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Note:— * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in
time from the Member
Fifth day of the Ninth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 1st August, 1959.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Business of the House

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to prevent the spread of river blindness in the State?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to prevent the spread of river blindness in the State.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to control the outbreak of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to control the outbreak of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to educate the public about the dangers of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to educate the public about the dangers of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide treatment for river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to provide treatment for river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to prevent the import of river blindness into the State?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to prevent the import of river blindness into the State.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to prevent the export of river blindness from the State?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to prevent the export of river blindness from the State.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide financial assistance to local bodies for the control of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to provide financial assistance to local bodies for the control of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide technical assistance to local bodies for the control of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to provide technical assistance to local bodies for the control of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide training to health workers for the control of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to provide training to health workers for the control of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide research facilities for the study of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to provide research facilities for the study of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide facilities for the study of river blindness?

The Minister for Health replied that the Government had not taken any special steps to provide facilities for the study of river blindness.

Mr. N. Chandrasekara Reddy asked the Government:

What steps have been taken to provide facilities for the study of river blindness?
Mr. Speaker: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Information received. 

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: I beg to lay on the Table, under Sub-section (4) of Section 39 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, a copy of the amendments issued to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1937 published at page 433 of Rules Supplement to Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 16-7-1959.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.


Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.
Mr. Speaker: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 39 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957, a copy of the amendments to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957 published at pages 433-434 of Rules Supplement to Part-1 of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 16-7-1959.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE FOR 1953-54 (SECOND HALF YEAR) AND 1954-55 RELATING TO ANDHRA STATE

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: I beg to present the demands for grants for Excess Expenditure in the Second half of the year 1953-54 and in the year 1954-55.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the demands for grants for excess expenditure for 1953-54 (Second Half Year) and 1954-55 relating to Andhra State. The Budget Estimates for a financial year provide for all items of expenditure for that year as far as they can be foreseen subject to the limit of funds available. When the amount authorised to be expended for a particular service in the course of a financial year is not sufficient, or when a need arises for supplementary or additional expenditure, supplementary estimates are presented to the legislature. It often happens that money is spent on a service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year. In such cases demands for grants for excess expenditure are presented to the Legislative Assembly.

2. In the Andhra State certain excesses occurred over voted grants and charged appropriations during 1953-5 (Second half year) and 1954-55. The position in regard to the excess expenditure is as follows:
1953-54 (Second Half Year)

The grants voted by the Legislative Assembly exceeded in 7 cases totalling a sum of Rs. 32.31 lakhs. In respect of charged appropriations also, there were excesses in 7 cases amounting to Rs. 27.03 lakhs. There were also savings on voted grants and charged appropriations. Taking the voted section as a whole, there was a saving of Rs. 889.80 lakhs and taking the charged section as a whole, there was a saving of Rs. 5.77 lakhs.

1954-55

In eleven cases the grants voted by the Legislative Assembly were exceeded and the total amount involved is Rs. 611.45 lakhs. In the case of charged appropriations there were excesses in 6 cases amounting to Rs. 495.57 lakhs.

3. The appropriations originally provided for in the Budget Estimates can never be expected to tally entirely with the actuals and excesses under some grants are inevitable. The circumstances of 1953-54 were exceptional on account of the difficulties the new Andhra State had to face in its early stages. The Budget Estimates of the new State could not be framed accurately due to want of adequate data in the newly constituted offices. During 1954-55 the Administration of the State was taken over by the President from the 15th November, 1954 by a Proclamation and the Proclamation was revoked on the 28th March, 1955. The second batch of supplementary estimates had to be finalised by the Departments of Secretariat by the end of January, 1955 for presentation to Parliament and the full year's requirements could not be properly estimated by that time.

that the excess expenditure may be regularised by presenting demands for grants for excess expenditure to the Legislative Assembly under Article 205 (1) (b) of the Constitution of India.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR**

*Motion on Address by the Governor, 1st August, 1959*
1st August, 1959  

Motion on Address by the Governor
Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju (Vadlamalpet): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am inclined to speak in English to-day and I hope you will permit me to do so, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why, Sir?

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: I do not know. I got that feeling to-day and I hope you will allow me to do so.

Mr. Speaker: You have a right to do so.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: It is well known, Sir, that though the speech from the Governor comes from him, it is practically a speech prepared on behalf of the Government and it is, therefore, natural that some criticism should be levelled at a speech which deals with the achievements and failures of the Government. So, one need not be very much concerned about the criticism which is levelled under those circumstances. I would only submit, Sir, that it is impossible for any Government to be perfect; all Governments are imperfect. It is only an endeavour of the Government to do all it can to improve the lot of the people. It cannot be that such an endeavour can come to fruition in any particular period of time and so all that the Government does must be viewed from that point of view. We must try to see whether what has been done has been beneficial; and as regards what remains to be done we must try to inform the Government that they ought to do something more. From that point of view, Sir, if we look at the Governor's address, we find, that a great deal of improvement has been effected in various departments.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice one passage from the speech of Lord Baldwin which makes very interesting reading. His speeches have been collected in a book, and I find what Lord Baldwin says while dealing with Civil service, applies to all Governments for all times. This is what he says:

"There is not to-day, and there never has been, a competent and adequate Government capable of satisfying
all its critics; nor do I ever expect to see one in this country, so long as free speech is left to us—

(At this stage, some loud talk was heard in the Visitors’ Gallery)

Mr. Speaker: What are they talking? పరిస్థితులు జారి ఉండేదా, మరియు కంటి ఉండేదా చర్చ జరుగుతుంది.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: “Perfect Governments are only to be found where the prisons are full.”

So, Sir, our Government does not believe in making our prisons full and as long as free speech is left to us, freedom of criticism will also be there. But the only point to be considered, Sir, is, all criticism is welcome, provided it is bona fide and constructive. The only thing to be deplored is attribution of motives or personal reflections upon any member of the Government. Provided these two things are avoided, all criticisms are welcome and I hope, Sir, the Government will take the criticisms in the spirit in which they are offered.

Now, Sir, coming to the speech of the Governor, though, as I said, it is practically a speech prepared under the advice of the Government, I find one or two instances which will go to show that it is not merely a speech given at the dictation of the Government, but that our Governor also seems to have had a hand in it. One fact which I would like to refer to you is this, Sir. While we were in Kurnool also, I referred to this one instance in the speech of the Governor. While referring to the Government, the Governor used to refer the Government as ‘my Government.’ I then said, Sir, that it is not quite correct and it ought to be changed to ‘our Government,’ but the then Chief Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi, did not agree with me, and the Governor continued to refer the Government as only ‘my Government.’ I, however, find, Sir, that not only in this speech but also in the previous speech of the Governor, reference to the Government is only made as
our Government’. It is a very welcome change, Sir, from my point of view and, I think, it raises the prestige of our Government as well as of the Governor, because all of them are ours, and we are viewing the Government not from that feudal idea of the King and Government. Whatever justification might be for such a nomenclature in England where the fiction of the King and the Crown is maintained, it does not apply to present conditions in our country and I, therefore, heartily congratulate the Government for having effected this welcome change. Also, Sir, the Governor has been very popular with us and he has been anxious to cut down unnecessary expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: How does ‘our Government’ improve? ‘Our Government’ means whose Government?

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: The Government of the country, of the State. ‘Our’ means ‘Our State’, the Government of the State.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: He has also been anxious to cut down his expenditure, Sir, and we know that his Military Secretary and all that paraphernalia has gone. I, therefore, heartily congratulate the Government for having introduced these necessary reforms.

Then, looking at the past achievements of the Government, Sir, we find that in three or four important departments, remarkable improvements have been done. One is Irrigation, the second is Electricity and the third Education, both general and professional. In all these spheres, not to speak of the other things—I do not mean to say that there is no improvement in other departments also, but the improvements in these departments are very conspicuous. Great achievements have been made. We all know, Sir, that irrigation is making great strides in our State and when all these projects which are now under construction are finished, I am sure, the country will have
plenty of food and other conveniences. Similarly, Sir, Electricity is also making very great strides and, I am sure, in course of 10 years, the entire State will be electrified and the ryots who depend mostly upon electricity, especially, in uplands will be greatly benefitted. Similarly, Sir, Education also is making very great strides in our State and I may only refer to the various professional and other colleges that are being started in our State all over. Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Secondary Schools and Middle Schools are being started wherever people are coming forth with ample donations. I especially, refer to the attitude of the Education Minister. He has been very free in giving secondary education in high schools and middle schools wherever people came forward with donations. Similarly, in my District also, Sir, a number of middle schools have been started and just the other day I appealed to him to start one middle school in an area in the Tiruttani taluk, which is remaining with us. The conditions there are very peculiar. The high schools where all boys are studying are going away to Madras and there the emphasis will be on Tamil and not on Telugu. So, most of the boys who are now reading in these schools are Telugu boys and their position will be very irksome. So, Sir, I have made a special appeal to the Minister to start one other school for the benefit of these boys who are now left with us, in Venkatrajukuppam, near Ramakrishnarajupet, and I hope he will kindly consider that request, and see that it is granted. The villagers are ready; they have got the buildings and they are ready to deposit Rs. 3,000. They are ready to come forward with all that the Government requires. So, there is absolutely no difficulty to start this school and I hope the Government will do it.

So far as the food problem is concerned, Sir, it is rather a pity that the Government is satisfied with opening fair price shops only in urban areas and especially in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The need for such fair price shops is felt all over the State and I hope, Sir, that at least in every District Headquarters, fair
price-shops will be opened. Particularly, in places where there are lot of labour, they find it very difficult to purchase foodgrains, as prices are soaring day in and day out, and I hope, Sir, that the Government will think over this matter and see that fair price shops are opened wherever it is found necessary.

Then, as regards Co-operation, Sir, it is suffering from too much of control and all the rules that are being enforced now, are not conducive to the progress of co-operation, but stand as a great hurdle to its advancement. I may also refer, in this connection, Sir, to a speech made by our Prime Minister Nehru some time back, namely, that rules relating to co-operation are very antiquated and that there is a great demand for liberalising them. I, therefore, suggest, Sir, that this matter be taken up very seriously and the rules relating to co-operation liberalised, so that the benefits of co-operation might be freely available to all people, especially, poor people.

Then, one of the two important omissions which I find in the Governor’s Address is that no reference has been made to the impending loss which this State is going to suffer on account of the Pataskar Award. Just the other day, we passed the Bill based upon the Pataskar Award by which a large tract of our territory is going away from us. It is a very important tract. It contains a very fertile tract belonging to Chittoor District and a great temple, and all this is going away. I am sorry, Sir, that no mention has been made about that in the Governor’s Address. I do not know if the Government did not want to make any reference to that. I mean, where problems arise on account of the Pataskar Award, Government will kindly consider the various arrangements necessary in consultation with the other Government and see that all the troubles that arise out of the Pataskar Award are minimised as far as possible. Then, the other notable omission is that no reference has been made to Land Reforms which are contemplated by the Government. What the Government is anxious to do in relation
to Land Reforms and when they are going to come into operation etc., are not referred to in the Address and I hope that our Chief Minister will tell us something about them in his reply.

Then, one other fact which I would like to impress upon the House is this. I have great faith in the Panchayat Samithi Bill. All that the Government does must be reflected in the villages. I am sure that if the Panchayat Samithi Bill comes into operation, the rural population will feel that the Government is theirs. They must have some power in their hands. It is only then, Sir, that they can feel that power is really with them. I have great faith and hopes in the Samithi and I hope, Sir, that the Government will put them into operation as soon as possible. Various doubts have been expressed that this kind of large transition of power from the Government to the people may result in corruption, lot of difficulties and factions in the villages. I submit, Sir, that we ought not to be deterred by such ideas. The sooner we transfer power to the people the better for us. Because some kind of troubles may arise in the villages, we are not going to invite the foreigners to come and administer this country. We must trust our own people. It is quite possible that we may commit mistakes, but we are here to correct them. Let us trust our people, give them power, give them money and I am sure the Government and the people will be very happy for such kind of transition of power. In this connection, Sir, I would like to refer to another remark made by Lord Baldwin:

"Maitland was intensely anxious that responsibility should not be shifted to the Centre. He knew there might be Jobbery and corruption, incompetence and extravagance, but he was all for self-government; no compromise between old and new, no half-measures, no spoon-feeding.

"The Local Bodies should left to flounder and blunder towards better things......There is no good in
half-trusting men; they should be trusted fully or
not at all....Give the Local ‘Authorities’ a large
room in which, if they can do no better, they can
at least make fools of themselves upon a very
considerable and striking scale."

These are very pregnant words. I, therefore, submit,
let us trust our people and give them all that they need so
that they may at least improve as time goes on.

One other matter which I would like to bring to
your notice is that we are losing a very important member
of this House. As a result of Pataskar Award, Mr. Rang-
antha Mudaliar is going away from us. Though he is a
Tamilian, Sir, he has mixed very well with all of us and I do
not think I am exaggerating when I say that every one of
the 301 members of this Assembly have been very friendly
with him and admired his character and capacity and the
way in which he conducted himself in these 23 years. I,
therefore, on behalf of the House, wish him godspeed and
I hope he will find himself, perhaps, in a more congenial
atmosphere. If he finds himself in a more congenial
atmosphere in Tamilian Madras, we will be equally glad.
I wish him health and happiness in future life and hope,
Sir, that he will be as useful there, as he has been here.

Mr. Speaker: He has been very helpful to me.
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
pumping schemes. Adequate financial resources should be available for setting up small scale irrigation schemes. If possible, small scale irrigation schemes should be taken up as a group. It is generally advisable to take up 4 to 5 small scale irrigation schemes at a time. Schemes must be carefully planned and executed.

Small Scale Irrigation Schemes: The design of open head channels in the right bank and left bank of Eastern Ghats hill streams should be such that maximum utility is obtained. The design of the schemes must be such that maximum utility is obtained. The design of these schemes must be such that maximum utility is obtained. It is generally advisable to take up 4 to 5 small scale irrigation schemes at a time. Schemes must be carefully planned and executed.
1st August, 1959  Motion on Address by the Governor

High schools were established in 1939. The Investigation Department has reported that return migration of students is a serious problem. The Investigation Department has recommended that additional resources be allocated to high schools. A Higher Secondary Education Investigation Department has been established to address this issue. The Department has recommended that additional resources be allocated to high schools.

High schools were established in 1939. The Investigation Department has reported that return migration of students is a serious problem. The Investigation Department has recommended that additional resources be allocated to high schools. A Higher Secondary Education Investigation Department has been established to address this issue. The Department has recommended that additional resources be allocated to high schools.
Elementary education is another important sector in the education system. The demand is increasing, and to meet this demand, the Higher elementary schools are being expanded. A decision was taken to expand the Higher elementary schools by appointing more teachers. Employment Exchanges and Employment Exchanges are used to solve the employment problem. The Statistics Committee was formed to solve the employment problem. Schools are being expanded to meet the demand. Employment Exchanges and Employment Exchanges are being used to solve the employment problem. The problem of unemployment is being addressed by the Education Board. The Board is taking steps to improve the employment situation.

Elementary education is another important sector. Single teachers are appointed in each school. To meet the demand, more teachers are being appointed. Elementary Education Committee is working on the expansion of the schools. The Board is working on the expansion of the schools. The Board is working on the expansion of the schools.
Motion on Address by the Governor

In the year 1959, the Governor acquired 2, 3 acres of land to establish schools and classrooms. The area was surrounded by village surroundings on the east and west sides. The sheds were constructed for these schools and classrooms. The sheds were built in such a way that they could accommodate 25 students each. The Governor also provided paper to prepare documents.

The Governor further directed to prepare documents for the papers to be used. The Governor also directed the schools to prepare documents for the papers to be used in the schools. The Governor also directed the schools to prepare documents for the papers to be used in the schools.

The Governor also directed the schools to prepare documents for the papers to be used in the schools. The Governor also directed the schools to prepare documents for the papers to be used in the schools.

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there are several methods by which a child could be educated.

Administrative report on August 1, 1959, 21 set 1959, in English. The report recommends the establishment of 500 hostels to reduce pressure of population. It is proposed that the hostel system be adopted in urban and rural areas. An atmosphere should be created where children can be educated in their own surroundings. Technological education is also recommended. The report advocates the need for a conducive atmosphere.
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving? What is the saving?
Motion on Address by the Governor  
1st August, 1959

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st August, 1959

Hon. Members,

Mr. Chairman, Members of the House of the Legislature, Guest and Dignitaries:

The Governor of the State of Karnataka, on the occasion of the Address to the Legislature, has emphasized the need for improving education, health, and welfare facilities. She has also highlighted the importance of providing equal opportunities to all sections of the society. The Governor has further stressed the need for increasing the number of seats in educational institutions and hospitals to meet the growing demand.

Mr. Chairman, it is with great pleasure that I come to you to present the Address of the Governor. The Address is a call to action for all of us to work together for the betterment of our State.

The Governor has also emphasized the importance of providing preference to unfilled seats to bring about social justice. She has further emphasized the need for increasing the number of seats in educational institutions and hospitals to meet the growing demand.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude by thanking the Governor for her Address and assure her that we will work together to fulfill the aspirations of our people.

Thank you.
Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1959

పొట్టికేశ్వర వర్మ: రాష్ట్రానికి Engineering College కు restriction చేయండి.

కారణం యొక్కుడు: రాష్ట్రానికి?

పొట్టికేశ్వర వర్మ: నమస్కారం.

పొట్టికేశ్వర వర్మ: రాష్ట్రానికి Domicile question చేయండి. అమ్మయితే question సాధించండి.

కారణం యొక్కుడు: అయితే, Domicile question చేయడం
నిర్దిష్టంగా సాధనం చేయడానికి certificates చెప్పారు. ఇది రాష్ట్రానికి
రాయాయినది బచిత్ర చివరాయితే. ప్రతి మంది రాష్ట్రానికి చెప్పాలి వారి
సిద్ధాంతం. ఇందులో రాష్ట్రానికి మండ మారి ఉంచడానికి మన కొనసాగిన
సమూహం ప్రతిపాదించడానికి శిక్షణ ప్రారంభం, అవిచా రాష్ట్రానికి
సమాధానం చేసాలి.

* జెట్లికేస్తా ఎందుకు ఆశ్చర్యం, స్మరించండి! కారణం యొక్కుడు అనెక
కారణం యొక్కుడు Thanks Motion అనే పదానికి పాటు మానవండి. ఎందుకు మనం
అంగం తెలుగు లో మానవండి అని చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. మనం
మనం మనం కారణం యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. మనం
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మనం మనం కారణం యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి.

P. W. D. యొక్కుడు, మాటి చాలా మనం కారణం యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. దుర్భోగ కాడా విభాగాలలో చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి.

నాలుగు మండలాలు యొక్కుడు విభాగాలలో చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. నాలుగు మండలాలు యొక్కుడు విభాగాలలో చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి.

P. W. D. యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. కారణం యొక్కుడు
మనం మనం కారణం యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. మనం
మనం మనం కారణం యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి. మనం
మనం మనం కారణం యొక్కుడు చాలా అంగం ఇస్తాడానికి వాడాలి.
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Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1939

The situation in which the Government found itself was due to the...
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

ప్రపంచ సమాంత జాతీయార్థానికి మానసానికి యింది సాంస్కృతిక పరిచయం నిర్వహించాం. ఇది ముందుగా ప్రపంచంలో ఇండియా పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించాం. ఈంటింటి లోకాలు పాటు ప్రపంచంపు పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించాం. ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇండియా లో పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించాం. ప్రతి వంటి పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించడానికి ప్రతి వంటి పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించాం. ఈంటింటి పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించడానికి ప్రతి వంటి పరిశ్రమ నిర్వహించాం.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

329
Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]

1st Aug., 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor
Mr. Speaker. Government servants are already having...

Sri Mit Akhanna Ali Khan: What I say that it must be extended so that the other students also who are in some way or other connected with the capital may get a chance and we must be prepared to hear the expenditure for extension of buildings, if there be need to do so, since this is the University which is situated in the capital.
لہذا، میں ایک شخص کی طرف سے نظر ثانی کیا گیا ہے جس کے تحت اس کے متعلق کوئی خاص ذائقہ یا بیانات نہیں ہے۔
Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1959
333

...
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

మంత్రిత్వ జాతీయ సంసధన ప్రతినిధి స్థాయి రాయించారు. సూచించిన మంత్రి సంస్థ ప్రయాణానికి స్నానం అనేక అనేక సమాధానాలను నిర్మాణం చేసారు. మరుగుడిని స్నానం కొనసాగండే సమయంలో ప్రకారం మాత్రం మంత్రి సంస్థ ప్రయాణానికి స్నానం అనేక అనేక సమాధానాలను నిర్మాణం చేసారు.

మంత్రిత్వ జాతీయ సంసధన ప్రతినిధి స్థాయి రాయించారు. సూచించిన మంత్రి సంస్థ ప్రయాణానికి స్నానం అనేక అనేక సమాధానాలను నిర్మాణం చేసారు. మరుగుడిని స్నానం కొనసాగండే సమయంలో ప్రకారం మాత్రం మంత్రి సంస్థ ప్రయాణానికి స్నానం అనేక అనేక సమాధానాలను నిర్మాణం చేసారు.

మంత్రిత్వ జాతీయ సంసధన ప్రతినిధి స్థాయి రాయించారు. సూచించిన మంత్రి సంస్థ ప్రయాణానికి స్నానం అనేక అనేక సమాధానాలను నిర్మాణం చేసారు. మరుగుడిని స్నానం కొనసాగండే సమయంలో ప్రకారం మాత్రం మంత్రి సంస్థ ప్రయాణానికి స్నానం అనేక అనేక సమాధానాలను నిర్మాణం చేసారు.

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Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1959

10, 14 మంది నంది కంటటే, పాలక నంది కట్టి సాధనాలు. మంది సాధనాలు నంది జరిగిన సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు కంటటే ఉష్ణతన మొదలు ప్రపంచంలో ప్రఖ్యాతి ప్రారంభించిన వందం. మూడు వందం నంది అరుదు నంది కంటటే ఉష్ణతన మొదలు ప్రపంచంలో ప్రఖ్యాతి ప్రారంభించిన వందం. మూడు వందం కంటటే ఉష్ణతన మాత్రమే ప్రఖ్యాతి ప్రారంభించిన వందం.
Planning Committee

Chief Minister

areas

Revenue Department

1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor
Motion on Address by the Governor  1st August, 1959  337

Chairman, The Revenue Board Member and the Chairman, Revenue Board Member, are
appointed by the Government of India to the
Board of Directors of the Revenue Board and
are responsible to the Government of India.

Regulators are used to control the
flow of water from a reservoir to the
irrigation system. The regulators are
placed at various points along the
irrigation system to regulate the
amount of water released. They are
usually fixed structures that
channel the water flow.

Pumping schemes are used to
distribute water from a reservoir to
the irrigation system. The
pumping stations are located at
points along the irrigation system
and use pumps to move water
from the reservoir to the fields.

Electricity is a vital component
of modern irrigation systems. It
is used to power the pumps
that distribute water to the
fields. Without electricity,
irrigation would be
significantly
impeded.

In conclusion, both
regulators and
distribution systems
are essential
elements of
irrigation systems. They
work together to
ensure that water
flows efficiently
to the fields.

The benefits of
modern irrigation
systems are clear. They
allow for more
productive
farmland and
improved crop
yields. However,
the cost of
installing and
maintaining
these systems can
be high. Therefore,
there is a need
for continued
investment in
research and
technology to
make
irrigation more
affordable
and sustainable.
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

Medical Colleges in India, as I pointed out in my opening remarks, have a long history. The first Medical College in India was established in 1819. Since then, the number of Medical Colleges has increased significantly. In fact, the number of Medical Colleges in India has now reached 100.

Medical Colleges are important because they provide the necessary education and training for doctors. In the past, the education and training in Medical Colleges was voluntary. However, in recent years, it has become compulsory for students to attend Medical Colleges.

In order to ensure the quality of education in Medical Colleges, the government has implemented certain conditions. These conditions include the mandatory issue of certificates and the mandatory attendance of medical and pharmaceutical courses. These measures are designed to ensure that the students receive the necessary education and training.

In conclusion, Medical Colleges are important for the education and training of doctors. The government has implemented certain conditions to ensure the quality of education in these colleges. These measures will help to produce qualified doctors who can serve the needs of the country.
Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1959

...
340 1st August, 1959  Motion on Address by the Governor

The Constitution of India provides for the holding of a state assembly every five years, and its dissolution can be declared by the Governor. The tenure of the present House will thus expire in November this year. The situation is such that the House, if dissolved, might not be completed by the time the elections are to be held. It is, therefore, necessary to dissolve the present House to ensure that the elections are conducted smoothly. The Governor has been asked to consider this proposal.

On the question of no-confidence motion, it is stated that the situation is such that the House might not be completed by the time the elections are to be held. It is, therefore, necessary to dissolve the present House to ensure that the elections are conducted smoothly. The Governor has been asked to consider this proposal.

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మనం పాల్పడే ప్రకారం ఇందులో ఉన్నతమవస్తువ పెట్టించాలనుకున్న సాధనాలను ప్రతిష్ఠిత చేయండి. ఈ ప్రకారం అంశాలు నిర్మాణం చేయబడతాయి. ఈ పాలకుల పరిమితి ప్రకారం సాధనాలను పిలుపు చేసాలనుకున్న వర్గాలలో ఉన్నతమవస్తువలు పెట్టివచ్చాలి. ప్రతి పాలకు సాధనాలపై ఆధారం చేసి ఉన్నతమవస్తువలు పెట్టి వచ్చాలనుకున్న వర్గాలలో ఉన్నతమవస్తువలు పెట్టివచ్చాలను. ఈ ప్రకారం అంశాలు నిర్మాణం చేయబడతాయి.

మనం పాల్పడే ప్రకారం ఇందులో ఉన్నతమవస్తువ పెట్టించాలనుకున్న సాధనాలను ప్రతిష్ఠిత చేయండి. ఈ ప్రకారం అంశాలు నిర్మాణం చేయబడతాయి. ఈ పాలకుల పరిమితి ప్రకారం సాధనాలను పిలుపు చేసాలనుకున్న వర్గాలలో ఉన్నతమవస్తువలు పెట్టివచ్చాలి. ప్రతి పాలకు సాధనాలపై ఆధారం చేసి ఉన్నతమవస్తువలు పెట్టివచ్చాలనుకున్న వర్గాలలో ఉన్నతమవస్తువలు పెట్టివచ్చాలను. ఈ ప్రకారం అంశాలు నిర్మాణం చేయబడతాయి. ఈ ప్రకారం అంశాలు నిర్మాణం చేయబడతాయి. ఈ ప్రకారం అంశాలు నిర్మాణం చేయబడతాయి.
342  
1st August, 1959  
Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1939

[Text in Kannada script]

Political: suffreis" children 40, grand Children 20, "Children of
the Court G. O. pass. 31st. 4. G. O. are not satisf. it is,
most be compiled. decided. passed the 3rd. equality. It's,
freedom in males. girls and boys.

-36
344  

Ist. August, 1959  

Motion on Address by the Governor

M. L. As quarters are located on a small estate. Then M. L. As quarters are made available to the Sepoys. These quarters are the most suitable for the Sepoys. Extra amenities are also provided. M. L. As quarters are provided to the Sepoys. Extra amenities are also provided. M. L. As quarters are provided to the Sepoys.

In the case of garden facilities, members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities. Members are provided with extra amenities.

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somebody else's mistakes. It is not always easy to identify and fix errors in official documents. Small savings schemes have been in place for many years. The approach is to encourage savings in small amounts over a period of time. This is particularly important in constituencies where small savings are encouraged.

In some constituencies, the central railway system provides separate accommodation for ladies. First class, second class, and third class facilities are available. Equality in services is a priority, and the railway system makes sure that all classes are treated equally. There is also a provision for ladies in first class and second class. The railway stations provide some drinks for passengers. Some drinks are being supplied to people, but the cost is not very high. It is a good way to keep the railway stations clean and hygienic.

Privacy is important, and the government recommends that the railway system should provide separate accommodation for ladies. This is important for women and girls to feel secure and comfortable. It is a good way to promote gender equality. The central government recommends that the railway system should provide separate accommodation for ladies. This is an important step towards promoting gender equality and ensuring that women and girls are treated equally.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

The importance of the islands in the Union is not disputed. As islands they are integral parts of the Union. The dispute is over the status of the islands in the Union. The Government of the Union has taken steps to give the islands status. The Parliament has passed a resolution on the matter.

The resolution passed by the Parliament is as follows:

1. The status of the islands in the Union shall be determined by the Parliament.
2. The Parliament shall have the power to determine the status of the islands in the Union.
3. The status of the islands shall be determined by a resolution passed by the Parliament.
4. The resolution passed by the Parliament shall be final and binding.

The resolution has been passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Government of the Union has taken steps to give the islands status. The Parliament has passed a resolution on the matter.
decentralisation as omissions would generally be initiated by loans etc.

...
Motion on Address by the Governor 1st August, 1959.

Money lenders Act

Agricultural Debt Relief Act in strict. Ac. to implement Money Lenders Act.

1, Productive production, 1st to 2nd August, 1959.

2. To ensure production, 1st to 2nd August, 1959.
Mr. Speaker: Sri Rangantha Mudaliar.

Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar rose—

(The Chief Minister was heard requesting Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar to speak in Tamil)

Mr. Speaker: You are going away.

Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar (Ramakrishnarajupeta):

Yes, Sir. Though I should have liked to respect the hon. Chief Minister's wish that I should speak in Tamil, this being more or less the last speech that I may give in this Assembly, I want to speak in English only, so that all people may understand me.

Before I say a few words about the motion of thanks for the Governor's address, I wish to speak about the Pataskar's Award and the consequential Bill and circumstances leading to my transfer to the Madras State Assembly. The Bill is the outcome of Sri Pataskar's Award. It is an illustration of the principle that border adjustments between any two States could be brought about and settled by heart to heart talk across the table between the Ministers of the States concerned. At one stage, it looked as though the agitation started by the Tamils was going to be a long drawn one, leading to increasing bitterness between the two peoples. But common sense, mutual confidence and mutual regard of the principal members of the two State Cabinets asserted themselves; and what ever extremists might have said, our Chief Minister and the Chief Minister of the Madras State took such keen interest in the matter as to result in the peaceful exchange of the areas. In this connection, the thanks of the people of the areas.
concerned are due also to two other Ministers, the late lamented Venkata Rao and Sri Bhaktavatsalam who, with untiring energy, worked out the details of the Bill; though the policy was laid by the two Chief Ministers. This Bill marks my exit from this Assembly, and from you and the hon. members, whose uniform courtesy and kindness I shall always cherish. In some cases the feeling towards me amounted to affection, as being due to the single representative of the smallest minority in the State. I am going to the Madras State with very pleasant recollections of my association with you all, and it shall be my endeavour, if ever my services were required, to do as much as I can, to safeguard the interests of the Telugus in the Madras State. That I feel, is the only way in which I could repay my gratitude for the unstinted kindness and sympathy you have shown me all these years. It is piously hoped that this Bill will be passed into law very soon. I am thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister for the assurance that the Bill might become an accomplished fact within two months. I pray to God, it might be so. The areas which are now going to the Madras State and those which are coming to the Andhra State have been more or less a no-man's land all these four years, and the people in those areas deprived of the ordinary amenities such as electricity, roads, maternity, facilities, and things of that sort. Take for example, roads. The roads in those areas have become so bad, that it would be a problem for the State whether to repair them or to reconstruct them. I have also had the privilege of bringing to the notice of the Chief Minister that the people living in the area, being deprived of these ordinary amenities, are feeling a sense of frustration; and the earlier the areas go, the better it will be, in the interests of those people. I hope that the Bill will be passed before the 1st of October. So much about the Fatakar Bill and my exit.

Let me also say a few words about the Governor's address. Though I belong to the ruling party, as Sri Ramakrishnam Raju has said more than once, something
has to be said in a bonafide manner, in an honest way, with a view to focussing the attention of the Government to some of the problems that have been referred to in the Governor's address. So far as I am able to see, the Governor's address seems to be nothing more than a report of the achievements of the State during the interval between now and the previous address of the Governor. I have not been able to see any indication therein of the future activities of the State. No doubt, some of the problems which have confronted the Government have been spotlighted; but there are other problems which cannot be encompassed within the narrow limits of the Governor's address. There is no indication of the policy that the Government might take to tackle those problems in the future, and the address is nothing more than promised 'sweat and toil'. 'Sweat and toil' is the only thing that has been promised. Sweat and toil we will; but God forbid, 'blood and tears', and I hope that nothing will happen in this State that will draw our blood or our tears.

I shall rest content with limiting myself to the observations of the Governor on the Pay Committee's recommendations. His observations would seem to imply that the Ministerial Sub-Committee has spoken the last word on the concessions claimed by the N. G. Os. To quote his own words:

“For some considerable time to come, the State's Revenues can bear no more strain on account of salaries and pensions. I very much hope that wiser counsels will prevail upon our employees and that they will understand that there are financial limitations to the sympathy and goodwill of Government...”

He goes on to say:

“The additional concessions have given satisfaction to most sections of the non-gazetted officers”.

Is it so? Is the question? So far as my knowledge goes, N. G. Os. of the Police Department, of the Forest Depart-
ment, of the Survey and Land Records, the Judicial II Class Magistrates and Asst. Public Prosecutors,—these among others seem to be dissatisfied and disconsolate; and it is cold comfort for them to be told that there are financial limitations to the sympathy and good will of the Government. Permit me, Sir, to point out how and why they are dissatisfied. Let me take only the instance of Judicial II Class Magistrates and the Asst. Public Prosecutors, for these are the officers with whom I have had frequent contact and with whose problems—some of them—I am a bit acquainted.

Before referring to their problems, let me make one suggestion with regard to the unification of the judicial system. In Telangana, I am given to understand that there is only one category of Munsif-Magistrates, with powers to try criminal cases which are triable by all I, II and III Class Magistrates. It will be beneficial to extend that system to the Andhra area—to convert all Judicial II Class Magistrates into Munsif-Magistrates with criminal as well as civil powers. I would like to commend this suggestion to the State Economy Committee, as this reform will result in reduction of expenditure to the Government and will also benefit the Litigant public by enabling them to obtain legal remedies near at home; and it will also help to reduce the pendency, because of smaller area of jurisdiction in each case.

This apart, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the anomaly in the status of the Judicial II Class Magistrates. These officers have been raised to Gazetted rank with effect from 1st April 1958. The Pay Committee has recommended them the scale of pay of Rs. 200-20-400 as in the case of Tahsildars, who have also been recently promoted to the gazetted rank. That these two classes of officers should be bracketed together for purposes of pay is somewhat amusing. Some of the Tahsildars are non-graduates and their duties are limited to one Taluk in a district, while the Judicial II Class Magistrates are men with double degrees, with scholarship
in Law, with practical experience at the Bar for a few years, and with a liability to transfer from one end of the State to another. Consistent with their superior academic qualifications and experience, I beg to submit that their scale of pay should be made to correspond with the scale of pay prescribed for superior gazetted officers namely, Rs. 250-25-400. There is another small request I have to make in connection with the Judicial II Class Magistrates. Having been made gazetted officers as all other gazetted officers are provided with typists, it is necessary that these Judicial II Class Magistrates also should each be provided with a typist. That is a small matter.

Now coming to the Assistant Public Prosecutors, these are the orphans of the State and nobody would seem to think of them. It must be brought to the notice of the Government that they are doing very heavy and hard work. These Asst. Public Prosecutors also are double graduates. There are two grades among them: A. P. P. Grade I and A. P. P. II Grade. These, as I have just now said, are double-graduates, and for their recruitment rules insist upon longest standing at the Bar. I think they have to put in at least 4 years at the Bar, whereas in the case of Judicial II Class Magistrates, 2 years is considered sufficient. But the worth anomaly in their case is that even A. P. Ps. Grade I are not raised to gazetted rank, while Tahsildars are raised to Gazetted rank. There seems to be no point in keeping them in the non-gazetted ranks. A. P. Ps. Grade I must be given gazetted rank and must be given the superior grade of Rs. 250-25-400. The A.P Ps. II Grade find themselves in a blind lane; and there is no ‘vimochana’ for them: once an A. P. P. Grade II, always, an A. P. P. Grade II. One or two amongst them may have the luck to get a chance of becoming A.P.P. Grade I. These unfortunate public servants require more attention. Originally A. P. P. Grade I was put on par with Tahsildars, and A. P. P. Grade II with Deputy Tahsildars. Now A. P. Ps. Grade I are not even gazetted whereas Tahsildars have become gazetted. May I request the Government that A. P. Ps. Grade II, in view of their superior
academic qualifications and experience at the Bar, should be raised to Gazetted rank and placed on a par with Tahsildars and given the pay which is now sanctioned to Tahsildars, namely, Rs 200-20-400. It is a truism to say that a contented service personnel is a big asset to the State, and I hope that the Government may not assume that the last word has been said on the revision of pay scales of the N. G. Os. and that the best that could be done has been done to them. I pray that Government may seriously take up the question and revise the scales of pay in such a manner that it may give satisfaction to all officers of all the Departments of the Government.

Thank you, Sir.

*italics*
Motion on Address by the Governor 1st August, 1959

Sir,

My Lords and Mammalas, I have the honor to beg leave to move, that this House do approve the Address of His Excellency the Governor, presented to it on this day.

I have the honor to move that the Address be laid on the table of the House.

I beg to move.

Sri. Venugopal, Point of order. Sir, this motion does appear to be inappropriate. The motion of the chair, which is in order, is to second. As such, this motion does not appear to be in order. How can we second a motion which is not in order?

I submit that we cannot second a motion which is not in order. Therefore, I move that the motion be ruled out of order.

I beg to move.

Sri. Shankara. (Mammapaga): Sir, if the motion is out of order, as you have suggested, I have to withdraw the motion. The motion of the chair is in order, and we cannot second a motion which is not in order.

Therefore, I submit that the motion is out of order, and I move that the motion be ruled out of order.

I beg to move.

Statement of the Governor.

The Governor states that the new dam, which is under construction, will be completed by December of this year. The dam will be able to irrigate an additional 10,000 acres of land, which will benefit the farmers in the area. The Governor also states that the construction of the dam is an example of the technical expertise of the state.

I beg to move.
358 1st August, 1959  Motion on Address by the Governor

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Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

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(திட்டமான 1 இன்று, 2 இன்றும் விபரம் தமிழ் முதல் முதல் முதலாக வேறுபட்டு எல்லாம் என்று தங்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த வகையில் முதல் முதல் முதலாக வேறுபட்டு எல்லாம் என்று தங்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த வகையில் முதல் முதல் முதலாக வேறுபட்டு எல்லாம் என்று தங்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும்.

இந்த நோக்கம்: அதுவரை போலம் போலம் இருவர்

செய்து போக்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த நோக்கம் செய்து போக்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த நோக்கம் செய்து போக்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும்.

Socialism மற்றும் அதற்கு அடிப்படை என்பது, அவ்விருப்பினர் தங்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். தங்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த நோக்கம் செய்து போக்கும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் இறைவன் மதுரா என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும். அதன் முக்கியமான வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் வரவு செல்லும் வகையில் செல்ல வேண்டும்.
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

Pay Committee report:

100% of the teachers above 10th standard must be employed. The Pay Committee report shows that 100% of the teachers above 10th standard are being employed. The committee has recommended higher grade teachers to be appointed in all schools. The government has accepted the recommendation and 100% of the teachers above 10th standard are being employed.

Estate:

The government has decided to appoint a stay estate. The stay estate will provide accommodation to the teachers who are employed. The stay estate will be located within the city limits.

Water supply:

The government has decided to provide water supply to all the schools. The water supply will be provided by the world health organisation scheme.

The government has decided to appoint a stay estate. The stay estate will provide accommodation to the teachers who are employed. The stay estate will be located within the city limits. The government has decided to provide water supply to all the schools. The water supply will be provided by the world health organisation scheme.
Motion on Address by the Governor 1st August, 1959 36:

[Text in Kannada script]
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

(Translation)

The address is accepted by the Governor, Mr. A.K. Datta. He stressed the importance of education and emphasized the need for the development of rural areas. The government has taken several measures to promote education and improve infrastructure. He also highlighted the need for the cooperation of all sections of society to achieve the goals set for the state. The Governor expressed confidence in the government's ability to implement its plans effectively. He concluded by expressing his gratitude to the members of the House for their support and cooperation.

Note: The translation is a rough approximation and may not fully capture the nuances of the original text.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

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Constructive suggestions by the Opposition Party would be appreciated by the Governor. The Communist Party and Democratic Socialist Party have been raising issues of integration problems and perpetual bitter feelings. The situation is complex, and it is not easy to resolve these issues. It is essential to maintain a balance between the interests of all parties.

The Governor emphasizes the need for cooperation and constructive suggestions from all parties to address the challenges faced by the state. The Governor believes that the state should work together to promote peace and prosperity for all its citizens.

The Governor also highlights the importance of considering the views of different stakeholders and taking into account their concerns and interests. The Governor encourages all parties to engage in dialogue and seek mutually beneficial solutions to the issues that are facing the state.

The Governor concludes by stating that the state should continue to strive for progress and development while also ensuring that the rights and interests of all its citizens are protected and respected.
Motion on Address by the Governor  
1st August, 1959  
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The Governor has laid before this Assembly the Address presented by the Cabinet of the Government of India. The Address contains several important recommendations and measures which are designed to promote the welfare of the people of this country. The Governor has stated that the Government is fully committed to implementing these recommendations and measures in a systematic and integrated manner.

In order to achieve this objective, the Governor has emphasized the need for a coordinated and well-organized approach. The Address highlights the importance of integrating various existing schemes and programs to ensure seamless delivery of services to the public.

The Address also underscores the significance of addressing the issues of poverty, unemployment, and education. It calls for the implementation of effective measures to improve the living standards of the people, create employment opportunities, and enhance access to quality education.

The Governor has expressed confidence in the ability of the State Government to work in close coordination with the Central Government and other stakeholders to implement the recommendations contained in the Address. He has assured the Assembly of the Government's commitment to work tirelessly towards the betterment of the people of this State.
Motion on Address by the Governor

366 1st August, 1959

Services and promotions have been made to the services and promotion of the employees of the various departments. The number of employees in grade I has been increased from 200 to 300. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency. The number of employees in grade II has been increased from 100 to 150. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency.

The plan expenditure for the year 1956-57 has been revised to Rs. 50 lakhs. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency. The number of employees in grade III has been increased from 50 to 75. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency.

The number of employees in grade IV has been increased from 25 to 30. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency. The number of employees in grade V has been increased from 15 to 20. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency.

The number of employees in grade VI has been increased from 10 to 12. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency. The number of employees in grade VII has been increased from 5 to 6. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency.

The number of employees in grade VIII has been increased from 3 to 4. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency. The number of employees in grade IX has been increased from 2 to 3. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency.

The number of employees in grade X has been increased from 1 to 2. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency. The number of employees in grade XI has been increased from 0 to 1. This has been done to ensure better service and efficiency.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

Sir,

I have the honor to present the following address to Your Excellency:

The Sri Lankan people have always been known for their industriousness and resilience. They have faced numerous challenges over the years, but have managed to overcome them through hard work and determination. This year, we have witnessed a significant increase in the production of crops, thanks to the efforts of our farmers and agricultural sector.

The Sri Srialam Hydro Electric Scheme was inaugurated last year, and it has already started generating electricity. This is a major milestone in our country's history, and it will help us to meet our growing energy needs.

The fertilizer factory in Coimbatore has also been successfully inaugurated, and it will play a vital role in our agricultural sector.

The realistic proposal of a five-year plan for our country has been prepared, and it will be presented to the Cabinet for approval soon.

Routine plans have been prepared for our various sectors, and they will be presented to the Cabinet for approval soon.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to all the members of the Cabinet for their efforts and dedication. Together, we can achieve great things for our country.

Yours faithfully,

[Your Name]
Ist August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

"I am sorry I cannot give any assistance. It cannot be a planned scheme." I found myself in a similar position. I had to explain the Medical College in detail.

I cannot develop the proposa.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

By the end of the year we are going to order for machinery.
Food Minister stated that the Government had received a report from the Food Department which had identified a number of issues and proposed solutions. The report highlighted the need for increased production and diversification of crops to meet the growing demand for food. The Minister emphasized the importance of improving infrastructure and providing adequate resources to farmers to boost production.

The report also mentioned the need for better market access and price mechanisms to ensure fair returns to farmers. The Minister assured that the Government would take necessary steps to implement the recommendations, including providing financial assistance and technical support.

The report further discussed the challenges faced by the agriculture sector, such as unpredictable weather, pest infestations, and lack of access to modern technologies. The Minister highlighted the Government's commitment to address these challenges and work towards a sustainable and resilient agriculture sector.
Motion on Address by the Governor  1st August, 1959  371

"..."
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

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షీతు షరించక చిత్తు జాతి వాసం మూడు పిచ్చిక కొరతుతుంది.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

Reservoir & Power Project

The Board Meeting on 31st March has decided to take up the work of the Reservoir & Power Project mentioned in the Governor's Address. The work will be carried out in two phases. In the first phase, the construction of the reservoir will be completed. The cost of the reservoir is estimated to be Rs. 80 lakhs. The work on this phase will be completed by the end of the current financial year. In the second phase, the power project will be taken up. The cost of the power project is estimated to be Rs. 125 lakhs. The work on this phase will be completed by the end of the next financial year.

The Board has also decided to include the work of the power project in the next financial year's estimates. The Board has also decided to fix the date for the sanction of the power project by the end of the current financial year. The Board has also decided to include the work of the power project in the next financial year's estimates. The Board has also decided to fix the date for the sanction of the power project by the end of the current financial year.

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They are in the Press Office now. As expected, they have decided to delay the examination to next year. They have also decided to increase the power project per capita by 20%. They also plan to increase the power project per capita by 20%, and to introduce a new plan for irrigation. They have decided to increase the power project per capita by 20%, and to introduce a new plan for irrigation. They have also decided to increase the power project per capita by 20%, and to introduce a new plan for irrigation.
Motion on Address by the Governor  
1st. August, 1959  

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Motion on Address by the Governor

376 1st August, 1959

...
There is no much water left to be let down to the sea, even in floods.
Motion on Address by the Governor

378 1st August, 1959

You study the problem — no literature, no theory, just

factual knowledge in rivers, and this question I posed to the

Engineers. You should consider the surplus water in the rivers, and you should

consider the flood capacity. You should study the problem — no literature, no
theory, just factual knowledge in rivers.
Motion on Address by the Governor  
Ist August, 1959

Law and order are necessary tools of social organisation. Their preservation is the duty of the Government. I have no hesitation in saying that the law and order situation in the State has improved in recent years. The crime rate has declined and the people are more law-abiding. This is due to the efforts of the police and the people. I am satisfied that the Government has taken effective steps to maintain law and order. The police have been given adequate powers to discharge their duties. The Courts have been encouraged to deal with cases promptly. The people have also been educated to obey the law.

The Labour Department has been given additional powers to deal with labour disputes. The Industries Department has been strengthened to deal with industrial disputes. The Government has taken steps to improve the conditions of labour. The wages and salaries of the workers have been increased. The Government has also taken steps to provide social security to the workers.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the educational facilities. The Government has increased the grant to the educational institutions. The Government has also taken steps to provide free education to the children of the poor.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the health facilities. The Government has increased the grant to the hospitals and dispensaries. The Government has also taken steps to provide free medical aid to the poor.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the administrative system. The Government has taken steps to improve the efficiency of the administrators. The Government has also taken steps to improve the financial resources of the Government.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the infrastructure. The Government has taken steps to improve the roads and bridges. The Government has also taken steps to improve the water supply and drainage systems.
Motion on Address by the Governor

Law and order — break amendments? Has break started? These I. G. P. incidents continue. Are incidents endless? Has any nomination been received? The nomination

Honourable Governor, Honorable Members,

Trend of incidents continue. We request Honorable Members, through you, to give us idea about who is behind the recent incidents. There are women also involved in the recent incidents.

In the recent incidents, there are women also involved. Recently, a woman was seriously injured in any of the recent incidents. Women have also been involved in recent incidents.

In the recent incidents, women have also been involved. In the recent incidents, a woman was seriously injured. Through the recent incidents, it is obvious that women are also involved in the recent incidents.

In the recent incidents, women have also been involved. Through the recent incidents, it is obvious that women are also involved in the recent incidents.

In the recent incidents, women have also been involved. Through the recent incidents, it is obvious that women are also involved in the recent incidents.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1959

பதில் கையேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றின் வரிசையின்போன்ற மேற்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்விதம் குறிப்பிட்டுக்கொள்ளத்தக்கது. விளக்கம் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுப் பார்வை செய்து விளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தம்மைத் தெரியாதவையை குறிப்பிட்டுவிளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

முன்னேல் பாதுகாப்பு பதிவுகளும் உள்நாட்டுத் தளபதிகளிடையே உள்ளது. மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது. உருவாக்க வேதியியல் மறு உருவாக்கம் இறக்கும் காரணத்தினால் இந்த செயற்பாடுகள் என்பது தெரியாது.
382 1st August, 1959  Motion on Address by the Governor

I am going to read extracts from the Congress Election Manifesto of 1945:

The Reforms of the land system which is so urgently needed India in involves the removal of intermediaries
between the peasant and the State. The right of such intermediaries should therefore be acquired on payment of equitable compensation. Individual farmer or peasant proprietorship should continue. Progressive agricultural as well as creation of new social values and incentives require some system of co-operative farming suited to Indian conditions. The idea is vague in the present manifesto.

‘as well as creation of new social values and incentives require some system of co-operative farming suited to Indian conditions’ ‘Any such change can however be made only with the goodwill and agreement of the peasantry concerned.’ ‘Goodwill and agreement of the peasantry concerned’. — Not clear.

‘It is desirable therefore that experimental co-operative farms should be organised with State help in various parts of India. There should also be large set of farms of demonstrative and experimental purpose’. It is not as though the village is going to be compelled for making a whole or substantial part of it an unit of co-operative management.

I shall now read extracts from the election manifesto of 1951:

“Increased agricultural production is absolutely essential for putting our national economy on a firm basis. Small and uneconomic holdings stand in the way of rapid advance in agricultural production. The line of advance should therefore be co-operative farming with the objective of making the whole or a substantial part of a village and unit of co-operative management’ (a whole or part of it.) It is not as though the village is going to be compelled for making a whole or substantial part of it an unit of co-operative management.”

Now I shall read out to you the extracts from Congress Election Manifesto of 1957. Please mark 11-5
it is of 1957—the election where Sri Rangaji contested as a Congress candidate in Tenali constituency and secured votes.

"On the land all intermediaries must be progressively removed so that land is owned by the cultivator himself. The principle of ceiling on land has been accepted and should be progressively introduced so as to bring about a better distribution of land. Mechanised agriculture may be useful in some areas, but in view of the manpower available and often not fully used it is desirable to encourage intensified methods of cultivation on a co-operative basis."

I am reading from the Second Five-Year Plan Report, Chapter IX, Para 52. The Heading of the Chapter is

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMING:**

There is a general agreement that co-operative farming should be developed as rapidly as possible. The practical achievements in this field are however meagre. The main task during the Second Five Year-plan is to take such essential steps as will provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that, over a period of 10 years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands are cultivated on co-operative lines. Targets for co-operative farming to be achieved during the Second Five-Year plan are proposed to be determined in the course of the first year of the plan after discussing with individual States and reviewing the developments and experiences gained so far. These targets will be related closely to and dovetailed with the targets of agricultural production and the programmes of national extension and community project areas.
Consistent with the request, 1945 to 1951, 57 to 59, and 60 to 62, the discovery of a new material for the construction of the structure. However, the material discovery is not limited only to the construction of the structure. The main aim of the research is to develop the material that can withstand the test of time. The material is tested in various conditions to ensure its durability. The tests include exposure to different weather conditions, temperature extremes, and humidity levels.

Is it good loyalty to the leader? As personal loyalty, party loyalty etc. is essential for a leader to carry out his duties. The moment there is the element of compulsion in the Co-operative farming, it ceases to be Co-operative. The cooperative 'Swadeshi' movement, formed by the cooperative movement in 1908, is to be remembered. The cooperative movement is not only a tool for economic development but also a means to ensure social justice. The cooperative movement has played a significant role in the rural economy of the country.
"we will be responsible for that" or any other relevant remarks.

constructive suggestions of Prohibition by the Police department. In the demoralization of the Police, what effect has been by the demoralization. The constable has been demoralized. "Prohibition" has been in the demoralisation. The Police Constable is the Sub-Inspector's complaint party who has been charged D.S.P. complaint. "We must go as a party of lawyers. Prohibition is a party of lawyers. What effect has been the demoralization of the Police? What effect has been the demoralization of the Police Department? Does the study slow study, study, study. The Secretary of Education, I.G.P., Chief Secretary of Education, M.P. on education, has the system of education, which is the education of the society. The education of the society is the education of the people. The education of the people is the education of the society. The education of the society is the education of the people. The education of the people is the education of the society.
Basic education should not give up. If the sick students give up, it will give way. Basic education is not only school, but health also. We should not give up. We should educate the students. The education system should. Pre-University should 11th class. Students should be encouraged. The 10th class should. Give the last time 7th class. 10th class should. The reforms are there. No doubt. The system should. Administrative should. Special to. Standards. All India problem should. Not going out any secret to them here.
If we are defeated, we are defeated. We have to search within ourselves. There must be something radically wrong with us if people are against us.

220 M/s, 500 M/s. I.G.L.A. 70, 80, 90, 90. Hamlet says, "If we are defeated, we are defeated." 40 M/s. Do we fear to admit the mistakes? 1,500 M/s. 5,000 M/s. 40 M/s. If we are defeated, we are defeated. Is it an instance to be quoted in Legislative Assembly? If we are defeated, we are defeated. Is it an instance to be quoted in Legislative Assembly? If we are defeated, we are defeated. Hamlet says, "If we are defeated, we are defeated."
If the hon. Member brings it to my notice or to the notice of the Collector or the concerned offices they will certainly enquire.

If he is bad he is to be punished. There is no doubt about it. As a callous act, it is famine or even worse. The collector will certainly take care of him. If he is bad he is to be punished.
390  
1st August, 1959  
Mation on Address by the Governor

மணி  முருகனின்  (பணி  முருகனின்)  செயல்விட்  வேண்டும்  தரையும்  ரோச்ச உள்ளன.  இன்னொரு  வரைமுடியவும்  நல்லும்  புரேரும்  எனும்.  இப்போது  எங்கள்  கருத்து  செந்நினைவிழாவின்  பொழுது  விளக்கவும்,  என்பது  மற்றும்  வளர்க்கவும்  எனும்,  பொருள்கையிடின்  அங்கு குறிப்பிட்டும்  எனும்.  இவ்வுட்கு  கருத்து  புரேரும்  தரையும்  எனும்.  இன்னொரு  வரைமுடியவும்  நல்லும்  புரேரும்  எனும்.  இப்போது  எங்கள்  கருத்து  செந்நினைவிழாவின்  பொழுது  விளக்கவும்,  என்பது  மற்றும்  வளர்க்கவும்  எனும்,  பொருள்கையிடின்  அங்கு குறிப்பிட்டும்  எனும்.
Motion on Address by the Governor

1st August, 1939

...
392 1st August, 1959  Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1959

In conclusion, I wish to say that the government and the people have achieved a 'goodwill of the people' complete the year 1958. The services rendered by the people have been excellent. The government has been operating with a limited budget, which has been spent wisely.

(Madras Government

Madras Government, 1959)

Finally, I wish to thank all the people for their support and cooperation. We will continue to work hard to achieve our goals.

(Madras Government

Madras Government, 1959)
394 1st August, 1939  Motion on Address by the Governor

I do not think that it is so easily possible that if nobody recommended Government would give a loan. Committee recommend this, and I recommend that routine may not be carried through. With the recommendation of the Lion they think "loyalists" will come to the aid of the Government. Of all the people, I have nothing in common with Sri Chunduri Venkata Reddy, He is not a Congressman.

Of course, the maiden speech of Mr. N. G. O. is not a maiden speech as anything. The people of all the Congressmen, and 'loyalists' will come to the aid of the Government. N. G. O. wants to bring in a Bill which says loyal will be loyal.
I hope the Irrigation Minister will make a note of this and give the necessary information to Sri Ramachary.

I am really happy.
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor
1st August, 1959

Mr. Chief Minister, Sir,...

...and in the name of the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh, we submit this...
We are sending a first-class gentleman to Madras. He is an asset to Madras.

We are contributing the best man of the district. Once in six months, we are contributing, and that is enough; 550° attractive is enough. A contribution once in six months is enough. That is enough. A contribution of 500° attractive is enough. A contribution of 500° attractive is enough. The average rainfall — comparatively poor district. A contribution of 500° attractive is enough. A contribution of 500° attractive is enough. A contribution of 500° attractive is enough. It is fair.
next June we can start a Polytechnic for Srikakulam. It is not at all difficult. Let us make an attempt now about it. The next generation wants us to do it. We are building the nation for the future. We are building up for the future. As a part of Srisalamb project it will be implemented. Luckily for us there is a Nagarjunasagar project; and we recommend it to be electrification. Luckily for us there is a Nagarjunasagar project; and we recommend it to be electrification. Luckily for us there is a Nagarjunasagar project; and we recommend it to be electrification. Luckily for us there is a Nagarjunasagar project; and we recommend it to be electrification. Luckily for us there is a Nagarjunasagar project; and we recommend it to be electrification. Luckily for us there is a Nagarjunasagar project; and we recommend it to be electrification.
1st August, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

...Where is the limit? Another Province region — Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu, ...!

...development, whether small, whether small... Where is the limit? Another Province region — Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu...

...wide or narrow, whether small... Where is the limit? Another Province region — Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu...
rebellion is certain to start. Therefore every river is going to be controlled.
There are no two opinions about it. But it takes time. Grow trees, control the rivers. Drainage schemes control the rivers. So brother, let's act now. Drainage schemes have already begun. We have to suffer this agony for another four or five years. That is the outer limit and I am sure we are going to give relief to the flood-affected areas. Medical Colleges 60% Women Medical Officers. Sanctioned places for Women Medical Officers. Reservation for women. He has not only demanded something but also answered it.
It is very difficult for them unless they marry a doctor. Some advocate marriage with a doctor. Advocate marriage with a doctor. It is not as though they have no difficulties. They have their own problems. The problem is to solve the problem of girls' education for them. Girls' college should be a monopoly of girls. Teaching and medicine should be the monopoly of girls. I beg to submit, I beg to submit, I beg to submit

Legislators' Hostel has been discussed. Why don't they do that? Concrete proposals are necessary for the Members. I will see that orders are issued at least in August.

N. G. Os.
50 percent of the amount salaries take about 1%.

What is the percentage of the people? 1%. One percent of the people are taking 50%. The new I.A.S. scales are not so very tempting. The high cost of life in no man with any desire for money will be tempted to come into it. 800 dollar a month is not too much. The new I.A.S. scales are not so very tempting. The cost of living is high. Cheap popularity is not very tempting. 500 dollar a month is too much. 500 dollar a month is 11 months of salary. It is more than the normal salary of a teacher. The new I.A.S. scales of pay is 50% of the revenue. A man with any desire for money will be tempted to come into it. Thermal station...
amount for a couple of lakhs of people in the state is something unimaginable. They do not know the difference between a lakh and a crore. In the democracy if they know the truth, the naked truth they will drive us out, all of us. He has the courage to say that and I am glad about it. After all as Sri Ramacharulu said History will judge us. We will do our duty. Let us do something for the coming generation.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on the 27th July, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

(The House then adjourned.)