ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.

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

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 31st July, 1959.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I.)

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

“We request to intimate to you that we both Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi and Sri G. Ramulu are the members of the socialist party and we request that we may be allotted seats separately in the Assembly.”

I am not allowing it.

I think, the question does not arise. If there is half-an-hour discussion the House is not in order?
2. Fourth and last day of discussion on the Governor’s Address.

3–8–1959 (Monday) — Consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Bill, 1959 as reported by the Regional Committee.

5–8–1959 (Wednesday) —

6–8–1959 (Thursday) —

7–8–1959 (Friday) —

8–8–1959 (Saturday) —

4–8–1959 (Tuesday) — 1. Presentation of the Supplementary statement of expenditure for 1959–60.

2. Other Government Bills.

11–8–1959 (Tuesday) —

12–8–1959 (Wednesday) —

Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Grants.

14–8–1959 (Friday) — 1. The Appropriation Bill on Supplementary Grants.
2. All Bills to be referred to Regional Committee.

The Committee agreed that some Bills, which require no reference to the Regional Committee and Bills other than those that have come from the Select Committees, might be first introduced in the Council, as a measure of distribution of business between the two Houses in this Session.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Alleged famine conditions in Chittoor District

(Called Attention to matters of urgent public importance. 31st July, 1959)
Lowering the height of Nagarjunasagar Dam as reported by Gadgil Committee (Postponed)

Gadgil Committee: 

It was reported that the height of the Nagarjunasagar Dam was reduced. The committee recommended that the height of the dam should be further reduced to 50 feet to ensure proper drainage and to prevent any potential flooding. The decision was postponed for further consideration.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The House discussed the recent floods in various regions of the country. The Members expressed concern over the extent of damage caused by the floods and the impact on the local economy. It was agreed that immediate relief measures should be taken to assist the affected population.

Further, the discussion turned to the need for better infrastructure and drainage systems to prevent future floods. The role of the government in providing early warning systems and disaster management strategies was also highlighted.

Finally, the Members emphasized the importance of community involvement in disaster preparedness and relief efforts. It was suggested that local voluntary organizations should be encouraged to play a more active role in such situations.

In conclusion, the House expressed its commitment to providing adequate support to the flood-affected areas and to addressing the root causes of such incidents through long-term planning and development.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Amendment to Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957.


Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.

Amendments to Rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957


Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

Sri P. Narasimha Rao (Huzurabad-General): Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end:

“But regrets to note that the address does not disclose the actual programmes, legislative and executive, of the
Government for the current year within the spirit of Article 176 (1) of the Constitution of India under which it was given

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the Government has failed to discharge the duties entrusted to it under Article 45 of the Constitution of India, to provide within a period of ten years (by 1960) from the commencement of the Constitution (1950) for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the address has not referred to the progress, if any, so far made in the field of secondary and University education and whether Government propose to raise the salaries of the Elementary and Secondary Schools teachers and also those of the College and University teachers as recommended by the University Grants Commission by utilising the funds assured by the Commission and the Government of India on the basis of matching contributions.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the address does not state what steps Government propose to take to provide employment to thousands of Elementary School teachers now thrown out of employment on account of the Government raising the normal attendance of pupils per teacher beyond 20, before contemplating to train up further teachers.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the Government failed—

(i) to appreciate and accept in the matter of selection of candidates to the Engineering and Medical Colleges, the legitimate demand of the scheduled castes, Tribes and other Backward classes that such of their candidates who could otherwise be selected from the general pool purely on merit should be selected from the general pool only and that the quota exclusively reserved for their castes or
classes should be filled in by their remaining candidates excluding those who would be selected from the general pool on merit only; and

(ii) to provide reservation of seats for scheduled castes Tribes and other Backward classes in Medical Colleges, Technical or other Institutions imparting professional courses but maintained or managed by private individuals or bodies in view of the enormous amounts of public money spent by the Government on such institutions by way of grants”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the Government failed to takeover to itself, even by the end of 1960, Rural Dispensaries, atleast at the Taluk level, as at present, they could not provide any satisfactory medical assistance to the millions of rural population, maintained, as they are, by the local boards who have no financial stability.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that Government failed—

(i) to convince the Government of India for the creation of a separate Food Zone for the State with a view to first satisfy the needs of the people of the State at prices consistant with their purchasing power and thus stabilize the soaring prices of food grains now prevailing in the State, or atleast to start fair price shops at all places till such time when prices stabilize in the normal course; and

(ii) to indicate how and when the lakhs of acres of cultivable land now at its disposal, is going to be distributed to the landless poor persons, and the progress, if any, already made in that direction.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that Government failed to define and provide so far, a “Living Wage” to all workers, agricultural, industrial, or otherwise or create for them work or conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of
life for them as contemplated under Article 43 of the Constitution of India.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that Government failed to hold elections to all District or other Co-operative Marketing Federations or Societies, as the case may be, which have arbitrarily been superseded, to serve the ends of the Party in Power.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that Government failed to take effective steps to prevent abnormal wastage of crores of rupees of public monies that are being invested on Irrigation, Electricity and other developmental schemes, on account of their slow and poor type of execution and particularly, that Government failed to take any action against the persons concerned for the loss of enormous amounts of public monies in the construction of the K. C. canal (cementing of canal work) and the Kaddam Project though clearly pointed out by the Estimates committee of the Assembly.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note to refer to the progress of the work relating to Budameru Drainage Scheme in Krishna District (Diversion Canal, Flood Banks etc.), up till now.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note to take any steps so far to control floods of (a) TAMMILERU, (b) ERRAKALVA, (c) ENAMADURRU DRAIN in West Godavary District and the GUNDERU DRAIN in Divi and Bandar Taluks of Krishna District which are a recurring menace to the lives and properties of the people of the districts concerned every year.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note to take any steps to straighten and widen the “UPPUTERU DRAIN” to empty the flood waters of “KOLLERU LAKE” and thus, save crops
raised in thousands of acres of wet land every year in Krishna and West Godavary Districts”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the address failed to refer to the recent devastating floods of TAMMILERU, ERRA-KALVA, ENAMADURRU DRAIN in the West Godavari District which, besides rendering thousands of people homeless, resulted in the loss of property including crops worth crores of rupees particularly in Eluru, Tadepalli gudem, Kovur and Bhimavaram taluks of West Godavary District”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that the address failed to state the actual state of affairs of the various industrial concerns in which the State Government has controlling shares or interest and whether any steps were taken by the State Government since the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh to improve such industrial concerns of the State which were then in a chaotic condition.”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note whether, after the constitution of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, any schemes other than schemes under the Handloom Industry, were taken up under the Khadi and Village Industries Scheme either by the Board or the Government the amounts, if any, spent on them and the extent of employment created therefrom”

Add the following at the end—

“But regrets to note that Government failed to provide either alternate employment or ensure their original work, to the thousands of leather workers in the various districts, particularly in Towns like, Eluru, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Vijianagaram. Warangal etc., who were thrown out of employment on account of the closure of several tanneries managed by rich capitalists who have
either closed them due to industrial disputes or having left the country for Pakistan or other parts."

Add the following at the end:

"But regrets to note that the Government failed to concede to the minimum genuine request of the Non-gazetted Employees of the state to co-opt one of their representatives to the Pay Committee, as they did in the case of village officers, only with a view to have their just claims fully and properly presented to the Committee before any final decisions effecting their future were taken, even after the Government agreed to have the Pay Committee's Report reconsidered by a Cabinet Sub-Committee and that on the other hand, Government resorted to indiscriminate victimisation of the helpless half-starving Non-Gazetted Employees in more than one ways, by pursuing the policy of "Divide and Rule" which is the heritage of the British Imperialistic Regime, in transferring and taking disciplinary action against their chosen representatives on the one hand, and on the other hand promoting to the Gazetted Cadre with higher emoluments, such of those N. G. Os., who were already drawing salaries higher than those of the rest and without any corresponding increase in the salaries of the rest."

Add the following at the end:

"But regrets to note that the address is silent over the
destinies of over 70% of the total population of the State
namely, the scheduled castes, Tribes and other Backward
classes which clearly indicate the utter neglect of responsi­

bility on the part of the Government cast on it under the
Constitution of India to ameliorate the conditions of these
castes, Tribes and classes in all spheres of life within a
period of ten years which ends with the current year so
as to bring them on a par with the rest of the society by
the end of the said period.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regrets to note that Government failed to
implement the unanimous recommendations of the Com­
Education & Endowments dated 25th January, 1956; to
suggest ways and means to ameliorate the conditions of
the Scheduled Class, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward
classes.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regrets to note that Government is consistently
failing to discharge its obligation to fill in all the posts
reserved for scheduled castes, tribes and other Backward
classes only from among the members of those castes,
tribes or classes deciding the question of suitability, other
than educational qualifications, as among the members of
those castes, tribes and classes only and not between them
on the one hand and all others on the other hand, and
without lapsing the reserved posts, if any, not filled in any
year due to non-availability of candidates following the
lead given in this regard by the Government of India and
other State Governments.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note that Government faild to take
any steps to bring about any reforms in the Administrative
Machinery of the State Consistant with the spirit of the
times and also to eradicate the evils of corruption,
 nepotism and redtapisim prevalent therein and thus ensure
quick prompt and just disposal of all matters referred to Government by the people."

Add the following at the end —

"But regrets to note that the address failed to mention the progress made on the implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 and to indicate when the Government proposed to implement Land Reforms in the Andhra area of the State"

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

Sri V. Ramachandra Rao (Asafnagar): Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

"But regrets for the omission about the seriousness of the Food situation and of the soaring prices of food stuffs in the Andhra Pradesh in general and in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in particular."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao (Mylavaram): Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning about the recent flood in West Godavari and Krishna District."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning of anything about the partiality of the Government and interference of the Government in day-to-day administration."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning about the raising prices of food stuffs and steps to prevent the raise of prices and starting of fair price shops in the villages."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret to note that no mention is made about the Hospital at Vijayawada which is one of the biggest towns in the State."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao (Mylavaram): Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning about the recent flood in West Godavari and Krishna District."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning of anything about the partiality of the Government and interference of the Government in day-to-day administration."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning about the raising prices of food stuffs and steps to prevent the raise of prices and starting of fair price shops in the villages."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret to note that no mention is made about the Hospital at Vijayawada which is one of the biggest towns in the State."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

Sri V. Visweswara Rao (Mylavaram): Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning about the recent flood in West Godavari and Krishna District."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning of anything about the partiality of the Government and interference of the Government in day-to-day administration."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret for not mentioning about the raising prices of food stuffs and steps to prevent the raise of prices and starting of fair price shops in the villages."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret to note that no mention is made about the Hospital at Vijayawada which is one of the biggest towns in the State."
Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note that the Government has given a supercession notice to the Vijayawada Municipality which shows the partiality of the Government.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note for not properly suppling the Ammonium Sulphate to the Ryots in proper time.

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note for not mentioning anything about the paying of compensation to the Ryots regarding the Budameru flood banks in Krishna District.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note not a mention has been made about the execution of Upputeru widening works.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note any mention about the implementation and failure of the Government regarding the Prohibition.”

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

Sri B. Srimamurthy: Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note the failure of the Govt. to widen Nadupur Channel and to provide water facilities to Anandapuram (alias) Kottapeth village in Vijayanagaram taluq which area has been experiencing the failure of crops since the last 30 years for want of irrigation facilities.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regret to note the failure of the Govt. to construct a reservoir across the river Champavathi at Jagannadhapuram near Anda which is expected to provide irrigation facilities to several thousands of acres in Vizianagaram and Sahir taluqs.”
Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note the failure of the Govt. to introduce a more rational and socialistic pay structure of its employees by fixing a flooring and a ceiling within the range of 1·10.

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note the failure of the Govt. to construct the Gantikonda reservoir on the river Gosthani which is expected to irrigate several thousands of acres in Srunavarapukota, Vizianagaram and Bhemunipatnam taluqs."

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note the failure of the Government to appoint an enquiry commission to go into the question of Governmental influence and interference in the matters of administration to suit their partisan needs and requirements."

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note the failure of the Govt. to unify and increase the scales of pay of the teachers working in aided, Board and Govt. schools, besides their failure to implement the recommendations of the University Grants Commission with regard to the scales of pay of the teaching staff in the Colleges."

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note the Governmental influence and interference in the administration of Universities, either in regard to matters of admission of students or appointment of staff and the regular inroads made into the autonomy of the University and the academic freedom of the staff."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to eradicate corruption, wastage and mismanagement in the Government managed industries and projects."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret to note the deliberate well thought out and planned policy of the Government which leaves no spring of democratic life in Andhra Pradesh either administrative machinery, judiciary or the University without being polluted and corrupted by the vindictive, partisan, antidemocratic and caste ridden attitudes and policies of the ruling clique."

Add the following at the end —

"But regret to note the oft-repeated public declarations by the Ministers that the Government will not attend to development activities in the areas which returned opposition party candidates to the Legislature, which policy indeed acts at the very roots of democratic functioning of a Government, ushering in an era of geographical disintegration, total eclipse of the opposition and a constant State of passive civil war in the State of Andhra Pradesh."

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

*Sri Baswa Mania* (Andhore): Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note the failure to refer to introduction of prohibition in Telengana area."

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note omission of reference to schemes to bring down soaring prices of food grains."

Add the following at the end—

"But regret to note of reference to delays in issuing loans by Land Mortgage Banks."

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note the failure of providing money to Housing Societies.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note failure of reference to proposals to put an end to corruption prevalent in the Public Works Department.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note failure of adequate supply of medicines to hospitals.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note omission of reference to schemes to introduce free education upto graduation.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note failure to increase the salaries of the non-gazetted officers and teachers.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note failure to stop collecting amounts from the poor towards small savings.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note that there is no mention in the Governor’s Address regarding the damages caused to the dwellings of the poor people.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note that there is no mention in the Governor’s Address regarding the eradication of the corruption.”

Add the following at the end—
“But regret to note failure of introduction of schemes to help political sufferers from Telangana area”.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I beg to move:
Add the following at the end —

“But regrets for the omission of the dropping of the second phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project, trying to lower the height of the Dam from 590 to feet, restricting the discharge of the flow of Right Canal Head to 11,000 cusecs, curtailing the anicut under Right Canal to acres instead of which was discussed earlier and try to raise height of the Srisailam Hydro Electric Project to about 883 which will submerge Kurnool Town, and also the dropping of Upper Silera Hydro Electrical Project.”

Add the following at the end —

“But regrets for non-mentioning the distress of the Tobacco Growers having stocks of about 60 millions lbs. costing about Rs 3 crores lying unsold facing a very serious economic crisis and for non-mentioning the failures for sales of this stock by way of negotiations with foreign countries through our embassies in other countries.”

Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

“Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

“But regrets for the omission of the dropping of the second phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project, trying to lower the height of the Dam from 590 to feet, restricting the discharge of the flow of Right Canal Head to 11,000 cusecs, curtailing the anicut under Right Canal to acres instead of which was discussed earlier and try to raise height of the Srisailam Hydro Electric Project to about 883 which will submerge Kurnool Town, and also the dropping of Upper Silera Hydro Electrical Project.”

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

“Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

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Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I beg to move:

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:

Add the following at the end —

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Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I beg to move:

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.

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Add the following at the end —

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“But regrets for the omission of the dropping of the second phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project, trying to lower the height of the Dam from 590 to feet, restricting the discharge of the flow of Right Canal Head to 11,000 cusecs, curtailing the anicut under Right Canal to acres instead of which was discussed earlier and try to raise height of the Srisailam Hydro Electric Project to about 883 which will submerge Kurnool Town, and also the dropping of Upper Silera Hydro Electrical Project.”

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Mr. Speaker : Amendments moved.
Sri A. Venkata Rama Raju: Sir, I beg to move:-

(Translation of the speech)

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

Sri B. Dharmabiksham: Sir, I beg to move:-

(Translation of the speech)
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1939

(10) చిత్రంలో "సాధారణ" చరిత్ర మహత్త తిరంగా దానం ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి వచ్చింది.

"చిత్రంలో ప్రస్తుత ఉంది బారు సేవా వేయడానికి గడపిన సంఘాత రూపాలు రేండవ ప్రధానుందే, లహంకార వేయం, లాండాఫ్స్ ద్వారా సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు లేదు. ఉదాహరణ సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు ఒకే విధానం ఉంది అప్పుడు తిరంగా ఉండడానికి దానం ప్రాముఖ్యత కలిగి ఉంది."

(12 రేండవ ఉగాదిలో ప్రస్తుత సంఘాత రూపాలు చేసేందుకు బాడా, సంఘాత రూపాలు మాత్రమే ద్వారా సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు ఉండవచ్చం. ఉదాహరణ సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు లేదు. ఉదాహరణ సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు లేదు. ఉదాహరణ సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు ఉండవచ్చం."

(15 రేండవ ఉగాదిలో "సాధారణ సంఘాత రూపాలు" అనే విషయం ఉంది సంఘాత రూపాలు ఉండాలి

(10 రేండవ ఉగాదిలో)

"అక్షరాల సమయం పరిపాలనలు అంధకార లేదా సంఘాత రూపాలు ఉండవచ్చం."

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Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

Sri B Sankaraiah: Sir, I beg to move:

...
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

(பிறங்கருடன், உடன் சிவப்பு முட்பாரத் தேசிய நகர் வாக்கியின் அம்லதான இருதரும் உண்மைச்சாள தொழிலைப் பாதுகாப்புப் பட்டியல் தேசிய நகர் வாக்கியின் நாளிலோ என்று வருத்தப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு உள்ளனென்.)

(பழதுப்புக்குள் ஆர்யப்பு வட்டாட்சியானை, தனது வேளாண்மை விழாவில் செய்துக் கொண்டு தொடர்புப் பதிவுக் கொண்டது ஆர்யப்புக்குள் பழதுப்புக்குள் ஆர்யப்பு வட்டாட்சியானை விழாவில் தனது வேளாண்மை விழாவில் பதிவு செய்தது என்று கூறப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு உள்ளனென்.)

(சுகாசூடன் பதிலை உள்ளே கரைப்பட்டு கையேடு வெளியிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டதுதால் விளக்கம் மட்டுமே இருக்காது, அதுவின் மீது பல்வேறு விளக்கக் கூறுகளை நோக்கியுள்ள பல்வேறு வசதிகளைக் கூறியுள்ளது. இதன் விளக்கம் வேளாண்மை விழாவில் பதிவு செய்தது என்று கூறப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு உள்ளனென்.)

(சுகாசூடன் பதிலை உள்ளே கையேடு வெளியிட்டு கையேடு வெளியிட்டதுதால் விளக்கம் மட்டுமே இருக்காது, அதுவின் மீது பல்வேறு விளக்கக் கூறுகளை நோக்கியுள்ள பல்வேறு வசதிகளைக் கூறியுள்ளது. இதன் விளக்கம் வேளாண்மை விழாவில் பதிவு செய்தது என்று கூறப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு உள்ளனென்.)

(சுகாசூடன் பதிலை உள்ளே கையேடு வெளியிட்டு கையேடு வெளியிட்டதுதால் விளக்கம் மட்டுமே இருக்காது, அதுவின் மீது பல்வேறு விளக்கக் கூறுகளை நோக்கியுள்ள பல்வேறு வசதிகளைக் கூறியுள்ளது. இதன் விளக்கம் வேளாண்மை விழாவில் பதிவு செய்தது என்று கூறப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு உள்ளனென்.)
31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

The Chief Minister, Hon'ble Sri. V. P. Singh, said that the budget for the year 1961-1962 was based on certain assumptions and estimates. The departmental estimates were presented to the Assembly. The Hon'ble Governor had laid the budget before the Assembly.

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Moton on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

(ஸல்பஸ்) மலர்யுடன் வார்த்தையில் தொகுதி தெரியும் இளைச்சி வழித்தொடர் வழிமுறை விழா என்னும் வழக்கில் வரும் நாள் கட்டுப்பாடு முறையியே விளக்கம் செய்யப் பதிப்புத்தொடர்)
Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved.
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

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ಅತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲಹೆ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ, ಎರಡು ಪ್ರತಿವಿಧಿಯಾದ ಅನುಲೋಪವಾಗಿ ಸಹಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ನಾಮಾಚರಿಯ ತಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಡುವಿನ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗಣ್ಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿತುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ಹೊರತುಗಾರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಐದೇಶ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಸಹಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಕಲನದಾನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ 11.2% ನಂತರ ನಂತರದ ಸಹಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹುದ್ದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಕಲನದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹುದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹುದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹುದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಪ್ರತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

Law and order are closely connected to the welfare of the people. They are the foundation of our social and economic progress. For the maintenance of peace and security, the government has taken several measures. The police department has been strengthened, and efforts have been made to improve the law enforcement agencies. The judicial system has also been reformed to ensure justice for all.

In my address, I would like to highlight the importance of education and health. The government has invested heavily in education, providing scholarships and other benefits to the students. The literacy rate has increased significantly, and more schools have been established.

Healthcare is another crucial aspect. The government has launched several schemes to improve the standard of medical services. Medical facilities have been extended to remote areas, and efforts have been made to provide healthcare to all segments of society.

I would also like to commend the government for its efforts in the field of agriculture. The productivity of crops has increased, and the farmers have been provided with the necessary support to sustain their livelihood.

In conclusion, I believe that the government has taken several steps to improve the quality of life of the people. The principles of law and order, education, health, and agriculture are integral to the progress of society. It is my hope that these efforts will continue and that the people will reap the benefits of these initiatives.
Motion on Address by the Governor 31st July, 1959 247

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

Science has always been a challenge to man. It has been a tool for the advancement of society. It has been a means to improve the quality of life. But what is its role in today's society? How does it affect our lives? Is it making our lives better or worse? Does it provide a solution to the problems we face?

Instances have shown that science can be a powerful tool. It has been used to solve problems that once seemed insurmountable. It has been used to improve the quality of life for millions of people. But there are instances where science has been used to harm people. Where is the safety for them?

Where is the advantage? Where is the benefit? Where is the gain? Where is the gain for them? Where is the gain for society? Where is the gain for the nation?

Science has been used to improve the quality of life for many people. But there are instances where science has been used to harm people. Where is the safety for them? Where is the advantage? Where is the benefit? Where is the gain?
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

Mr. Speaker, Hon'ble Members,

We are happy to see the brilliant students here today. As a matter of fact, we are proud to have such outstanding students.

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Mr. Speaker, Hon'ble Members, we are happy to see the brilliant students here today. As a matter of fact, we are proud to have such outstanding students.
Can you at least give me privately the information?

Surely, Sir.

I am not very sure. The facts have to be verified. That is why I wanted him to give me information. If he gives me information, not only will I be able to verify it, but I will also be able to reply
to him tomorrow. If he gives me the information after he completes his speech, I shall be thankful to him.

The amount drawn by the representatives of the Nizam Sugar Factory by way of self-cheques representing the payment made to a political party, is held in suspense pending production of proper vouchers and adjustments.
31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

Typists and Stenographers were allotted 4 hours of time to work. The Association of N. G. Os. association decided to present a memorandum on the day. However, the Sub-Committee decided to consider the memorandum. N. G. Os. association exhibited magnanimity and gave vindictive attitude on the matter.
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

House of Commons, 11th November 1958

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move for the consideration of the House, the Address of the Governor of the State, as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the State, do hereby address to the Governor as follows:

1. We demand the immediate withdrawal of all essential commodities from the market, including rice, oil, sugar, and salt, and their equitable distribution among the people, irrespective of caste, creed, or religion.
2. We strongly condemn the recent incidents of violence and arson, and call upon the Governor to take immediate action to ensure peace and stability in the State.
3. We urge the Governor to ensure the safety and security of all citizens, regardless of their political affiliations.
4. We demand the release of all political prisoners without delay.
5. We urge the Governor to take steps to establish a fair and just legal system, free from bias and corruption.

Signed:

[Names of Signatories]"
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

mixed gauge
Motion on Address by the Governor

256 31st July, 1959

Auditory and visual methods should be given equal weight. The grades of short-term courses cannot be

reduced to a mechanical reproduction of the instruction given in the lecture room. It is impossible to

make all students equal. In such cases, some students will need more time and others less. The

questions of conveyance and residential methods need to be considered.
Motion on Address by the Governor 31st July, 1959 257

మోఫ్యూ మరు వారదంతించడానికి ఉన్నాం కాదు ఆధ్యాత్మికత చేసాం.

ఎంత చదివడం తోంటంతా అందుకం ఏంటి ఉండదగా మాత్రమే అందుకం ఇటుంది.

అయితే ఇది రాష్ట్రాన్ని చేయడానికి ఉన్నాం కాదు ఆధ్యాత్మికత చేసాం.

ఏడాది ఎంత అందుకం ఉంది అందుకం ఇటుంది.

ఓకి చదివడం తోంటంతా అందుకం ఏంటి ఉండదగా మాత్రమే అందుకం ఇటుంది.

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31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

Starch Factory
Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address. Even if I classify as some other speakers have done that it is a glorified administration report, I mean no discourtesy. It is just that I failed to see any policy statement in the address as one is led to expect on such occasions. However, I do see a record of the many-sided activities of Government of welfare projects and nation-building works. Considerable amounts of money have been spent, which in comparison with previous years are enormous. For this, I think millions of people in this

*Sri J. T. Ferenandez*
State, particularly those who are benefited by irrigation, education and public health are very grateful. I also feel happy to note that Government have promised to undertake very many further activities such as large hydro-electric projects and irrigation works and intend to spend much on education. This is very gratifying, and particularly noteworthy is the fact that Government has spent and is proposing to spend large amounts of money on food production. But I fail to see what effect this enormous expenditure on food production has had on food prices. The rise in prices is hitting everybody hard. If it is due to hoarding or profiteering, I think Government should come forward early with legislation to stop this malpractice. In the meanwhile, may I suggest that more fair price shops be opened in the city and elsewhere as early as possible.

There is one particular matter, which though it is not referred to in the address, I am very grateful for and for which I wish to express the gratitude of the Anglo-Indian Community. Very recently, Government has graciously sanctioned that all the educational concessions which are allowed in Andhra and elsewhere to Anglo-Indians but which hitherto were not allowed in Telangana, will now be given to all Anglo-Indian children in Telangana. Sir, I am very grateful to the Government for this and I hope that the rules that are being formulated will be expedited so that the benefit may reach the parties as early as possible. I take this occasion Sir, to thank the Government on behalf of the Indian Christian community. Only yesterday, it has come to my notice that Government has been pleased to withdraw all discrimination between Harijans converted to Christianity and Hindu Harijans in the matter of education and the boon of education will be extended to a large number of deserving Christians. I thank the Government very much for this consideration but only hope that in the implementation of these orders, there shall be no delay, for already two years have passed and the benefits have not reached this community.
Now, Mr. Speaker Sir, I have to strike a discordant note on a vital matter of fundamental right of minorities. My sick heart rung with pain when I heard the opening remarks of the Governor’s speech with the following words. “The year has fortunately continued to be calm and free from disturbances to law and order.” Alas! if that was so, it was only with the assistance of Section 144. I will not take up your time and that of the House with generalisations. Sir, I confine myself at this moment to the prohibitory order of the Police Commissioner against the preachings of Sadhu Joseph within the private compound of Wesley Mission Church. I hold no brief, Sir, for Sadhu Joseph’s healing powers. The faith of healing is practised by many religions, but I mention this to you because it has raised a dim view in the minds of Christians as to the spirit of the Government in the administration of law and order and in the interpretation of our constitutional rights. Sir, the Christian community is a small community and largely drawn from the poorer and less literate classes.

It is more the reason why they should be benefited from the safeguards and guarantees which were given to us in the Indian Constitution. It is they that are now being subjected by minor officialdom to discrimination and victimisation. The prohibitory order served on Sadhu Joseph preventing him from preaching within and inside the Wesley Mission compound is a discriminate victimisation. The order is unjust, it is unconstitutional, it is discriminatory, it is illegal and it is impolitic. It is unjust because it is contrary to law and it is unconstitutional because it is contrary to fundamental rights. It is illegal because it contravenes Section 24 of the Hyderabad City Police Act, which recognises the legal rights of all of the parties and requires due explanation to be got before orders are passed. It is unconstitutional as it violates Articles 25 and 30 of the Indian Constitution. It is discriminatory because on the false assumption that Sadhu Joseph was carrying on religious propaganda in a manner susceptible
to injure the feelings of people professing other faiths, the prohibitory order has been issued on him. It is impolitic and discreet and clearly indicates the incapacity of the police to take preventive action and prevent rowdysm by anti-social elements. I do not propose to go into this matter further because the prohibitory order which has been reissued has contained an amendment and has withdrawn the incorrect statements made. But still the fact remains that under some pretext or other, the religious rights of the minorities are likely to be violated and intruded upon. However hope that the Government will soon withdraw this prohibitory order. The community is a peace-loving and submissive one and expects from the Government all due consideration. I once again reiterate in support of the motion of thanks that there are many matters in the address which deserve commendation and for which I do not hesitate to extend my support to the Governor’s address. Thank you, Sir,

... grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. The building grants in aid are to be made available and go to the benefit of the Government. The State Government has decided to increase the grants by 25% and also the salaries of the teachers by 25%. This is in line with the recommendation of the University Grants Commission. The Central Government has agreed to sponsor the schemes. The State Government has agreed to recommend these schemes to the Central Government. The State Government has agreed to sponsor the schemes to the Central Government.
31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

In the Budget allotment of Rs. 75,000,000 for the Revenue Department of which Rs. 128,000,000 is for revenue and Rs. 110,000,000 for expenditure, the Government has allotted Rs. 60,000,000 for the Revenue Department. This is an increase of Rs. 6,000,000 over the previous year.

The Budget allotment for agriculture is Rs. 60,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the development of agriculture and to provide assistance to farmers.

The Budget allotment for power is Rs. 40,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the expansion of power plants and to provide electricity to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for street lighting is Rs. 30,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the installation of street lights in rural areas.

The Budget allotment for education is Rs. 100,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 10,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of educational facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for health is Rs. 20,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of health care facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for irrigation is Rs. 50,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of irrigation facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for transport is Rs. 30,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of transport facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for communication is Rs. 40,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of communication facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for tourism is Rs. 10,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the promotion of tourism in rural areas.

The Budget allotment for housing is Rs. 15,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of housing facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for labour is Rs. 5,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of labour facilities to rural areas.

The Budget allotment for cottage industry is Rs. 5,000,000, which is an increase of Rs. 5,000,000 over the previous year. This is for the provision of cottage industry facilities to rural areas.

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Corruption checkup should be a continuing policy. Corruption should stop. The Small Savings Scheme is one way to combat corruption. It's a scheme to save money among the common people. Small Savings Scheme has been a success. The Administration Report has shown. Corruption has been reduced. No appointment is needed.
Land Mortgage Banks: In Memorandum. The Governor recommends that the Central
Land Mortgage Banks be amalgamated and continued as a single entity. The Memorandum
suggests that the banks be renamed "Concessional Facilities Banks" and that
concession facilities continue to be provided to agricultural sectors. The Memorandum
also recommends that the banks be amalgamated and continued as a single entity. The
bodies responsible for organizing the banks are suggested to continue to be
amalgamated and continued as a single entity. The Governor suggests that
memorandum be submitted to the banks for their consideration.

Motion on Address by the Governor

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amalgamated and continued as a single entity. The Governor suggests that
memorandum be submitted to the banks for their consideration.
Motion on Address by the Governor  
31st July, 1959  

In the House of Commons, the Governor informed the House that the first session of the Seventh Annual Conference of the Public Service Board was held in Calcutta on the 1st July, 1959. The Governor stated that the main object of the Conference was to discuss the working of the Public Service Board and to consider the prospects of improving the efficiency of the Public Service. The Governor also stated that the Conference had taken up a number of important questions, such as the provision of adequate facilities for the training of Public Servants, the improvement of the educational qualifications of the Public Servants, and the establishment of a Public Service College.

The Governor also informed the House that the Conference had resolved to appoint a Committee to inquire into the working of the Public Service Board and to report on the prospects of improving the efficiency of the Public Service. The Governor stated that the Committee would be appointed as soon as possible, and that its report would be submitted to the Government for consideration.

The Governor also informed the House that the Conference had resolved to invite the Government to consider the possibility of establishing a Public Service College in Calcutta, and to provide adequate facilities for the training of Public Servants.

The Governor concluded by stating that the Conference had been a great success, and that it had made many valuable recommendations for the improvement of the Public Service.
31st July, 1959 - Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

...
270 31st July, 1959  

Motion on Address by the Governor
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

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సంస్థానం: నియంత్రికుల అధీనంలో దృష్టియేసిన స్థాయిపు స్థయిత్వం సూచిస్తుంది.

మాత్రమే హరదర్శి సంస్థానంలో దృశ్యం, కాని అతిపురాతనం, నాటి సహాయక ప్రభావం తెరచాల కేసరి తొలగించండి. అస్టేట్స్ మరియు డివిషనల్ రీతి మంత్రిత్వాన్ని కాబట్టి, మంత్రిత్వం ఆచరించండి. పరిస్థితి మరియు పాఠానిక ప్రావిష్ట్యాన్ని కాబట్టి, ఏమింటే అస్టేట్స్ మరియు డివిషనల్ రీతి మంత్రిత్వం మరియు సహాయక ప్రభావం తెరచాల కేసరి తొలగించండి.

మరియు అంతర్భాగం కృతిగా తేలికములు సేటు పొందటం జరుగలుగుతో, మరియుతూపందించటం జరుగలుగుతో, మరియు ఎన్నో ఎన్నో కేసరి తొలగించండి. మరియు అంత సమాధానం కొరకు మరియు ఎన్నో ఎన్నో కేసరి తొలగించండి.

సాధారణంగా ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నలు ఉండే పరిస్థిత్యాన్ని కూడా జరుగలుగుతో, మరియుసాధారణంగా ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్నలు ఉండే పరిస్థిత్యాన్ని కూడా జరుగలుగుతో, మరియు ఎన్నో ఎన్నో కేసరి తొలగించండి.

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Motion on Address by the Governor

The Governor observed that the Cabinet had taken numerous steps to improve the state of the country. The opposition party had been invited by the Governor to discuss the current issues. The opposition party had made a report to the Governor, which was submitted by N.G. O. and some other members. The report mentioned that the government had taken various strategic steps to improve the country's economy. The report also mentioned that the opposition had proposed various recommendations to improve the country's economy. The Governor appreciated the efforts of the opposition party and thanked them for their report.

The government had taken various initiatives to improve the country's economy. The Governor noted that the government had taken steps to improve the infrastructure of the country. The government had also taken steps to improve the education system of the country. The Governor appreciated the efforts of the government and thanked them for their initiatives.

The Governor observed that the country had made significant progress in the past year. The government had taken steps to improve the country's economy and had achieved significant results. The Governor appreciated the efforts of the government and thanked them for their initiatives.

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Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

In accordance with the provisions of Section 128 of the Government of India Act, 1935, I have the honour to submit to you the following Address:

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Legislative Assembly,

We, the elected representatives of the people of this State, assembled together in this Constituent Assembly, do hereby solemnly affirm our allegiance and allegiance to the Constitution of India and resolve:

1. That we pledge our unqualified support to the Constitution of India and will work sincerely for its promotion and development.

2. That we will always act in accordance with the principles and ideals for which the Constitution was adopted.

3. That we will strive to maintain peace, harmony, and brotherhood among the people of this State.

4. That we will endeavour to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of society.

5. That we will strive to ensure the provision of adequate facilities for the development of all sections of the population.

6. That we will give due regard to the interests of the State and the Union.

7. That we will co-operate with the Government of India in the discharge of our duties.

We do hereby request you to present this Address to the Governor for consideration and action.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Legislative Assembly,

We are confident that with your guidance and support, we shall work together for the betterment of the State and the people of this State.

Given in our presence at this Constituent Assembly on the 31st day of July, 1959.

[Signatures]
Motion on Address by the Governor

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Shri Rangacharya (Rajivarma):—Kshetra Jee.

में ने इस अवस्था को सुना और इसको देखा भी है। साथ ही साथ
में ने इस प्रदेश को इतने भी है। इन छोटे-छोटे में गदरनर
साहस ने जब Problems के बारे में बताया है। और साथ ही साथ
वह भी बताया है कि ग्रामीण निवेदन के Achievement और Successes
क्या-क्या है। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, और इस प्रदेश को देखने के
वाद में जिस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ वह यह है कि ग्रामीण स्वस्थ ग्रामीण
ने प्रदेश में कृषि खास एवं शैक्षणिक तो नहीं था है। Food Problem
को लीजिये। Industries को लीजिये। Planning को लीजिये।
वेदिये कि इनमें कहाँ तक सक्षम हुआ है। यह बताया जाता
है कि द्वारा ग्रामीण ने Food और Agro प्रस्ताव के संबंध में बहुत
तरक्की की है। में भी इसको मानता हूँ। यह वाक्य है कि फसल
क्राउंट इयर प्लेन और सिक्कन। क्राउंट इयर इयर प्लेन की की जाते से 1957
और 1958 में Food grains की प्रदान करते में काफी इजाफा हुआ है।
और इस लेखा से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि ग्रामीण स्वस्थ प्रताप को
प्रशासन के तालकुल से एक Surplus state है। लेकिन यह बात
मेरी समस्या में नहीं आती कि इसके बाह्य प्रताप को निरंतर बढ़ा
बढ़ा नहीं है। इस बात्त में कहाँ तक सचायो है कि केवल
को प्रताप निरंतर का बनाए रखना है। में कहँ
31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

सकता हूं कि प्रनाज की कोमतों में इजाफा की बजाह केरला को प्रनाज भिजवाना है यह कहना बिलकुल बेबुन्याप है और यह बिलकुल गलत है। प्रनाज होता चाहग यहाँ साथ ही साथ एक स्टेट्मेंट भी रखा जाता कि हमारे पास से केरला स्टेट को फितना प्रनाज भिजवाना गया है और हमारे पास कितना है। प्रनाज की कोमतों में इजाफा की बजाह केरला स्टेट को प्रनाज भिजवाना नहीं है। बल्कि इसके पीछे बहुत सी बजूहत हैं। यह वेश्ते हैं कि पैदावार नए प्रनाज होती है। लेकिन सीजन या हुंगमा के साथ के जो पूंसे बाले मालबार और लेड लार्ड है और जिनको गवर्नमेंट लोन मिलता है वह फांसे से प्रनाज बरीच। लेते हैं क्योंकि वह Financially कमजोर होते हैं। यह मालबार लोग इस तरह से माल लोदेलकर उसको अपने पास स्टाड कलाते हैं। और जिस वक्त बजार में प्रनाज की कोमतों की बढ़ जाती हैं और जब कि सार्केट में माल नहीं रहता वह प्रनाज माल ममतावी कोमतों पर फ़ोर्स्ट करते हैं। और लोगों को मजबूत उन कोमतों पर माल बरीदना पड़ता है। इसकी रोकने के लिए गवर्नमेंट के राजमुक्त किल्म सर्किट और उप्रद माल। चाहिए कि एक सुकरा फिस्र रेट से बड़कर कोमी सांहार या व्यापारी माल न बेचे। अगर इस तरह की पाबनी रहे तो जनता की मुश्किलत बहुत हर तक कम होतकते हैं।

यहाँ यह भी कहा जाता है कि सदन जोन में एप्रिंसेंट होने की बजाह से जरूर deficient है वहां प्रनाज भिजवाना लाजीम है इस तुकते नजर से हम केरला में माल भिजवाते रहें। लेकिन में साथ ही साथ यह ग्राम मे पूर्वत हां कि प्रनाज की स्टेट से फितना प्रनाज बब्बू कोर को जाता है। में प्रदिावालब जैसे बारदर एपिया में रहने की बजाह से ज्ञात हां कि यहां से रोजगार कबी टन कहीं बारी मूर्ख प्रनाज बब्बू स्टेट को चला जाता है। हमारे मेमोरियल की विदा पर प्राकृतिकत में कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा गया। लेकिन उन्हाँ को मेमोरियल नहीं चलाया गया। और जो बढ़ते बढ़ते पेपर कलये गये उनके फाइल्स भी मिरवाद और तहसील
बारे से गायब होजाते हैं। यतल बज़ूँठ साध हो यह है। में इस सिलसिले में कलेक्टर साहब से मिला था लेकिन यह भी इसपर ध्यान नहीं देते। नतीजा यह हो हुआ है कि प्राइसेस बढ़ रही हैं। और महेज लेंड लाइंस और बड़े बड़े लोगों की बजर से यह हालत पैदा हो रही है।

इसके बाद जब हम Industries और Development को वेलखते हैं तो मालम होता है कि Economic condition बेहतर हो रहा है और हमारे National, Incom में इजाफा हो रहा है। बताया जाता है कि हमारे नेशनल इनकम में १६% इजाफा हुआ है। लेकिन हम बेलखते हैं कि इसके बावजूद यहाँ एनसिएनल इनकम का मसला बहुत जोरों पर है। और कभी लोग बेरोजगार है। इंसाबैचेंज एकल बीज में ५० हज़ार लोगों के नाम रेजिस्टर होते हैं और उनमें से केवल ५ हज़ार लोगों को नौकरी मिलती है। नाम रेजिस्टर कराने वालों के प्रदान भी और कभी लोग बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं। इस सिलसिले में ब्राउ दूसरे स्टेट्स को उनके एनुवल लेबर के लहाज़ से देखिये। एक तरफ तो बताया जाता है कि हमारे नेशनल इनकम में १६ फीसद इजाफा हुआ है। लेकिन व्यागर हम दूसरे स्टेट्स बेहतर बेहतर बंबिया वेस्ट बनाल के मुकाबले में भी देखें तो मालम होता है कि हमारा एनुवल इनकम कम है। हमें इसपर भी और करना है। व्यागर इंकम और प्राइसेस एक दूसरे में जुड़े हुए हैं। इसी लिये हमारे लेबर और एन. जी. अम्ज. से प्राइसेस बढ़ने की बजह से एक वेलखती की फिजा पैदा होगध्री है। और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है यह ज्यावात मसाला-परस्त लोगों की पैदा की हुआ है। इस लिये में ब्राउ द्वारा नंबरें वाले से यह अपील करता हूँ कि यह प्राइसेस फिस करने के सिलसिले में कोशी मजबूत पाल्सरी बनाये। ग्राउटन्स के सामने जो चीप ब्रेन शाफ्ट का Proposal है, उसके बारे में यह कही तो यह शाफ्ट बनाने ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम अधिक पाण्यवेदन के टाउन्स सिटीज और बिराबर-हिल्कों में भी जगह जगह खोलना चाहिये।
इसके बाद में Forests के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा जो हमारे नेशनल वेल्थ में बहुत महत्व रखता है। खासकर हमारा आदिवा-बाद जिला फारेस्ट्र के निर्मिति में बहुत Rich है। इस जिले में 30% एरिया पर फारेस्ट्र है। लेकिन वहाँ फारेस्ट कंट्रक्टर्स, पार्टी इन बाद के स्वाभाविक हैं और उनकी हालत देखकर प्रचंड होता है। वहाँ कुनाला एक जागीरी इलाका है जो पौधस एकल में पहुँचे एक जागीर था। उसका कामनेर भी दिये हैं। मगर कुछ लोग उस बारे में गलत सलत बावर करवाकर वहाँ जो 4 हजार एकर फारेस्ट है काफी निकलने से पहुँचे ही उसको एक पारिवेत फारेस्ट बतलाकर उसके संबंध में भर्ति में से पूर्वोत्तर लेलिये है।

इत्यादि इलाके के नजरीक उदनूर का फारेस्ट एरिया भी बहुत रिहा है। सिरिसल्ला परवन बोड़ बुभाल बोरवार्थ यह संब कुनाला के नजरीक हैं। लेकिन कुनाला जागीरी इलाका होने की वजह से कुछ बढ़ बढ़ लोगों में घरने वाले से गर्भमें परोसे लेलिये है। उदनूर बोड़ बोड़ का फारेस्ट जो कुनाला से निला हुआ है उन दोनों को डेल्वले के बनाले होता है कि वह दोनों इलाके बजे ही है। इस फारेस्ट में से कमन्टर्स गलत तरीके पर लाल नाले। जिसका हन्दपाला गवर्नमेंट के हितार्थ के वे काल होने लगाया गया है। उसकी ब्रजत क्षेत्र के 10 लाख कतह होती है। उदनूर में भी काफी फारेस्ट एरिया है। जिसके सिलिसल्ले में उन टाइम न होने की वजह से ट्यूलिंग नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन यह कहूँगा कि वहाँ नेशनल वेल्थ को इस तरह बरवाद किया जारहा है। इसपर तबजोत् की जाने चाहिये।

इसके बाद में Linguistic minorities के सांप्रदाय में कुछ कहूँगा। आदिवासियों को उन्होंने उन्हीं बोलने वाले काफी हैं। कुछ जानते हैं कि इस एड्स में लिपिभिन्स साइकलिस्ट्रोफ़ प्राथमिक साइकलिस्ट्रोफ़ के बाद में इतना कुमारों की पोलिटी पर कोई रोजाना नहीं दाली गया है। जानते हैं कि उन जिले में राष्ट्रीय बोलने वाले की तात्प्रभ 10 लाख हैं और उन्होंने बोलने वालों की तात्प्रभ से बहुत बहुत प्रभावित है। लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया गया है कि उनके
एलुकेरण के बारे में हकूमत की व्यापक पालतिहै। एलुकेरण निवृत्त वर्ष १९५० तथा २०० दोनों इकाई हैं। उनमें से तेलगु दोनों १६३ हैं। और मराठी और उड़ू दोनों केवल २५ हैं। जैसा कि वहीं बताया है यहाँ का ज्यादा अलुकेरण उड़ू और मराठी जानने वाला है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यहाँ यह व्यापक होता है। यहाँ तेलगु लेखन पर ट्रेंडिंग नेटर काम चुरा है लेकिन उसके तेलगु-लेखन ही है। यहाँ ग्रामीण तेलगु लेखन कायम किये हैं तथा ग्राम यहां उड़ू और मराठी लेखन कायम नहीं करते हैं। यहाँ मराठी और उड़ू बोलने वाले लोग, इस मदद के प्रमुख कारण बाबु और वंदइ डिस्ट्रीक्ट होंठा है। इन नक्दियों-नजर से इसपर सोचा जाये तो ठीक होगा।

इसके बाद गैरीक्ल प्रश्न है, यहाँ का बाल वर्ग कैसे बुद्धिशाली है। पुरूष इस मदद पर बहुत आदर किया गया है। यहाँ वर्ग पर जब कि हमारे चौथे मिनिस्टर सहाय है। इस Port folio के निष्ठेः देय बाबू मिनिस्टर एक ही विषय में तकनीकी सहाय है। ग्रामीण इन एक नहीं विषय में एक ही विषय में तकनीकी सहाय है। मिनिस्टर इन नहीं हालत गवर्नर सहाय भी यहाँ ग्रामीण भी। और उन्हीं में व्यक्त वहाँ के द्वारा दिखाई दिखाई था। वहाँ एलेक्ट्रीक फाइटिंग, कलब को बीजाती है, डाक बंगले को दो जाती है लेकिन द्वारा कुरान नहीं व्यक्त है जाती। हालांकि उनके लिये पारिक्षद ने वर्ष ४० हजार रुपया ३ लाख पहुँच दिया है जिस से यह फ्लैट लाया गया। इस से डाक बंगले और कलब को लाइट वेंट हैं बूर्सरी फिटिंग को वेंट है। लेकिन इस द्वारा को नहीं वेंट है। यह बात सामान हुई है कि राजकुमार एक बेबीस्क में है जहाँ दी. बी. के दीर्घ बहुत ज्यादा है। वहाँ बीमारों में से २५-३० फीसद दी. बी. हों के दीर्घ हैं। वह बहुत बेबीस्क होने वाले के बजह से हेवराबाद चाक्कर धारा इलाज भी नहीं करवा सकते। उनके लिये तो मामूली नरीसे के शादी क्षुद्रता आसान है लेकिन इलाज करवाना मुश्किल है। लोगों में यह विचार पेचा हो रहा है कि जी. खेल
282 31st July, 1959  
Motion on Address by the Governor

…”

Local bodies
Pay Committee

…”

Economy Committee
Economy Committee

…”
Motion on Address by the Governor 31st July, 1959

Major irrigation and power projects, building works, saving sites, etc., are important. Major projects are being undertaken by the corporation in the progressive future.
31st July, 1959
Motion on Address by the Governor

...
complaint to the Technical Examiner's unit for the
prescription of the necessary order. The anti-corruption
bureaus were established to deal with such cases. The
Supreme Court, in a landmark judgment, declared Anti-
Corruption Bureaus unconstitutional. The Supreme Court
ruled that anti-corruption bureaus were unconstitutional
and declared the decision of the Supreme Court.

High Court judge, A. M. A. A. B., ruled that
commission and constitute a check to such
instances. Report was also made to the High Court,
indicating interference by certain officials. The High
Court judge ordered the Law Courts to check the
corruption cases and the Law Courts were
ordered to take immediate action. A new Law Court judge,
Mr. M. A. B., was appointed to deal with the
matter. The High Court ordered the Law Courts to
take immediate action to check the corruption
cases. The Law Courts were ordered to take
immediate action to check the corruption
cases.

The governor made it clear to the
parties that the Parliament by amending Rule No.
and so of the Central Industrial Disputes Rules, intends that
Industrial disputes shall be decided expeditiously and
beholder to us to act accordingly.
for some time. Mr. Murthy is the Advocate for management." As observed over a time period, the Advocate, Mr. Murthy, serves as the Industrial Tribunal judge for some time. This trend has been observed to ensure a proper correction in the original draft. A corrector public copy return is necessary to ensure accuracy. As observed for 'mal-practice', the Industrial Tribunal judge is seen as having returned the copy with a correct error.
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

...
31st July, 1959

Motion on Address by the Governor

Mr. Chairman, Dignitaries, & Members of the House,

I would like to address you today on a matter that I feel is of utmost importance to our society, and that is the issue of corruption. Corruption is a problem that has been rampant in our society for too long, and it is time we take action to address it.

Corruption, in its various forms, has led to the misappropriation of funds meant for development projects. It has also led to the granting of concessions and licenses to those who are willing to pay the right price, rather than those who are qualified and deserve them.

The qualifications for holding public office should be stringent. Age restrictions and educational qualifications should be mandatory. A candidate should have completed a minimum of 24 years of age, and should have passed the 10th standard examination.

Corruption has led to the granting of concessions and licenses to individuals who are not qualified to hold them. This has led to the misappropriation of funds meant for development projects.

In many cases, corruption has been so rampant that it has led to the development of a culture of corruption. People have come to expect it, and it has become a part of our daily lives.

To combat this, we must take immediate action. We must implement strict laws and policies to prevent corruption. We must also hold those who engage in corruption accountable.

In conclusion, I urge all of you to take a stand against corruption. Let us work together to create a society where corruption is not tolerated, and where development projects are implemented properly.

Thank you.
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July 1959

The Governor:

In the matter of the resolution submitted to the Assembly,

It is hereby resolved:

That the Government be asked to

- ensure that all necessary steps are taken to speed up the process of land assignments
- implement a policy to address the issue of income certificates
- ensure that all necessary steps are taken to ensure that the land assignments are completed within the specified timeframe

The Governor is requested to initiate immediate action to implement the above resolution.
*11 am. Shri R.K. Narayana (Kollur). - Admitted. I regard this as a very
important opportunity, and I think that the Government of India should
place every encouragement in the path of the agriculturalists in
the country. The agriculturalists are the backbone of the Indian
people, and I believe that if the agriculturalists are encouraged,
they will be able to produce more food than they are now producin-
g. In one of my speeches, I have repeatedly urged the Government
to give more encouragement to the agriculturalists. I think that
the Government should take steps to make the agriculturalists
happy. The agriculturalists are not only the backbone of the
Indian people, but they are also the backbone of the world.
I have always maintained that if the agriculturalists are
encouraged, they will be able to produce more food than they are
now producing. In one of my speeches, I have repeatedly urged
the Government to give more encouragement to the agriculturalists.
I think that the Government should take steps to make the
agriculturalists happy.

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I think that the Government should take steps to make the
agriculturalists happy.
Motion on Address by the Governor
31st July, 1959

Reserve Bank of India completed and brought for beneficial use 1958-59 report. 70 years since the first Commercial Conference. The Conference President, Dr. A. A. Fazal, discussed the problems of agriculture, commerce, and industry. The Conference recommended the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to conduct surveys and collect information. The Report was completed and brought to beneficial use and superseded the earlier report.
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

Appellate powers are necessary. Appellate powers of the Governor should be exercised with discretion and not under the influence of pressure. The Governor should exercise these powers in the interest of the people. The Governor should exercise these powers in a manner that is impartial and not influenced by political considerations. The Governor should ensure that the exercise of these powers is in the interest of the people.
Mr. Chairman, I thank the Governor for the real picture of the progress that has been made in the State for the last one year and for the various schemes that the Government has planned in order to improve the welfare of the State; and especially I have to thank the Government for launching the democratic method for planned development. In this session itself the Government will be introducing the “Zilla Parishads and Panchayats Samithis Bill” and make the Planning work democratic. I am sure, with this new set up, the Planning work will be greatly increased and benefits to the
people will be much more quicker. However, here I wish to warn the Government that as the Planning will be under the Local Administration Department as well as the Planning Department, probably things may be unduly delayed. Therefore I suggest to the Government that the the Local Administration and Planning Departments to a great extent be merged together so that quicker implemen-
tation of the results of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads may be effected.

Progress in the matter of education of the State is really tremendous. As every one knows our medical colleges have been greatly increased. Engineering colleges too have been increased. Polytechnic and Industrial Training Institutes have been greatly increased and I am sure in course of time most of the problems of unemployment for academically educated people will be solved. In Medical education, Sir, the Government no doubt are solving the problem of the dearth of doctors, but I fear they have given little attention to solve the problem of dearth of District Health Officers. At present M. B. B. S. education is no doubt very useful for doctors, but after getting M. B. B. S. degree these doctors will not like to go to the Health Department lest they should forget the little know-
ledge of medicine and surgery they have picked up. Therefore the M. B. B. S. course, I fear will not help to solve the problem of dearth of Health Officers. Therefore I suggest that, as the Health Officers do not require any knowledge of surgery but only require a little knowledge of medicine, a little of hygiene and a little of engineering, the courses for Health Officers may be slightly separated from those of doctors. For the first 3 or 3½ years, the M.B.B.S. students study only medicine and only in the last 1½ years or 2 years, they begin to study surgery. As the Health Officers do not require the knowledge of sur-
gery, after 3½ years, if those people who would opt to go to the Health Department are given separate training in higher principles of Hygiene, a little about town planning and house construction etc., I am sure this will greatly solve the problem of dearth of Health Officers. I wish
that the Government studies these aspects and see in due course that the problem of the dearth of Health Officers is solved along with the problem of the dearth of Doctors.

Coming to the Education in Engineering and Technical type, I am sure the present colleges will greatly solve the problem of engineers. Sir, we have no doubt a few Polytechnic and a few Industrial Training Institutes, but I fear that it is not enough. Every year thousands of students pass out of the S. S. L. C Examination and very few of these get seats in the colleges. What about those who are not able to go to colleges? They would like to eke out their living in some form or other. For such people unless you give them some sort of technical knowledge or skill, they will be a drag on the State and probably they will only be running after offices for seeking a clerical job or even an attender’s job or even a peon’s job in some cases. I request the Government that they at least start one Industrial Training Institute in every district and increase also the number of polytechnics in the State.

Coming to academic education, I have to really thank the Education Minister and the Government for doing something for the teachers. Before the Pay Committee was constituted there were innumerable scales of pay for teachers working in private schools under District Boards and Government schools. Now they have unified all these scales. Now a Secondary Grade Teacher wherever he works, gets his Rs. 45. So also a Collegiate trained teacher who was hitherto getting Rs. 75— in the District Board and Rs. 85—in a Government school, is started on Rs. 90— wherever he works. But still I feel sir, this has not given satisfaction to teachers. Sir, a boy who passes S. S. L. C., if he seeks a job in a Government office gets Rs. 50— as a clerk. If this very same boy opts to become a teacher, after undergoing training for 2 years, he is started only on Rs. 45. It is here, I feel, that he is penalised for undergoing teacher’s training. This ought to be rectified. I request the Minister for Education and the Cabinet to see that every Secondary Grade Teacher is
started with the minimum pay as is given to a L. D. C. If this is done, probably a few really brilliant people will be attracted to the teaching profession. At present Sir, only those who are driven out of all departments for a job and unfit for a job, are entering the teaching department. But the work that a teacher does is really something highly important. Ours is a democracy and in a democracy, education is most important. There you have to train the future citizens, there you have to train the future leaders of the State. Do you mean to say that these people who are rejected by all, will be fit to train our future citizens and also to train our future leaders? I fear, I fear they are not able to do it. Therefore I suggest, that the scales of pay for the teaching profession should be made so attractive that the really brilliant and the really intelligent and those people who are out to serve the country, are attracted to the teaching profession and then only the future of democracy in our country will be safe. Otherwise, our country, probably, may also be a victim like some of the Asiatic States which have succumbed to dictatorial type of Government. Therefore, Sir, I am sure, our Education Minister who has always the good of the education of the State at heart, will reconsider this and do something for the State. If brilliant people are attracted, the educational standards also will be greatly improved. That our Education Minister knows very well. Of course, we know that because of the present enhanced scales of pay for teachers, the education budget has increased by over a crore of rupees. This is no doubt a tremendous amount. It may cost something more. But I say, it is worth spending something more when the future of the State, the future of democracy in India, as well as in Asia is at stake.

Sir, I would like to talk a little about Co-operative movement. The co-operative movement is no doubt doing tremendous work. Everywhere they have started large sized societies, Rural Banks and so on. In a number of places, they have started Co-operative Marketing societies and so on. But Sir, however bye-laws
have been good and if every bye-law is being put into effect, I am sure the rural problems will be greatly solved. Unfortunately there is some sort of vicious circle in the operation of the departmental rules. Usually, a co-operative society has to borrow money from the Central Bank and the Central Bank has to borrow its money from the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has certain rules and the Co-operative Societies have certain rules and bye-laws, and there is a clash between the two. Therefore the Central Banks are not in a position to supply enough of rural credit to these various large-sized Societies as well as to the Rural Banks. According to one of the bye-laws of the large-sized Societies as well as the Rural Banks, every shareholder is eligible for receiving Rs. 500 on purely personal security. Central Banks are not able to accept personal security of the members and as a matter of fact, in some cases where Central Banks have relied on personal security, they have suffered heavy loss. Therefore Sir, here the Government have come in the field. Unless Government gives guarantee for all the loans given on personal security, the Central Banks will not be able to grant any loan purely on personal security. To apply for loans on mortgage basis takes months. There should be an enquiry, then one should get an encumbrance certificate and later on the bond should be registered. It takes 2 months before the loan is sanctioned and paid to the shareholder and the loan is paid probably a month or so after the need is over. Meanwhile the poor shareholder has to borrow at an exorbitant rate of interest from a money lender and the benefits of the Co-operative Society are thus lost to him.

Lastly Sir, about electricity. I have nothing but praise for the Electricity Department. They have been very enthusiastic in supplying current wherever it is possible. Unfortunately they are handicapped for want of power on one side and for want of money on the other side. In the Governor’s address it is said that we are short of electric power. Unfortunately the generators
at the Tungabhadra dam have not been fully installed. I think only 4 or 5 generators are installed out of 8 generators that have been sanctioned. It appears that the Government of India have told the Andhra Government that there is no foreign exchange. But the very same Government of India have given foreign exchange to some of the neighbouring States in the south. Similarly also the Machkund generators also could be greatly increased. If these two generating power stations had been developed to their full capacity, I am sure the problem of supply of electricity would have been greatly solved. Here the Government have to take the initiative and if need be fight with the Government of India and see that the necessary foreign exchange is given in order to develop the Tungabhadra dam generators and Machkund generators to their full capacity. Here too Sir, progress of supply of electricity to rural areas has been very slow. Towns, taluk headquarters and district headquarters have been supplied electricity for which I praise the Government. But that is not enough. There are a number of rural areas where cultivation is carried on by well irrigation. And to carry on cultivation by hauling out water with the help of bulls is extremely costly and it does not even pay them Rs. 2 per a pair of bulls and a man. Some people have no doubt taken to diesel engines but I learn that the price of diesel oil has been doubled. A drum selling at Rs. 48 once is now selling at Rs. 102. Therefore the use of diesel oil engines has also made it extremely expensive and the poor ryot is not able to gain much. Therefore, Sir, if the Government has some more schemes and schemes to be executed immediately for supply of electricity for rural areas, I am sure the country will solve the problem of food-supply and also rural prosperity will greatly increase. I thank you, Sir.
Medical Department  in Composite Madras State —

Nursing Degree course  in General Wing at Osmania Medical College —

Team of Experts include:

110 food stuffs are included in the list.
self-sufficient 50% increase in Food Production, and the provision of 50% loans on easy terms. Food Production increase 50% should be easy and accessible for all. The Food Production increase should be easily accessible for all. The facilities provided for Food Production should be increased. In this regard, loans should be provided on easy terms.
Motion on Address by the Governor

31st July, 1959

In the context of the 30% salary increase for N.G.Os, the committee recommends the following measures:

1. The increase should be effective immediately.
2. The increase should be extended to all N.G.Os.
3. The increase should be phased over a period of 6 months.

In conclusion, the committee believes that this increase will not only benefit the N.G.Os but also encourage more voluntary contributions towards the welfare of the community.
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 1st August, 1959.