecessary, unless there are some other attitudes of mind or
approaches with regard to fiscal policy by the Central Government. Here I can only state the motivations. I do not know the inner working of the mind of the Finance Department of the Government of India. But why should Andhra become the debtor on behalf of the State of Hyderabad? Hyderabad is going to be a dismembered territory. So let it be equally divided among the three States that succeed to the State of Hyderabad on a per capita basis in relation to population and expenditure.

**THE HON. DR B. GOPALA REDDI** :—No, according to the assets created. Suppose in Marathwada we have not created any assets, then they should not be saddled with any public debt. It all depends upon assets we have created, projects we have undertaken and things like that.

**SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU** :—But the way in which that point has been stated in the Bill requires clarification. All that the Bill says is, ‘it shall be allotted to the successor State’ and a ‘successor State’ has been defined clearly. It is not merely a question of division of assets and liabilities. The Central Government becomes liable to the debtor. That means that those who have borrowed or lent money to the Hyderabad Government or to the Bombay Government will be repaid their debts by the Central Government. Why this provision, I cannot understand. There is no necessity for it. Is it to allay the fears of the Bombay businessmen and the largest investor of Hyderabad, the Nizam? If the Nizam and the Bombay businessmen have invested money in Bombay Government loans and Hyderabad State loans, why should not a portion of that be allotted directly to the successor State? Why should it become a debt to the Central Government? Please remember that any accumulated debt that we have against us will cause us untold financial troubles in years to come. It means that our Government will all the time be dependent on the Central Government. As it is, no financial budget of ours is able to adjust itself and balance itself. Finally
provincial administration will become a mockery, because nothing that you do will get the sanction of the Central Government, because you have no fund, and they will keep you threatening every day. Our Finance Minister, who is also Chief Minister will tell you that we are so niggardly in this Assembly that if a Member forgets to draw his bills for attending the Assembly sessions, they lapse and he cannot draw his bills after a little while, although it is known that we have been attending the Assembly session.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.—But this is an old rule made by the Madras Government. A member or an officer who has to draw his travelling allowance or daily allowance has to do it within three months. He cannot keep it pending for three years or six years, and then at the end of six years come and present all his bills.

Sri P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju:—I am not going into the merits of that. In this particular instance you may turn round and say 'you need not claim any travelling allowance at all,' and that is quite correct. But it is the approach that I am discussing. The whole approach of the Finance Department of the Government of Andhra is, we have no money and we are entirely dependent on the Centre. Now the same proposition is going to be made. After all, we are a poor State and we are going to be saddled with a huge debt, a debt which the Nizam of Hyderabad is not prepared to trust to our care. Why this? If the Central Government wants to take the debt I have no objection. Let them take it away. But let them not saddle it on the State of Andhra; let them not saddle it on the State of Maharashtra. Mind you not only Andhra, why should Maharashtra be saddled with the whole debt; that is the tone of the Bill, let the Central Government take it completely.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:—Maharashtra is the principal successor State to Bombay State.
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SHRI P V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU —That is correct, and the debt will be to the successor State; generally it will go as a debit in our column. My whole point is that this is a very unfair proposition. Further, apart from all standpoints, it is an insult to the future honesty of the federated unit in our Constitution. Why should the Telugu State be dishonest to those who have borrowed money from Hyderabad? Why should the whip lash be from the Central Government? Why should the Central Government be banker on behalf of those who have loaned? I am sure, on this point, I speak not only for ourselves from the Opposition, but also for all Members here. After all, if a loan is taken by a person in the State of Andhra against paper issued by the Government of Andhra, I do not think there is any cause to apprehend that you would repudiate it. When the Andhra and the Madras States were divided, the loan that was given to the Madras State, we continued. The same tradition may be continued here. Otherwise it will be a mockery. It is a very unfair thing to do otherwise. It is much more honest to have an open loan in our books than to have an advance of this nature which ties us down to the Central Government. Perhaps some objection may be raised that if we show to the public that we have this huge debt here—I don't know what exactly is the public debt of Hyderabad, nobody has been able to enlighten me on that issue, I am told it must be quite a large substantial amount for 30 or 40 crores, because the Nizam of Hyderabad is supposed to have invested something like 35 crores or so in Government paper of the State of Hyderabad, and in such an instance, why should we not publicly show that debt? It is not going to lessen the borrowing power of the future Andhra State. The people of the new State are not going to loan less to the Government of the new State, because we show we have a public debt to this large amount. It would be much more honest, more forthright to do so, for the public of Andhra would develop far better the nascent democracy we are trying to create here.
Before I close, Sir, I would just like to say a word about the city of Bombay. The city of Bombay becomes a vital issue for us also in this State.

SRI K. SUBBA RAO —What?

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU —I shall tell you presently how it is. The connection may not look apparent to-day. But it has connection of far-reaching consequences. Sir, I had earlier spoken of the desire of the Central Government to centralise administration. It is for that the zonal councils are sought to be established. The zonal council is to help industrial planning. It is to help industrialisation in the various States by the Centre. It is to create a smooth working basis for such big projects like, say, Neyveli, or the Nandikonda project or the Tungabhadra project. Neyveli may look essentially a project for Tamil Nadu; but through the power generated at Neyveli, to-morrow you may have a steel plant in the area, and many things may develop. In this way, to facilitate industrial development the zonal councils are being proposed. There is one thing which becomes very interesting and which should be taken note of by all of us. As you go on industrialising further and further, the problem of administration of the industry becomes a very important factor. The composition of those who participate in the process of industrialisation becomes a very important factor. Are those people Marwaris, are they Gujaratis, are they Tamilians? The answer is ‘mostly ‘Yes’. So far as we are concerned, I will name a few who are not. They are Andhras essentially. They may be Tamilians, they may be Gujaratis, they may be Marwaris, they may be Bengalis, they may be Sindhis, anybody. Now as you go on developing the country the tendency to amalgamate business in cities in a corporate existence takes place. There is an influx of people from other parts and a cosmopolitan society is formed in a very few years. The composition of the area slowly changes. Take for instance Himayatnagar in Hyderabad city. There
are many more Tamilians there than you can have seen in any one city in the State of Andhra. So the composite nature of Hyderabad is there. Not only Tamilians, there are Kannadigas, there are Maharashtras also. Therefore, as the city goes on developing you may find a heavy influx of say, (what they call) U P labour. U P. labour has gone to Bombay city now. The whole of the mill area of Bombay city is U P labour. All the way from Uttar Pradesh, nearly a thousand miles, or perhaps more than a thousand miles, they have migrated to Bombay city. Now the whole proposition is that because of the cosmopolitan nature of Bombay city, it should be Centrally administered. The more the cosmopolitan an area is, the greater the fear, that if linguisticism is introduced it will dominate and destroy its cosmopolitan nature. That is this proposition in general. Now, that is a very dangerous proposition. Think of the future of India. We have to industrialise the country. It is true that in the process of industrialisation there need not be express or implied fears of unity and disunity. After all what is unity of a country? It is not merely Police force, it is not merely foreign service; it is not mere participation in foreign affairs; it is not merely a question of having an army, an air force and a navy. Centralism means the essence of cohesiveness of cultural life and society, and here by the process of logic of politics you are creating Centralism by virtue of the policy of Congress, its behaviour within itself and so and so forth, and now industrially you are trying to create Centralism. Bombay city today is part of the Central Government. In Andhra–Telangana, the ship building yards at Visakhapatnam are centrally administered. I can see no reason, by and large, the provincial Government cannot have a share in that industry and participate in the well-being of that industry. Besides, many issues come up. Suppose there is a strike in the ship-building yards. It is the Centre’s affair and not so much of the provincial Government. All this cuts at the very root of the sovereignty of our provin-
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Onal Government. When I use the term 'sovereignty' I do not mean from the extra territorial stand point; I mean from the stand point of federated sovereignty. Let us be clear about it. The federated sovereignty of our State is being cut at. After all, this Legislature is not a legislature of bogeymen. We are not scoundrels in relation to the Central administration. You may be Congressmen; think of it yourself, by and large, why should you be curtailed of all your rights? Mind you, it is not merely a question of your rights, it is a question of the rights of future generations, it is a question of developing the comprehensive composite administration, the process of devolution of power. You talk of centralism. You talk of cottage industries; you talk of district administration; you talk of community projects, you talk of national extension schemes. All this is centralised affair. The whole thing drags you to the Centre. The case of Bombay City is a pointer. To-morrow you may find oil in the Godavari basin; there may be a steel project in Telangana area or in the Rayalaseema area. For them, all the time are you to be saddled by Central directives? When I say 'saddled' I am not wrong in using that term. For there is no option but to carry out the directives. Let them give us advice, we have no objection to it. For we are also nationals. The sovereignty of this State is very vital, because you should have the right to administer the whole affairs of the State. It is because of this approach towards industrialisation you are unable to make up your mind between free enterprise on the one hand and State enterprise on the other hand, that you have to go into the question of Bombay City being outside Maharashtra. Take the question of Calcutta. Take the whole hinterland between Calcutta up to Singhbhum area in Bihar. The whole coal area is situated there. Then you are getting steel plant in Rourkela in Orissa. You are getting another steel plant in Dhurgapur. Now all these are situated in a separate area. What is the approach of the Central Government? The process of what they call bilingual States, Bihar-Bengal
merger, is because of this industrialisation and nothing else. The whole logic of the merger of Bengal-Bihar is because of the City of Calcutta. You cannot claim Calcutta to be centrally administered. Thirty-five per cent of the population of Calcutta is Hindi speaking. The Bengalis are becoming every day less and less in the population of Western Bengal. Every day there is an influx of Andhras or Oryas or Biharis into Calcutta. To-day the whole of the jute industry in Calcutta is in the hands of the Telugu-speaking people of the Calcutta area. There are nearly two lakhs of Telugu speaking jute workers in the Calcutta area. Now all this is there. But none of us, because the Telugu speaking jute worker is an ordinary person, has claims to make on his behalf. The democracy of Calcutta is not at all being ruined. But supposing some Andhra industrialist had a high position in Calcutta, immediately he would make an agitation and a demand. That is what has happened in Bombay. Because of the ordinary U P. labour, the mill labour of Bombay has not made a claim for a separate administration for Bombay city. But from your allotment of debts to the administration of Bombay city, it is a Central affair, because of the capitalist position in Bombay. The same proposition is being made in Bengal and Bihar because of the growing importance of that industrial area. The democratic functioning of the Bengal Assembly is to be disposed of. Let us have Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa, all that, into one State. It is all very nice; it sounds, very good. But I am afraid you are defeating your own future. Where is the future of this country, when you go from federation to sub-federation and so on and so forth and less and less of a federated basis. This I am afraid is the thin end of the wedge. I mean the zonal council, and so it should be opposed. We should oppose it, we should not participate in it, unless it is made clear the zonal council has some definite function to fulfil. I will go to the extent of reading to you the relevant clause in the Bill. Clause 21 (2) says.
"Any matter connected with or arising out of the organisation of States under the Act"

That is perfectly all right. We don't mind it, because border issues and disputes must go to the zonal council to some extent. But the other two points are there.

"Any matter concerning economic planning and all matters of common interest and benefit to the people in the field of social planning."

The words used are 'social planning'. I don't know whether any one has really a clear understanding of the word 'social planning'. If you take its definition from the stand-point of sociology it would mean the question of education, it would mean the application of personal law to individuals or sects or classes in the case of Andhra and Hyderabad. Now you have a bigamy law in Andhra, but there is no such law in Hyderabad. That is a pointer also for the zonal council. There may be many Telanganites who may not like to limit themselves to one wife. These are the sort of social problems that may arise, and the zonal council is to have direction in all such matters. Take the subject of education. Whether you should have Hindi in the area, or whether you should have English education in the area, whether the university should have English as the major base of education or Telugu as the major base of education or subsidiary base of education and Hindi as a language—that is the problem that is going on now. Now you are giving away both these rights.

Fiscal rights on the one hand are also to be handed over to the zonal council. Now what are your fiscal rights? They are very limited. And even in your limited rights you had to mortgage some of your rights last year. You might remember that during the budget session, when the Nandikonda affair came up, the question of auction of banjar lands in the Nandikonda area came up. You tacitly accepted. However, the Government never placed the papers on record;
but it is very clear; it is a well known fact and it cannot even be disputed by Government, that the Central Government had foisted the Nandikonda project or river valley scheme on us, whichever way you want to look at it, but foisted the implications of the Nandikonda project on us; the implications were foisted on us, the administration was foisted on us, even the right of this Government one way or the other finally either to accept or to reject the recommendation was forced on us. After all it is not merely a matter of right to tax. Government may turn round and say, 'we are after all increasing the tax because we want the well being of the State, after all zonal council will not stop our right to increase taxation.' Perfectly correct. But what about the right to decrease taxation? That is also implied within democracy. The Prakasam Ministry had a proposition that all agricultural lands with an assessment of ten rupees and less be exempt from any land revenue. In this instance you mortgaged your right in the Assembly to reject the tax or lessen the minimum. Such provisions thwart us. Therefore it becomes the thin end of the wedge, and will become a deeper and deeper instrument tending even to withdraw the financial right of this Assembly. Therefore it is we must oppose this provision.

Mr. SPEAKER:—It is only recommendatory.

Sir P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't know why you keep on stressing it is only recommendatory. We know that constitutionally the whole thing is to be done in Delhi; but still we are sovereign enough to express our viewpoint. After all the Leader of the House is going to move a resolution of a recommendatory nature and in that recommendatory resolution you can add also one against zonal council. Therefore the whole case of a larger State, Dakshina Pradesh, Maharashtra plus Andhra or Andhra-Karnataka—all these propositions are very dangerous. In the long run they would cause damage to the nation. After all our whole objective is to come nearer to the people. The nearer we are
to the people the greater the voice of democracy; the farther we are from the people the greater the security of the rulers of the State. After all we are not aiming at creating a dictatorship; we are not aiming to create a Government of one-party existence for all time to come in this country. Therefore all those propositions which tend towards centralisation should be rejected. The approach of the plan is incorrect; the approach, in years to come, will become more and more dangerous for the future administration, for the future democracy of this country, and therefore it is that we must express our view here and now against anything that vitiates against democratic practice.

Take the question of the Legislative Council as far as Andhra is concerned. Sir, I would just speak about this and close my speech. So far as the legislative council is concerned I am afraid it has a very bad precedent. The Congress Party itself at a particular time in its history objected to the Council. Vested interests usually played its part in the past in this Council. Therefore to make the whole Constitution democratic the Council was sought to be abolished. The proposition was there in the Central Legislature itself, because members had moved amendments to the Constitution in this behalf. A debate took place for the abolition of Councils when the Constitution of India was being drafted. Further in the State of Bombay, even after Sri Morarji Desai was nominated to the Council after his defeat in the general election, even after the Chief Minister of Bombay State became member of the Council there a proposition was placed in the Assembly of Bombay for the abolition of the second chamber. I think that motion should secure two-thirds majority of the House. Mind you, Sri Morarji Desai was the Chief minister, practically a nominated Chief Minister who had come through the back door.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—He was elected to the Legislative Council. To start with he was elected to the Legislative Council. Thereafter he was elected to the
Legislative Assembly There was no nomination to the Legislative Council.

SRi P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—That is tantamount to nomination. When I use the word 'nomination' I mean nomination by the Congress Party. I don't mean nomination as in the case of Mr. Rajagopalachari. So, Sri Morarji Desai contested for the election by the will of the people and gets defeated by the will of the people, but indirectly through the machinery of the Council gets the necessary vote of the Congress M L As. of the Bombay Legislature, becomes Chief Minister of the Bombay State, then a proposition for the abolition of the Upper Chamber is moved, even he, whatever his position may be, he was not as shame-faced to object to that motion, he accepted it. The tradition of the Congress Party was there. He could not say, I am beneficiary to the Council so let the Council continue. He had to accept the argument of the Congress party. The point I was making was that Sri Morarji Desai had accepted the undemocratic method of being the Chief Minister for a few months by other-than constitutional method. He may have gone later and contested the elections and might have come through. But he accepted the undemocratic method at first. This is my point. In the debate on the resolution for the abolition of the Legislative Council, Sri Morarji Desai might have very easily made a fine peroration saying that the Council is all very necessary for the stability of Government, how can scholars come to the Council; how can men of learning, how can men of importance come to the Council. To say like this, reflects badly on the ruling party. If there is a scholar he too can contest the elections. A Harold Laski, a Dalton, there are such scholars in England who also contest elections for the Parliament. So the question of the Congress party giving a seat to such people need not arise. If you want to send a man of public utility to the Assembly the party in power can do it. The Opposition too would definitely put up such people for election and contest seats. You must not forget we also gave seats.
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gave a seat to Mr. Prakasam, because we felt we want Mr. Prakasam to come. He was no member from Sringavarapukota. Still our party felt he should come. As we had the voice of Sringavarapukota people in this behalf, Mr. Somayajulu, the member coming from that constituency resigned and gave his seat to Mr. Prakasam. Of course you may say that Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi also was given a seat. All congratulations to the member who gave him a seat! I have nothing to say against it. I would also say I am very happy you gave Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi a seat. But there is the proposition that when Congressmen can give seats to men of importance, why should you have this back-door method of the Council? I ask you, if it is not to foist political corruption, it will lead to nothing less than that. Therefore it is that we should oppose this Council affair completely. If you want to put up a man of importance, you can do it in the normal way. The Communist Party put up Mr. Harindranath Chatopadhyaya last time, supported him as an Independent from Bezwada; they have supported Independents. Similarly the Government here if they want to put up a man like Mr. Govindarajulu or Mr. V. S. Krishna or anybody else of importance, I am sure the Opposition would support him to fight the election, because it is a case of democracy. Normally one would assume that the public knows that the sovereignty of the voter is there; he knows his responsibility. After all there need not be any difficulty about such men being elected, especially when the Congress party throws its mind. After all there are the leaders of the Congress party. But unfortunately men of learning are at a discount, shall we say, in the Ministerial Bench; they constitute some sort of rivalry, I don't know what, and therefore it is that the quality is deteriorating gradually, and therefore if the Council is used for at least men of quality I can understand it, but even that is not happening. It is another method for those who have failed in the intriguing cliques of the party. So let us have a proposition like this: "All men who want to become a member of the Council should be over 45 or 50 years of
age and should have certain qualifications. I will accept that proposition if you agree to it. But you send all and sundry, people who know nothing, who have not yet even opened their eyes to the world—all because they have got some sort of hold within the Congress party, and then you come and give a sanctimonious argument that it is because some people of learning, some good people are not able to come.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI—People of twenty-five, could they come to the Assembly? So I don't see why people of thirty could not go to the Council. I mean, we have seen that people of twenty-five have come to the Assembly.

Sri P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—I don't know; I never mentioned any names, but the Chief Minister seems to take hints. It is all right. But the proposition is this:

If we are twenty-five, the people, the voters, are still there, after all they have to come and put a vote for me or you. They are sovereign. What makes you think you can put wool round the eyes of the people? Ultimately they are your masters, they are your bosses, you have to go to them. But here, in the election to the council who are the bosses? I know it is a financial proposition to the members to stand for Assembly; but such propositions have existed in the State of Madras. Even if in this case, they did not exist, in the case of Andhra there was a separatist proposition. After all entry into the Congress Party may be a proposition. I mean, none does know how votes are gathered, and therefore it is that we don't want this sort of thing to go on in this part. Let us have a clean politics. Entry into Council and all that sort of thing will just lead to the corruption of our life in this country. Therefore it is I suggest that we should abolish Legislative Councils as far as possible. With these few words—I also commend the recommendation.
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made by my colleague Mr. Sundarayya regarding the Council of State. He had already spent some time using arguments and he has developed arguments on it, that there should be equality of representation at least in the Council of State between the various federated units. That is a very sound proposition which would lead to a healthy growth of democracy throughout India. I would also recommend that suggestion to all of you. Thank you, Sir.

Sri M RAJESWARI ARA RAO.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. The hon. Member has created a paradox when he opposed the regional committees on the ground that separatist and vested interests would grow and he opposed the zonal councils on the ground that they would lead to centralisation of administration. We don't know what sort of State he has in mind.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet again at five o'clock.

After 5 p.m.

(The House reassembled at 5 p.m. Mr Speaker in the chair.)

As there was no quorum the bell was rung.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now resume discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

Sri M RANGAYYA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, after more than forty years of intensive effort and tremendous sacrifices on the part of Andhra leaders and Andhra public including the atmabaldanam of Amratachari Potti Sriramulu we were able to achieve our cherished desire of a separate Andhra State in the year 1953. With the advent of Independence to India in 1947 and the Police action in Hyderabad State, that State had to be disintegrated after its accession to the Indian Union. The very birth of Hyderabad State is a historical accident, and being merely a historical accident, its break-up into three component linguistic parts is a natural corollary, and the re-integration of the three component parts into the three neighbouring adjacent linguistic areas is a logical conse-
queness. So we now have got what is termed 'Visalandhra' or better still 'Andhra Pradesh'. This is what the States Reorganisation Report has done for us. But still there is a feeling, a general feeling, rightly or wrongly, probably more often we feel it is right, that the Andhras are not fairly treated. There are several regions and tracts of Telugu-speaking areas which have to be included in this Visalandhra. All these portions have to be welded into one single unit of Andhra State. But that is yet to come.

Now coming to the Andhra Telangana State that is to be formed, or better still, if it is called 'Andhra Pradesh', with regard to the northern boundaries, I wish to say a few words. The State of Orissa was formed in 1936 without any effort. The Simon Commission came and we Andhras boycotted it. We Andhras were taking a heroic part in every struggle for freedom. While we were bathing in the sea of nationalism during every struggle, the Oriyas, specially the Oriya zamindars led by the Rajah of Parlakimidi formed into an unholy alliance with the British and marched off with our clothes and snatched away large slices of Andhra which naturally and rightly belongs to us. I am referring to the taluk of Parlakimidi and parts of Ganjam andVisakhapatnam. After we have attained Independence, should we not be fairly treated, are we not to be given those portions which legitimately and rightly belong to us. That is what has happened in the northern borders.

Coming to the region of Bastar, south Bastar rightly belongs to us. Also south Chanda rightly belongs to us. But those portions are not yet included in the Andhra area.

Coming to the South we have yet to deal with several matters. Because we are always soft, sweet and reasonable we seem to have lost. We have practically lost Kolar. Now there is a fear that we are going to lose Bellary, because we are not strong and we are not rough and tough as Mysore. Our leaders, I think, at least that is the popular feeling—have not given a tough fight with the authori-
ties concerned; and so, though Bellary rightly belongs to us, though Tungabhadra Project, the life-line of Rayalaseema, is located there, still, the control over that is to pass away to Mysore State. No doubt safeguards are provided for us, but we are not to be satisfied with them. Is Bellary to be lost for us permanently? Is not Gangappa going to save Bellary for us? Sir, this is the time for us, this is the opportunity for us to get back Bellary. We have to take time by the forelock. Our leaders are to give a proper lead to us and see that Bellary comes back to us. The episode of Bellary is the sorriest episode in the history of the formation of the present Andhra State. I think our leaders are perfectly aware of it, and I hope they will do their best to see that proper justice is done to Andhras. We are not asking for any generosity; we are asking only for mere justice to be done. We do not want an inch of others' territory; we want to be in our own; we claim every inch of land which is Andhra, we claim only those portions of Andhra which naturally, rightfully, legally and constitutionally belong to us, and which are also of administrative importance; we ask nothing more and nothing less; let our leaders take note of it. We have not struck the irons when they are hot, and so we had lost our just claims to the portions in the Madras State. It does not matter. Still there are portions of Chingleput district, Ponneri taluk and Trivellore taluk, which are largely Telugu areas; we have got every claim to them; and then there are parts of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks in Salem district, which rightly belong to us. If only our leaders make a proper effort there is a little hope of our getting them.

Coming to Mysore we have lost Kolar, we have permanently lost it, though it is predominantly Telugu area. I need not speak of Chitaldrug as also of Tumkur, because we have given up hopes of getting them long, long ago.

Now, leaving all these things, let me come to the States Reorganisation Bill itself. We are all agreed that the capital
should be in Hyderabad, and as for the High Court, it is a cardinal principle that the High Court should be located at the seat of the Capital of the Government. As for the creation of a second chamber, in the present social set-up the creation of a second chamber looks like an anachronism. But still, to gear popular enthusiasm to the practical realities of the situation, I think, the creation of a second chamber is inevitable under the circumstances at least for some time to come.

As for the zonal councils they are quite welcome. Linguism is good, but only when it is kept in proper bounds. If it runs riotous, if it goes beyond limits, there is every danger of linguism tending to disrupt the unity of India, and so zonal councils offset fissiparous tendencies of too much of linguism. They serve to bring the different States comprising the zone together. They impress upon us the essential unity of India and they also round off the angularities of the different States comprising the zone. Besides that, they cement the bond of kinship and good neighbourliness between the different States comprising the zone. So zonalism, though opposed by some of my friends has its own virtues. It is a good experiment to start with. Now I request that our leader should take the trouble of seeing that all Telugu-speaking areas which rightly belong to us, Andhras, both on administrative and other grounds, are given to us, and I hope they will put forth their best efforts to see that Bellary is included in Andhra, though some people think that Bellary is lost for us for ever. There is still Mr. Gangappa and so we have to take the present opportunity to get back Bellary.

Mysore is always in transition, and we have always been soft, sweet and reasonable. We stand to lose by our sweetness, we stand to lose by our softness and we stand to lose by our reasonableness. There are occasions when we have to be a bit tough and a bit rough, and Mysore shows us an example. After all we are only asking for that which is ours, and we are not asking for something which is not ours. We are entitled to Bellary. Let our leaders take note of this. Sir, I have done. Thank you.
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Mr. SPEAKER:—The programme for to-day, to-morrow and the day-after has been chalked out in consultation with the Leader of the House. The Leader of the House will make a reply to-day at the close of the debate. To-morrow amendments will be moved in the House and there will be a debate on those amendments and the Bill. It will be a sort of general discussion covering the whole Bill. On the day after to-morrow, that is, the 6th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 there will be the usual question-hour, from 9-30 to 10-30 the General Purchase Tax Bill will be taken up, and from 10-30 onwards there will be resumed the debate on the States Reorganisation Bill, there will be voting on the amendments and on the Bill and we close at 1 p.m.

SRI V KURMAYYA:—The Central Government projects have been submitted to the States Governments for their comments. The States Governments have agreed that the projects should be taken up. The Bill will cover the whole of the Central Government projects. The States Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects. It has been a cooperative and joint effort. The Central Government has been given the right to make and implement the projects. The States Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects.

The fund for the projects will be provided by the Central Government. The States Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects. The State Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects. The State Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects. The State Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects. The State Governments have agreed to take up the Central Government projects.
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As the discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, is ongoing, I am writing to express my views on the proposed changes. The Boundary Committee has been working diligently, and the Zonal Committee is also making efforts to finalize the proposals. However, I believe that the efforts should be further intensified to ensure that the final proposals are in the best interests of all the states.

The proposed changes are significant and will affect the lives of millions of people. It is essential that we proceed with caution and careful planning. The Committee should consider the feedback from the public and ensure that the final proposals are in line with the aspirations of the people.

In conclusion, I urge the Committee to continue their efforts and finalize the proposals in a manner that is fair and just for all the states.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
Sri V. Kurmayya

[4th April 1956]

పరారోగ్య. ఇస్త్రానం లేదు ఉచ్చనుండి ఆధారంలో మరింత వలసిన అవసరం మరియు అన్య వర్గాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి కొనసాగింది. ఎందుకంటి ఉపాధ్యాయంటే ఇస్త్రానం లేదు ఉచ్చనుండి ఆధారం మరియు అన్య వర్గాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి కొనసాగింది. చాలా కొంత పరిస్థిత్యాలలో ఇస్త్రానం లేదు ఉచ్చనుండి ఆధారం మరియు అన్య వర్గాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి కొనసాగింది.

ఇది ముఖయంగా మరుగు సాధనాలు ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి కొనసాగింది. మరుగు సాధనాలు ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి కొనసాగింది.
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SRI V. KURMAYYA

Mr. Speaker,
Sir, the merger of Telangana area, of the erstwhile Hyderabad State with Andhra is an event of historic importance and an achievement of which every one of us must be proud. India got her independence by her soul force. Even so, Andhra became Andhra-Telangana by force of will. Given sufficient will power I should think this State must be able to bring within its fold all its scattered Telugu areas caught up in other States though lying contiguous to her.

This brings me to a discussion of the problem of the southern borders of the State. In this connection I wish to quote one or two lines from the States Reorganisation Report germane to this problem, so that I may not dilate much in my discussion of this question:

"The boundary of the Andhra State in the South has already been the subject matter of discussion and the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament, dated 25th March 1953 made it clear that the Boundary Commission would in due course demarcate the southern and south-western boundaries of the Andhra State. The Andhra Government
It is at that stage the States Reorganisation Commission left this matter, and it was hoped that in pursuance of the wish expressed in the Commission's report the two Governments might favourably settle this question by peaceful talks across the table. There was some genuine attempt made towards such conclusion at the close of last year, but, when everyone was expecting a satisfactory solution of the problem as a result of the talks between the two States at Cabinet level, in the end we were disappointed. Fate decreed otherwise, and now both the States find themselves called upon to ask for a boundary commission, to settle this vexed problem. I pray both the Governments, particularly our Government, call for a boundary commission as early as possible so that before the new States come into existence on the first October next, this problem may be solved once for all. There is a feeling of uncertainty and of frustration at present in those areas and I do not want that this feeling of frustration and uncertainty should be allowed to degenerate into a pestering sore in our body politic lest some unscrupulous politicians exploit it for their own nefarious ends. Before I pass on to the other points I would like to specify the particular areas which deserve to be included in the Madras State. There was a time when unreasonable claims were made that the six taluks which
formed part of the North Arcot district, should go automatically to the Tamil State. But we found that demand unreasonable and therefore our claim now is limited to one taluk and that is the whole of Tiruttani taluk and three firkas in Puttur taluk, that is, Puttur firka, Narayavaram firka and Nagar firka including Puttur town and three firkas in Chittoor taluk, namely, Vepurjari firka, Melpad firka, Yedamari firka and Chittoor firka including Chittoor town and a portion of Kuppam zamindari extending from the borders of North Arcot and Salem district ten miles to the North up to Santhipuram where the river Palar cuts the taluk. These are all the areas which we want to be included in the Tamil State, because the predominant element in the population are Tamils. Apart from their being contiguous to the Madras State, there are cultural affinities, trade connections and time-honoured historic and social intercourse with places like Madras and Chingleput, and districts like North Arcot and Salem and a sort of homogeneity. All these factors, which are accepted as the basis for settlement of this problem by both the Governments demand that these areas should naturally and reasonably go with the Tamil Nadu. But what applies to the goose applies also to the gander. So it is necessary that the Madras State should concede the reasonable claims made on behalf of Telugus living in Tamil areas, in places which are contiguous to the Andhra State. We welcome the demand of this State for the inclusion of Kolar. We have no objection to Hosur being taken away either by Mysore or by Andhra. Similarly there are areas on the borders of Chingleput district contiguous to Nellore district where the majority of the people are Telugus and it is only natural that those people should be included in the Andhra Desa. There must be a policy of give and take between the two States. One cannot claim all for one's self and leave the rest to God or devil. It is very reasonable therefore that this problem must be faced with a certain amount of frankness and reasonableness. But unfortunately such a solution was not possible in the recent talks which
took place at the close of last year. The Madras Government thought that the Andhra Government never came to Madras with a view to settling the question. Similarly the Andhra Government thought that the Madras Government never intended to settle this question. Whatever happened has happened. Let by-gones be by-gones. It is up to us to look to the future and see that this matter is settled and peace and happiness restored to these areas either this way or that way. If the boundary commission should decide that these areas should be in Andhra area, well and good. We will all be glad that the feeling of uncertainty will go and frustration will disappear. But if they should decide that they should go to Tamil Nadu, well and good. In the same manner we should leave no stone unturned to get Bellary into Andhra Desa. Enough has been said about it, and greater men have spoken about it and it will be superfluous on my part to say anything except that we must leave no stone unturned; we must not sleep until Bellary is brought within the fold of Andhra State.

Now, I pass on to the next question, namely, the name of the new State. It will be impertinent for a man like me to make any suggestions, because being a Tamilian I may not be considered competent to give any suggestion with regard to the name. (An hon. Member: Give a Tamil name?) A Tamil name, I will give, but you won't accept it, that is the position. Whatever it is, there is so much in favour of the name of ‘Andhra Pradesh’. But as Tamilians we feel that ‘Andhra’ and ‘Pradesh’ look foreign, there is too much of Sanskrit in it. ‘Telugu’ (as it is musically known to us) and ‘Nadu’ are familiar terms with us. ‘Telugu’ it is how ‘Telugu’ is described in our literature. Therefore ‘Telugu Nadu’ will be the most appropriate name. You may agree with me or you may not agree with me. But that is my suggestion. (An Hon Member: If it is ‘Telugu Nadu’). It is not a bad suggestion I suppose. (An Hon. Member: Why not ‘Telungu Nadu’?) That won’t be all right. ‘Telungu Nadu’, that is the Andabidda of Coim-
Sri S. Ranganatha Mudahar]

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Before district. That would be absurd; I never mean that. I do not mean so bad as that, we are not so bad as that. I simply said, 'Telungu' or 'Telugu Nadu'. The word is beautiful enough and this House may consider the suggestion for what it is worth.

Coming then to the question of second chamber for our State, it is not because other States have got a second chamber we must also have a second chamber. That is not the basis of our desire. Our State is biggest in extent next perhaps to Utter Pradesh and Bihar. In terms of old geography, it is, I think, four or five times the size of British Isles. In those days when I was a student, the area of each country used to be measured in that way—so many times the size of British Isles, taking up that country as a standard measure of size. So our State is four or five times the size of the British Isles. So it is necessary that we should have a second chamber. There are several interests which are not represented in our Assembly. Great industrialists, business magnates, scholars, scientists, artists and many others of this kind, who may not care to enter the legislature by means of an election contest—either because they may not like it, or may not afford it or it may not be possible for them—such people ought to be given a chance and such interests ought to be allowed to be represented in our legislature. But some doubts have been expressed by my leader, Sri Ramakrishna Raju this morning that it may be only a duplication of this Assembly. The Rajah of Vizianagaram felt that this State might make use of it for dumping their own partymen there also. Of course, if it is going to be abused nobody can prevent it. But it is hoped that if the second chamber proposed cannot act as a check upon this Assembly at least it will serve as a friend, philosopher and guide. We will have the advice of eminent men, experienced men, men of experience in politics, industrial magnates, scholars, artists—all these people ought to be represented, and I hope we will respect their opinion and not simply say 'No', as our leader apprehended this
morning. We hope we will have the sense of fairness to allow the second chamber play its due part in our State.

Now I come to zonal councils. I submit, Sir, these zonal councils are quite unnecessary. These zonal councils are intended to function as an advisory body to help the component States to discuss certain common interests. Our State is put along with Madras, Mysore and Kerala. What common interests can we have with these States, I wonder; except perhaps with regard to inter-State rivers. Supposing a dispute arises between Andhra and the other States in the zonal council in regard to questions of inter-State rivers or things of that sort and if both the States take up a recalcitrant attitude or an uncompromising attitude, what is to happen? The zonal council will thrust its opinion upon us. Are we going to submit ourselves to that? The interests which are to be served by the zonal council are not so many and so complicated as to require this costly machinery. If they are very complicated as not to admit of amicable agreement there is the Government of India to settle them, as they have been settling disputes all along, or if the matter is one of particular complication they can appoint a commission for the purpose, and so things can be settled that way. Therefore there is absolutely no reason for the constitution of these zonal councils. After all, these zonal councils have their origin in regionalism propounded by Sir Mahomed Iqbal in 1930 and advocated by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in 1939. The idea of zonal councils is based upon geographical affinity. Except that, there is no other virtue, which can commend it for our consideration. It is not a cultural union; there is no principle of cohesion.

AN HON MEMBER. —Utilisation of waters!

SRI S RANGANATHA MUDALIAR; —We will fight, whatever other people might say, and get our supply.

AN HON. MEMBER —To avoid fighting the zonal councils are proposed to be set up.
SRI S. RANGANATHA MUDALIAR.—Are we to lose our independence, our own views and submit ourselves to a foreign body, let it be zonal council or any other thing? No. We are already financially bound to the Government of India, and as if that bondage is not enough, are we to submit ourselves to this sort of political bondage? Sir, I am afraid there is a sly form of political bondage introduced through zonal councils. I do not attribute any motive to the Government of India. Or, at any rate it contains the baneful principle of 'divide and rule'. It is for great leaders and experienced politicians to consider this aspect of the question and say, if what I say, is correct or not. Therefore the functions enumerated in sub-clause (2) of clause 21 of the Bill are of too temporary a nature and too easy of settlement for each State in consultation with its own legislature to need a zonal council. So I suggest deletion of Part III in toto and along with it deletion of clauses 15 to 21.

Coming now to regional committees, I ask, where is the need for them? Our State has become one State. There is no longer such a thing as Telangana or Andhra. It is all one unit. So, to speak in terms of Telangana and Andhra is to perpetuate the distinction between Telangana people and Andhra people. Sir, in the Bill we find that it is only for the Punjab and Andhra-Telangana that this regional committee is proposed to be set up. I submit there is no analogy between us and the Punjab. In the Punjab it is a question of Sikhs and non-Sikhs and here in our State there is no such question; there is no question of Telugus and non-Telugus. Here it is all Telugus. So where is the need for regional committees? Why should this distinction between Telangana and Andhra be kept alive? The sooner we forget this distinction the better for both. I am afraid, the promotion and continuance of the regional committees will perpetuate the distinction between Telangana and Andhra for ever and if Telangana people are always to have that inferiority complex, I do not know what is to happen for the State in future. Already look at the question of the location of the
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High Court: They want one Bench at Hyderabad with jurisdiction over Telangana and the Ceded Districts and another Bench at Guntur to serve the coastal districts. What does it mean? The people in Telangana are afraid that they will be swept away by the coastal Andhras. But they want to have the Rayalaseema people to go with them. This clearly shows that they are suffering from inferiority complex. That should go. And then, what do they mean by saying ‘we will have Rayalaseema people’? It is neither complimentary to themselves nor complimentary to the Rayalaseema people. It is an insult to the intelligence of Rayalaseema people. It may be they are backward; but we are not backward, why should they say, ‘you are also backward, come and join us’? We are not at all backward. So, I submit, Sir, this inferiority complex should go. It is very necessary for that very reason we should convince the Telangana people, why they should not be afraid that they would be swept out of existence. People with merit will always succeed. Worthless fellows are everywhere. In Tamil Nadu, in the Ceded Districts and in Telangana, everywhere, there are useless fellows. The fittest alone will survive. So the Telangana people need not suffer from inferiority complex. They must be advised to have one High Court at Hyderabad, whatever may be the competition. As I said earlier, after all there is competition everywhere; survival of the fittest is the rule of the day.

Coming to the Services, here we have to face a difficult problem. Clause 108(1) is a danger signal. A casual perusal of the clause suggests a duplication of services and parallels. The clause has to be carefully interpreted to avoid any scope for duplication or parallelism. The future of Andhra promises to be a glorious one. If we sink our differences, if we place the interests of the State above our own interests—after all it is easy to rise above petty squabbles and petty differences—if we cultivate the habit of looking beyond our nose and work in a spirit of give and take, in a co-operative spirit I hope and trust Andhra will become a prominent and
pre-eminent State and will shine like a jewel, an emerald in the diadem of Bharata Matha. Thank you, Sir.

Sri M RAJESWARA RAO —Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a very careful consideration of the course of events that have happened in this country for the last several centuries and having just emerged as a free and independent India, I have no option but to think in terms of unity and solidarity of the country before anything else and to despise everything that has a tendency either directly or indirectly to disrupt that unity and solidarity. Therefore, Sir, in a country like India, where diversity in everything is a fanatical fashion, preservation of unity and solidarity is not a very easy task however genuine and pious our intentions may be. Therefore, Sir, in these circumstances and with reference to the agitation we have seen in this country after the publication of the Report of the Fazal Ali Commission, it has become very difficult for me to understand and appreciate how far the linguistic division of this country can help in the promotion of that unity and solidarity of the country. However, Sir, while I admit that I am not a protagonist of the linguistic division of the country at this juncture, I am bound to support the move as a member of the Congress since the Congress had wedded itself to such an ideology for what it is worth. It shall be my earnest endeavour to find out as to whether the Government of India has properly dealt with the question in issue. The basic considerations supposed to have been followed in the reorganisation of the States are not uniform and vary substantially from State to State without reference either to the principles of natural justice or wishes of the people or other administrative expediency. On the other hand, they relate to appeasement to political pressure on the part of certain privileged sections of the body politic. Sir, this theory of linguistic division of the country originated from the Andhras themselves and it is that agitation that culminated in the constitution of the Pradesh. Congress
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Sri M. Rajeswara Rao

Committees on linguistic basis and the creation of the first linguistic State viz., the State of Andhra and finally the reorganisation of the whole country on linguistic basis which is envisaged in the Bill now before us.

Sir, I would have felt happy if this theory of linguistic was given a go bye. But having accepted and given effect to it, it is pertinent to ask what the reward the Andhras got for the valuable contribution they have made for the reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis. I submit Sir, the reward is a continuing punishment as if Andhra in agitating over linguistic States has committed a continuing offence. For when we asked for an Andhra State we were asked to give up the city of Madras over which the Andhras invested not only their moneys but every bit of their intellect. Similarly when we asked for our natural State along with the other people, we are asked to give up our claims to several other places and therefore, it is surprising to note that while people who are struggling hard to join together were prevented from joining, people who have long forgotten themselves are now forced to join together. The reasoning advanced by the Government of India or the Commission as such for this treatment of the whole question is far from convincing.

I still hold that this entire question would be reconsidered in the light of the sentiments expressed by the members of this House and the public as well both of the Government of India and the Parliament.

Sir, the Government claim to have appointed a very impartial High Power Commission consisting of members of erudition, intellect and patriotism. But the terms of reference referred to the Commission were very limited in the sense that their recommendations were supposed to have been based not only on linguistic considerations but on several other considerations as well, and the worst pity is that even such of those recommendations the Commission laid much emphasis upon were totally rejected. The case of Bellary is a case in instance. The Commission while recommending for the transfer of certain areas of Bellary to Andhra State...
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clearly stated that they have carefully considered the Misra Award as well as the decision of the Government of India thereon not to reopen the issue. The Government of India while rejecting the same recommendation, stated that the question was finally decided after a careful enquiry. Sir, I cannot understand what the logic behind this is. If it was decided by a Justice of a High Court, the Government should have seen that this recommendation was made by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Sir, it is a pity that the Government of India could not make a difference between the award made by a High Court Judge and an award of a Supreme Court Judge, and two other prominent members. Sir, it amounts to saying that the decision of a lower court because it has got the opportunity to examine certain witnesses on hand is sound as against the decision of a superior court which reversed that decision in appeal simply because it has no opportunity to examine certain witnesses on hand. Sir, this kind of argument is totally opposed to all principles of natural justice.

Sir, if economic considerations were taken into consideration, then what gold mines in Kolar to Mysore are the Government should have seen that Tungabhadra project as well as High Level Canal in Bellary are to Andhra. On the other hand, if language was taken into consideration, the Government should have seen that not only Kolar District but at least the three firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi should have been given to Andhra. On the other hand, if administrative expediencies were taken into consideration, Bellary has been with Rayalaseema for the last several years, just like Kolar with Mysore. Therefore Sir, the decision of the Government of India cannot be tenable on grounds, economic, administrative or linguistic. Therefore Sir, on any ground, the decision cannot stand the test of impartiality. What is it due to? It must be due to either weakness of the Andhra leaders as such, or the appeasement policy of the Government of India to certain political pressures. I remember Pandit Nehru saying in the case of Bombay that the decisions so far taken are not final and
they can be changed at any moment. I hope the Government of India would reconsider this question in the light of the sentiment expressed in the south and the Andhra public in general.

Sir, more than anything else, one thing amuses me i.e., the separatist tendency between the sons of the same father which resulted in amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution for constituting Regional Committees to safeguard special interests of Telangana brothers. While it is not my intention to wound the feelings of our Telangana brothers, I must say that we have to excuse ourselves because it is some of us who opposed the formation of Andhra State for some reason or other until some pacts were created, of course not in the interests of the people as such, but for several vested interests, and therefore it is no wonder that our Telangana brothers followed the same line as our Telugu saying goes పిరాసరందాకోరకుండా. Therefore Sir, such a trend in politics is highly detrimental. It appears to me sometimes that the kind of State in Andhra is a confederation of conflicting regional interests, every region which has got a vocal leader trying to dominate over the other. Of course the leader of that region happens to be a Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. But Sir, this kind of attitude is not only suicidal to the infant State but is a negation of democracy itself. It is my honest opinion that the activities of the Government should correspond to the relative needs of the people as such, be they born as fortunate Reddis, or unfortunate untouchables, or be they born in Warrangal or Anantapur. I therefore take this opportunity Sir, to make this fervent appeal. Let us forget that some of us are Rayalaseemites, because there is no Royal. Similarly forget that some of us are Circarites because every one is a 'Sirkar' now. Let us feel that every one of us is an Andhra first and Indian next in our march towards democracy within the framework of our Constitution. It is only then we can ask our Telangana brothers to feel themselves as one with us,
Any tendency opposed to this would result in the situation where, if one says that he is a Rayalaseemite, the other is ready to say that he is a Circarite and the third man says that the expenditure incurred in every district should be proportionate to the income derived from that district. Let us not create such a position. It is detrimental and suicidal to democracy itself.

Sir, I am particularly happy over the constitution of Zonal Councils in the present context of things. I should only wish that they should work properly without coming into conflict with the legitimate functions of the legislature here.

With regard to the Legislative Councils there is much said. Sir, let me take this opportunity to recall to the memory of hon. Members the position as stated by Herald J. Lasky, an authority on modern political theory. He said that if the Legislative Councils concur with the Assemblies, they are superfluous. If they differ they will become dangerous. This is the position stated by Herald J. Lasky. Besides this, it causes enormous strain on the finances of the State. Therefore Sir, I cannot understand what useful purpose can be served, now at this juncture to constitute Upper Chambers in this country. However Sir, I only wish that these Councils should not be avenues for employment to certain vested interests. If the traditions, powers, conventions and functions followed in the House of Lords in England are followed in our country also, the move is quite welcome. I hope we would establish those healthy conventions in our country.

With regard to the location of the High Court, I have no second opinion. Not only the seat of the High Court should be located at Hyderabad but there should be no Bench either at Hyderabad or at any other place.

There is a move now to incorporate a new wording in the Bill as such. I have seen the notice given by our Hon. Chief Minister in which they want to incorporate this word.
4th April 1956]  [Sri M. Rajeswara Rao

‘New States’ I do not know what the implications of the ‘New State’ are. I do not know what ulterior motives they have got in their mind. As a layman I have to think sometimes that it is intended to remove a Speaker or a Deputy Speaker or to create a position by which we want to make certain other changes. Therefore Sir, we hope the Leader of the House will enlighten us before moving this amendment to the main motion and I hope Sir, the case of Andhras would be reconsidered carefully in the light of the sentiments expressed by every member of this House and also the popular agitation going on from day to day in the Andhra State.

Sri K. KOTI REDDI —Mr Speaker, Sir, this offers me an occasion when I can express a few general observations on the States Reorganisation Bill. The question of reorganisation of States has been pending in this country for a very very long time. It is as early as 1910 that Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy expressed a desire that the States of this country, or rather provinces, as they were then called, were not formed on any sound basis and they would require some reorganisation. Immediately after that, in 1913, an attempt was made by the Andhras in the then composite Madras to form a separate province of their own. The question was then taken up for the formation of linguistic provinces, and since then the question has been pending for a fairly long time. As a result of long agitation finally the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed, they submitted their report and we are now having a Bill before us. I am very happy that the State of, what we wished then, Visalandhra is in sight. If I may take some pride in this matter, it was as long ago as 1933 or thereabouts when I was in Hyderabad, long before we thought of attaining Independence in this country, I addressed a small gathering in Hyderabad. In those days it was not easy to have a public meeting. But, since I happened to be the guest of an important person there,—as a matter of fact he was responsible for Police arrangements in that State—it
was not difficult for arranging a meeting. So I took some courage in privately arranging for a small meeting. There were in all more than one hundred persons in that meeting. Some of them are now very prominent members of the Communist Party. In that meeting I expressed the desire that all Telugus should come together one day or other, and if, for that purpose it would be necessary even to come under the regime of the Nizam of Hyderabad, we, Telugus are prepared to come under his suzerainty provided he behaves like the constitutional monarch in Britain. For that statement, I was taken to task by some friends: ‘What, this man who professes to be a Congressman should say, he has no objection to come under the suzerainty of the Nizam?’ I was, however, defended by some newspapers saying, ‘after all, what is wrong in it, he only said, “if the Nizam is going to be a constitutional monarch,” and so there cannot be any objection to it.’ Whatever it is, all these States have since been abolished, and to-day we have come to a situation wherein almost all Telugus are brought together in one State. Though Andhra-Telegana State is to be formed, I feel not quite satisfied with it, as all the Telugu areas are not brought in the new State. Personally I see no objection why linguistic States should not be formed in toto. I can never believe that linguistic States are a danger to national unity. I rather believe that if we have great administrative convenience in forming linguistic States nothing should stand in its way. I fail to see how linguistic States would be against national interests, I believe even to-day under our Constitution the Government of India have enough power to check fissiparous tendencies in States. After all these States are not sovereign States. They may be autonomous States to a certain extent but still, they are not sovereign States. It is rather unhappy I should think, Sir, that these provinces should be called ‘States’; I would rather prefer to call them by the old name of ‘provinces’; then such a mistake would not have arisen. For the very idea of ‘State’ connotes the idea of sovereignty.
4th April 1956] [Sri K. Koti Reddi

So if the old name of 'province' had been retained then all the controversy and trouble would not have arisen. However I hope a day will come, it may not be far off, when all the areas contiguous to the Visalandhra State would be brought into that State. Sir, I do not wish to go into details. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not say a word with regard to Bellary. We all have been hoping that in the present reorganisation of States we would get Bellary.

SRI SHEIK MOULA SAHEB:—Why was the area contiguous?

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—In order to have administrative convenience etc. etc. After this, the development of the areas contiguous to the State, it may not be far off. The example may be the District of Vizianagaram, Peta, etc. The area contiguous to the Visalandhra State is 60,000 acres. I hope that this area and other areas contiguous to it may be brought under the Visalandhra State. The Famine Report of 1907 asks for Head works, Dam Site etc. In order to develop the area, the area contiguous to the newly formed State, it is very likely that it may be 100,000 acres. Administrative policy, I think, should be framed to make the contiguous areas contiguous. General Directions may be issued for contiguous areas. These areas contiguous to the newly formed State should be pleased. The Famine Report of 1911 asks for the contiguous areas plebiscite. These contiguous areas should be pleased. In the Famine Report of 1911, there is a direction for the contiguous areas.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION
BILL 1956

Sri K. Koti Keddi]

[4th April 1956]

410 Sri K. Koti Keddi

Discuss the States Reorganisation Bill 1956. The bill involves the reorganisation of states in India. The Boundary Commission has been implementing the agitation of the Boundary Commission. There is a question of capital and the question of Provinces against the agitation. Zonal Councils, All India.
4th April 1956

[Sri K. Koti Reddi

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956

Sri S. Vemayya:—(Speaking, in Telugu) The States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, divides and rules...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri S. Vemayya] [4th April 1956

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION
BILL, 1956

4th April 1956

[Sri S. Vemayya]

Government orders, procedure, mandatory, recommendatory, rules, regulations, Government, uniformity.
Sri S. Vemayya] [4th April 1956

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

841.42 (4) செயவும் செய்யத் தீர்வுசெய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிற்கு வளர்ச்சியும் இருந்துச் செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படையைச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தமிழ் தொலைத்தொற்றிலிருந்து செய்துவிடும் வழியில் செய்யப்பட்டது. செய்வு 841.42 (4) என்று குறிப்பிடும் படைப்பிட்டு, நேரடியாகவும் ஒன்றியப் படை�
Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

4th April 1956

[Sri S. Vemayya]

Any debt of an existing State attributable to any loan given by the Central Government on or after the first day of April, 1954 and outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall be a debt due by the successor State to the Central Government.
DISTUCTION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL. 1956.

Sri S. Vemayya] [4th April 1956

Sri T. Laksminarayana Reddi :- Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the States Reorganisation Bill that has been introduced by our Chief Minister the other day. Sir, the glamour for reorganisation of States on the basis of language is a long standing one. It has been accepted by every one in the pre-independence days. But unfortunately, after the attainment of independence a school of thought arose which said that if India is divided on the basis of language it will lead to disintegration and fissiparous tendencies. However, the Central Government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission to go into the whole
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION
BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956] [Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi

matter and submit its report. That report has been sub-
mittted and it has been discussed here and elsewhere and as a
result of that report we are having the Draft Bill before
us. Even though the Commission did not accept in specific
terms, language as the basis for the reorganisation of India,
yet, when we read the whole report we find that their
decisions are broadly based on language principle.

Sir, we must congratulate the Centre for pushing
through the Bill even though there are some eminent persons
who are against the reorganisation of India on the basis of
language I must also congratulate the leaders here and the
leaders in Telangana for the achievement of Visalandhra
Visalandhra or Andhra—Telangana, whatever the name
may be, has been achieved; but is it not as ‘Visa’ as we
all expected it to be. It is a moth-eaten truncated
Visalandhra we have At any rate we did not attain
poorna kumbham.

Now, Sir, as Andhras, first of all, we should take
objection to the non-inclusion of the three taluks of Bellary
district. The Fazl Ali Commission which consists of three
of the tallest of persons in India, who are known for their
integrity and intelligence went into the whole matter and
after very careful consideration suggested that the three
taluks should go to Andhra Desa. But unfortunately for
reasons we do not know the Centre did not accept this
particular recommendation. I must say here, that the
Centre’s non-acceptance of this particular recommenda-
tion is not based on any principle or basis I must also say, Sir,
that the High Power Committee has yielded to coercion and
undue influence.

Then, Sir, a word with regard to the High Court. We
hear that the leaders of Telangana are insisting that we
must have a Bench at Guntur with jurisdiction over the
present Andhra area. I must tell them that that suggestion
is not in consonance with the dignity of the High Court or
of the State. It is always better to have one High Court and
it should be located in the seat of the capital, which, in our present case is Hyderabad. I think the Telangana leaders are having some fears, which are rather unfounded. At any rate, to have two High Courts is not in the interests of Telangana people themselves.

Next, I wish to say a few words with regard to the zonal councils. We are told that these zonal councils are rather advisory bodies and they are not having any sanction behind their decisions. If that is the case I must say they are more than useless. If there are any common ends of interest or disputes there can be any number of inter-State conferences or seminars or any such thing to solve them. I suspect there is some potential danger in having these zonal councils as permanent bodies. Perhaps it may tell on the federal structure of our Constitution.

Then with regard to the Upper House I would like to say that while the trend in the whole world is towards its abolition—and we hear that even in England there is a move to abolish the House of Lords—I do not know how the suggestion is mooted to have a second chamber for our State. At any rate in our present financial position we cannot have the luxury of an Upper House. Finally, Sir, I accept this Bill as it bids goodbye to feudal relics like Rajapramukhs and Part B States. Thank you, Sir.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956] [Sri P. Bapayya

The Bill is aimed at reorganising the states in the country. The crucial aspect of the Bill is the reorganization of the states. The states are divided into three categories: A, B, and C. The reorganization is to be done on the basis of the population and area of the states.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a Reorganization Commission to study the recommendations made by the Tenth Joint Committee and to make fresh recommendations. The Commission is to report within six months.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of a Governor for each state, who will be the representative of the Central Government.

The Bill is aimed at bringing about a more equitable distribution of resources and development opportunities. It is a step towards creating a more just and equitable society.

The Bill is a significant step towards the reorganization of the states, and it is hoped that it will be passed without any delay.

The Bill is a welcome move towards creating a more just and equitable society.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri P. Bapayya] [4th April 1956

Regional councils: The idea of setting up regional councils was a sacrifice on the part of the legislative council. In order to meet the demands of the people, the regional councils were formed. The legislative council had to compromise to some extent. The regional council was an assembly of people from different areas. It was decided that the regional council would have a larger representation. The regional council was formed in 1956. It was a compromise between the legislative council and the people. The regional council was formed to represent the interests of the people. It was a step towards decentralisation. The regional council was formed to represent the interests of the people. It was a step towards decentralisation. The regional council was formed to represent the interests of the people. It was a step towards decentralisation.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956 [Sri P. Bapayya]

Bilingual Councils State Councils and the Constitution of a Zonal Council were the two main issues that were to be discussed. The proposal for a Zonal Council was objected to by various members. The Zonal Council was seen as a threat to the autonomy of the State Councils. The proposal for Bilingual Councils was also opposed by some members, who argued that it would lead to a dilution of the Council's effectiveness.

SRI B. RAMA REDDI —[Speaking] I am very glad to have the opportunity to address this assembly. I would like to point out that the proposal for a Zonal Council is not in line with the principles of federalism. It would lead to a centralization of power, which is not in the interest of the States. The proposal for Bilingual Councils is also not in line with the principles of Equality and Fraternity. It would lead to a division of the Councils along linguistic lines, which is not desirable.

The proposal for a Zonal Council is also not in line with the principles of Representation. It would lead to a representation of the States on the Council, which is not in the interest of the States. The proposal for Bilingual Councils is also not in line with the principles of Equality and Fraternity. It would lead to a division of the Councils along linguistic lines, which is not desirable.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the assembly to reject the proposal for a Zonal Council and the proposal for Bilingual Councils. They are not in line with the principles of federalism, Equality and Fraternity, and Representation.
Sri B. Rama Reddi]  [4th April 1956

విషయం వీరిత్వం సాగాడుతుంది. ఇది భారత్ పవిత్ర సభ నిషేధానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం, ప్రభుత్వాధ్యాత్మక ప్రతి నిషేధానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వాధ్యాత్మక ప్రతి నిషేధానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం. ఇది భారత పవిత్ర సభ నిషేధానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం. ఇది భారత పవిత్రానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం. ఇది భారత పవిత్రానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం. ఇది భారత పవిత్రానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం. ఇది భారత పవిత్రానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం. ఇది భారత పవిత్రానికి చెందిన జాతీయ కార్యాలయం.

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4th April 1956] [Sri B. Rama Reddi

"..."
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri B. Rama Reddi [4th April 1956]

"Regional Councils will be integral to the states. The word 'regional' in the name gives an impression of some form of federalism. I believe that Regional Councils are necessary for the states. The Regional Councils will have a significant role in the states. The upper house of the state will also have a role."

"Platforms will be integral to the states. The word 'platform' will give an impression of some form of federalism. I believe that Platforms are necessary for the states. The Platforms will have a significant role in the states. The upper house of the state will also have a role."
4th April 1956]  

[Sri B. Rama Reddi  

Sri C. SUBBARAYUDU :—

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri C. Subbarayudu] [4th April 1956

...
4th April 1956

[Sri C. Subbarayudu]

[Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956]
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

[Sri C. Subbarayudu] [4th April 1956]

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956 [Sri C. Subbarayudu]

Sri C. P. THIMMA REDDI: The Committee has recommended that the power of the Governor should be increased. This is a matter of importance.

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Sri P. Bapayya] [4th April 1956

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

Regional councils: As you know, the Regional Councils have been established. The regional councils are to be constituted on the lines of the existing district councils. The Legislature of the State has to elect the members of the Regional Council. The members of the Legislative Council are to be elected in the same manner.

Legislative Councils: As you know, the Legislative Council is to be elected in the same manner.

Zonal Councils: As you know, the Zonal Councils are to be elected in the same manner.

Sri P.

Bapayya
4th April 1956]  

[Sri P. Bapayya]

Bilingual schools have a long history. The problem of reorganisation of education in the state has been a complex one. The Zonal Council has been created to address this issue. However, the effectiveness of this council has been questioned. It is important to ensure that the council is functioning efficiently.

Sri B. Rama Reddi —

The issue of bilingual schools is a sensitive one. It is important to balance the needs of different communities. The council has been established to address this issue. However, there are concerns about its effectiveness. It is important to ensure that the council is functioning efficiently.

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Sri B. Rama Reddi] [4th April 1956

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956] [Sri B. Rama Reddi

The discussion started with a focus on the need for the reorganization of the states. The speaker emphasized the importance of addressing the disparities in development and governance across the states.

He highlighted the challenges faced by the existing system, with a particular emphasis on the need for a more equitable distribution of resources. The speaker underlined the necessity for larger states to reduce their size for effective governance.

The speaker concluded by reiterating the need for the states to be reorganized in a manner that promotes justice and fairness, ensuring that all regions benefit equally from the redistribution of resources.
ప్రపంచంలో అనేక రాష్ట్రాల విషయం, చాలా ఆస్వాదన కనుమంగా అంటికి శాసన నియంత్రి� సంఘం ఉండింది. దీని భాగంగా, మరొక మరొక రాష్ట్రాల విషయం అంటి ప్రపంచంలో అనేక రాష్ట్రాల విషయం ఉండింది. అందుకే Regional Councils కనుమంగానే, అందుకే ఆదారాన్ని అంటి ప్రపంచంలో అనేక రాష్ట్రాల విషయం ఉండింది.

ఈ Regional Councils కనుమంగా విషయం ఉండింది. ఆదారాన్ని అంటి ప్రపంచంలో అనేక రాష్ట్రాల విషయం ఉండింది. అవసరాన్ని ఆదారంగా Regional Councils కనుమంగా విషయం ఉండింది. అందుకే ఆదారంగా Regional Councils కనుమంగా విషయం ఉండింది.

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4th April 1956]

[Sri B. Rama Reddi

...discussion on the states reorganisation bill, 1956...

S. C. SUBBARAYUDU:—

...discussion on the states reorganisation bill, 1956...
Sri C. Subbarayudu] [4th April 1956

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956

Sri C. Subbarayudu

After serious consideration...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1966

Sri C. Subbarayudu [4th April 1966]

The question of reorganization of states is of great importance and significance. It is a matter of concern for the public at large. The states have been reorganized in accordance with the wishes of the people. The reorganization of states is a matter of national importance. The states have been reorganized in accordance with the wishes of the people. The reorganization of states is a matter of national importance.
4th April 1956

[Sri C. Subbarayudu]

DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION
BILL, 1956.

429

"One thing is certain," he said, "you and I, we
both know that this Bill has brought about a
戏剧性的转变.

Sri C. P. THIMMA REDDI: —The two, one, and
both, each, and all, and the Committee as a whole,
the conclusion is inescapable that the Bill has
been a most welcome innovation.

Let me, therefore, conclude by saying that the
Bill has been a most welcome innovation.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri C. P. Thimma Reddi

4th April 1956

"..."
4th April 1956] [Sri C. P. Thimma Reddi

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri C. P. Thimma Reddi [4th April 1956]

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI, As you know, the States Reorganisation Bill has been introduced in the Parliament. It is a comprehensive measure aimed at reorganising the States of India. The Bill seeks to achieve several objectives, including the creation of new States, the abolition of certain States, and the restructuring of others. The Bill is based on the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission, headed by the late Sir Krishna Menon, which submitted its report in 1955.

The Bill proposes to create 14 new States, bringing the total number of States in India to 16. It also recommends the abolition of certain small and financially weak States, and the restructuring of others to ensure better governance and development. The Bill is expected to have a significant impact on the political and social fabric of India, and it is anticipated to be a major step towards the reorganisation of the States.

It is important to note that the Bill has received mixed reactions from various quarters. While some have welcomed it as a step towards modernisation, others have expressed concerns over the potential for divisions and instability. It is crucial that the Bill is debated and amended in the Parliament to ensure that it meets the needs and aspirations of the people of India.

In conclusion, the States Reorganisation Bill is a complex and far-reaching measure that seeks to redefine the political landscape of India. It is a testament to the ongoing efforts to create a more just and equitable society. However, it is important to proceed with caution and ensure that the Bill is implemented in a manner that is fair, just, and in the best interest of the people of India.

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DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

...
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

[4th April 1956

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956

Residuary powers belong to the States and originate from the residuary powers of the Central Government. The American Federation is based on the principle of autonomous residuary powers. Constituent Assembly consists of provincial autonomy and the strong Central Government. Autonomous bodies, save foreign assemblies, are sovereign bodies.

Buildings...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION

BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

...
DR. B. GOPALA REDDI

4TH APRIL 1956

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

ಅಂದರೆ ಇದರೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ಮತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಬಿಲ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶ್ಬೋಧರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೀಡಿದವು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೀಡಿದವು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೀಡಿದವು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೀಡಿದವು.
Sth April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956.

"..."
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

4th April 1956

Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956

...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

The bill is a most welcome step for the reorganisation and rationalisation of the States. It is a step in the right direction. The bill seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To merge small and uneconomic States into larger units.
2. To create new States where necessary.
3. To provide for the self-government of the new and existing States.

The bill is a step in the right direction. It is a step that will help to achieve the objectives of integration and development.

The bill is a welcome step for the reorganisation and rationalisation of the States.
Dr. B. Gopal Reddi]

[4th April 1956


...
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956

4th April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopal Reddi]

Dear Sir,

I am submits my discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956. I believe that the Bill is a great step forward in the unification of the states. The Bill aims to create a new state of Andhra Pradesh, which will have a population of approximately 10 million. The new state will include the districts of Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor, Kadapa, and Anantapur.

In my opinion, the Bill is a necessary step towards the unification of the states. The current system of multiple states is inefficient and lacks unity. The new state of Andhra Pradesh will have a single government and will be able to focus on the development of the region. The Bill is also a step towards the establishment of a federal system in India.

I urge you to support the Bill and ensure its passage. The unification of the states is a key step towards the creation of a united India.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi] [4th April 1956

...
4th April 1956

Chairman, Deputy Chairman...
444 DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

[4th April 1956]

The question of reorganisation of states has been a matter of discussion for many years. Various efforts have been made from time to time to bring about a balanced and fair reorganisation. The 1962 amendment, which was a major step, provided for a single largest party to form the government in the state. However, the 1967 amendment, which introduced the concept of all-India pattern, did not achieve its objective. It was realised that a single pattern for all states was not feasible. Therefore, the amendments of 1957-62 were necessary to ensure a fair and balanced reorganisation.

The Upper House was established as an independent chamber, separate from the legislative council. This was done to avoid political pandits affecting the legislature. The amendments of 1957-62 provided for a second chamber, the Legislative Council, to be established. This was to ensure that the interests of the scientific and political community were represented.

The discussions were carried forward by revising the existing patterns. Different patterns of people were discussed. The amendments of 1957-62 provided for a second chamber. Points were discussed with representatives from all states. 72 amendments were made to the legislation. The discussions were exhaustive and covered all aspects of the amendment.

In conclusion, the second chamber was seen as a useful old hard task, ensuring a balanced and fair reorganisation. It was decided to continue the discussions on the issues raised.
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

4th April 1956

Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, Bihar, U.P. 1956.

Second Chamber

High Court

Second Chamber

Government

State of the Supreme Court

Government of India
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi
[4th April 1956]

Court is a public institution. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land, and its rulings are final. However, it is argued that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Judges has the power to pass judgment. It is also said that the Supreme Court judges are more independent and free from political influence.

The Government of India, the High Court, and the Secretariat are located in Hyderabad. The city is also known as the cultural capital of the state. However, it is said that the judges are handicapped by the political system and are unable to make impartial decisions. It is argued that the High Court is the only institution that can truly be said to be independent.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopal Reddi]

C.R.T.B. have stated that, sales tax, income-tax case can be transferred. The practice effect will be 10, 15 cases in one day. The practice effect will be 10, 15 cases in one day. The practice effect will be 10, 15 cases in one day. The practice effect will be 10, 15 cases in one day.

The seat of the High Court will be at Hyderabad. The seat of the High Court will be at Hyderabad. The seat of the High Court will be at Hyderabad. The seat of the High Court will be at Hyderabad.

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DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Dr. B. Gopal Reddi] [4th April 1956

Sir, may I pray that the following words be added at the end of the Resolution:—

[Resolution passed on the following consideration:—]

1. The Council of States, as a part of the scheme of equality of representation, should be allowed to elect at least 50 representatives from the States.

2. The introduction of a system of representation proportional to the size of the population.

3. The introduction of a system of representation proportional to the size of the population.

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60. The introduction of a system of representation proportional to the size of the population.
4th April 1956]  [Dr. B. Gopal Reddi

 Democracy 30 జులై 20 60 Counting of heads చారిత్ర వికాసం రోజు భావించడం ద్రు మంది ప్రపంచ సిద్ధాంతం ద్రు తాజు హైదరాబాద్ పంత్రితులు ప్రధాన సంతరణ తరువాతి ప్రధానమంత్రి అమరావతి రావు నుండి ఆంగ్ల ప్రమాణం వాడాడాను. అంది ప్రధానమంత్రి మంత్రిత్వ దివసమే జరిగింది. ద్రు హైదరాబాద్ పంత్రితులు తెలుగు ప్రధాన సంస్థలు భాగంగా ప్రాంతాన్ని ప్రధాన సంతరణ ప్రాంగణం తరువాత వరుసలో నాయకుడు ఆర్థిక నిపుణుడు విషయం చెప్పాడి. మామిడి ఆంగ్ల ప్రమాణం వాడాడాను.

మృదుబాధామయం కాశు ప్రధాన సంస్థలు ద్రింతా మంది నిపుణుడులను తెలుగులో ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పాడి. మామిడి ఆంగ్ల ప్రమాణం వాడాడాను.

Sri L. LAKSHMANA DAS: డిస్క్షన్ ప్రేమింస్ ప్రోమింస్

THE HON. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI: దిస్క్షన్ ప్రేమింస్ ప్రోమింస్ తిరణ సభ్యులు ప్రతి సంస్థ పాటు తిరణ ప్రాంగణం తరువాత స్థానిక సంస్థలు ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రధాన సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థలు చేద మామిడి ఆంగ్ల ప్రమాణం వాడాడాను. మామిడి ఆంగ్ల ప్రమాణం వాడాడాను.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1966.

Dr. B. Gopal Reddi

[4th April 1966]

After very serious consideration, "We cannot go on reopening, Decided issues" attitude. We don't want to reopen that situation.

We don't want to reopen, Decided issues. We cannot go on reopening, Decided issues. We don't want to reopen that situation.
4th April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopal Reddi

DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956

...
Dr. B. Gopal Reddi] [4th April 1956

This House recommends that the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 be introduced in Parliament.

The motion was carried *nem con*.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :- These are motions and not amendments to the Bill.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :-—The Hon. Speaker has given a ruling like that.

MR. SPEAKER :-—*

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :— The question is

This House recommends that the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956 be introduced in Parliament.
4th April 1956]

Mr. Speaker — You please hear them and we shall see what they are.

Sri Pillalamarrri Venkateswarlu.—They are being distributed.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"And on such consideration

(1) This Assembly welcomes the merger of Telangana area with the State of Andhra;

(2) This Assembly also welcomes the formation of Zonal Councils as suggested in the Bill;

(3) This Assembly resolves that the State of Andhra formed with the transferred territories of Hyderabad shall be known as the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(4) That the seat of the Government and the seat of the High Court shall be at Hyderabad;

(5) That the Members to be elected to the Assembly from the transferred territories of Hyderabad in the semi-general elections provided in the Bill shall continue for a period of five years from the first meeting of the Assembly after such elections, and that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Constitution, the duration of the term of all the Members of the present Assembly of the State of Andhra shall be made co-terminus with the term of the Members elected as aforesaid, so that the general elections in this State also may fall in line with the general elections in the rest of States to be held in 1962,

(6) This House further recommends that the State of Andhra with the transferred territories from
the Hyderabad State be treated as a “new State” for the purposes of the Bill;

(7) This House further resolves that there shall be a Legislative Council for this State consisting of 72 Members on the lines suggested in the Bill for the formation of Legislative Council for the State of Madhya Pradesh, and

(8) This House further resolves that Boundary Commission or Commissions shall be appointed by the Government of India to examine, suggest and effect territorial adjustments with the neighbouring States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Madras.”

Mr. SPEAKER:—It does not require any speech. Article 3 requires that the views of the Legislature of the State or, as the case may be, of each of the States both with respect to the proposal to introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof have to be ascertained by the President. The first stage is over and we are now proceeding to the second stage. With regard to the second stage, the Chief Minister is now placing before the House approval of some of the provisions and modifications in respect of some other provisions of the Bill.
4th April 1956]  [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

Mr. SPEAKER:—All of them are not amendments. "This Assembly welcomes the merger of Telangana area with the State of Andhra". Is it an amendment? It is an expression of view. "This Assembly also welcomes the formation of Zonal Councils as suggested in the Bill." Is it as amendment? It is an expression of view.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—clauses similar. Andhra State Bill lines discuss. Madras amendments pass. On similar lines we are discussing this Bill here. I don’t know what procedure you are following.

Chief Minister amendment similar. motion move. Bill amendments pass. That is my complaint.

Mr. SPEAKER:—You will have to vote on them.


Mr. SPEAKER:—The President did not ask us to give any amendments to the Bill as the House is not competent to
amend that Bill. All that the President wants us to do is to express our views regarding introduction and regarding the various provisions of the Bill. Regarding various provisions of the Bill we are expressing our approval with respect to some of them and we are expressing modifications to some others. You come on with your amendments. I will give the form to them.

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:— Andhra State formation so many new provisions clauses are there. The Bill as you know at consideration stage there is general discussion on various amendments clause amendments and amendments there are resolutions to pass the Bill, the resolutions you want consider it. The Bill as you know at consideration stage there are general clauses amendments to be passed. You should discuss those. The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:— Clause discussion is over. The Central administration amendments are clause amendments so that the Bill in the Central administration committee it is approved. At the Central administration committee the amendments are approved.
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL 1956.

4th April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopal Reddi

Andhra State Bill has to be put up to the House for discussion. It would be a great help if the discussion could be conducted in Telugu.

Some amendments might be necessary for the betterment of the Bill. If so, they might be taken into consideration. The Bill may be taken into consideration, publish an official motion in the Hansard and move that the Bill be referred to a committee of experts.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Sir, the same discussion is to be held in respect of the other States in the near future. Therefore, it would be a great help if the discussion could be conducted in Telugu.

Article (8) is clear, but it needs to be further amended. The amendments to Article (8) should be made clear in the near future. The amendments to Article (8) should be made clear in the near future.

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DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

Sri Vavilala Gopaiakrishnayya] [4th April 1956

It is a bald official resolution, which services the need of having an appropriate section to amend. But let this be the base.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—As a base, we have to move the resolution as a base to discuss and rule out the contention. Let this be the base for the whole bill and then proceed clause by clause. Let this bill be taken into consideration as one whole. First reading, second reading, and then third reading.

Mr. SPEAKER:—So according to you, each clause will have to be moved and carried, and in this way proceed clause by clause of the whole Bill and then proceed to the third reading stage, saying that the Bill be passed into law.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Yes.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Ours is only a recommendation.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Mr. Venkateswarlu: what you say is not at all the procedure we can adopt here. I have no objec-
tion to take your amendments to the clauses. We have only to make recommendations.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: We are not prepared to accept it. Consolidated motion

THE HON DR. B GOPALA REDDI: Otherwise, I could have moved the motion straight away on the first day itself.

Mr. SPEAKER:—You may come by way of resolution or amendment; you are welcome. Why all this unnecessary discussion?

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—The form is immaterial. It is only expression of our opinion that is wanted by the President.
Mr SPEAKER:—The form is immaterial. The President wants our opinion with respect to the various clauses of the Bill. It may be by way of a resolution, or by way of an amendment, or by way of a motion, or in whatever form you desire. What all is wanted is the unequivocal expression of opinion of this House regarding the various clauses of the Bill pertaining to our State.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATEWARRLU:—It is a question? We shall consider it to-morrow. If they are relevant, we shall see what form we have to adopt. Are the amendments move final propositions or resolutions? The Government have expressed their opinion approving certain provisions of the Bill and suggested modifications to some other provisions in a comprehensive resolution.

Mr SPEAKER:—We shall give the form to them consistent with the Constitution and consistent with the letter of the President.

SRI E. AYYAPU REDDI:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, when once it is conceded that our powers are only recommendatory and not legislative, our friends there, even at this stage, if they want to suggest any amendments, or if they want to express their opinion on any clause, can say, 'and on such consideration this Assembly resolves that such and such words shall be substituted in such and such a clause'. That is the
DISCUSSION ON THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL, 1956.

4th April 1956]

[Sri E. Ayyappu Reddy]

proper form of bringing amendments or expressing their opinion on the main Bill itself. Sir, till now we have been adopting the proper procedure and our friends there can give their amendments to the resolution of the Government itself or to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER:—That is what I am suggesting to them. The House will now adjourn and meet to-morrow at 8-30 a.m.

The House then adjourned.