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 Members.
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ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

Unless you give us an assurance that your ward would conduct himself properly, his name is liable to be struck off the rolls.
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Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

[26th July, 1961]

allow Chandra Shekarie school, and that other educational institutions may close on 10th, and that it be so ordered.

* * * The Hon'ble Member for Nandyal (Mr. Venkatarama Reddy): Madam, this is a very important question. The closure of educational institutions, especially kindergarten schools, and the imposition of fees, has caused a lot of protest. Many have come forward to protest the closure of these institutions. The kindergarten school in Nandyal has been closed for several days. The fees imposed are very high. Many have come forward to protest the imposition of fees.

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Adjournment Motion

Re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

Welfare State 20 students welfare 20 students welfare

Minister: Strike Welfare State?

Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades. Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades. Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades... Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades... Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades... Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades... Police hand over 15 students. Police hand over 8th, 10th, 12th grades...

Minister: Strike Welfare State?

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Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote may please explain the situation, because the University Syndicate of which he is a member has brought about all this agitation.
Mr. Speaker: No, you have to speak on behalf of the Syndicate also. The Government has, on account of the Syndicate, become unpopular. Otherwise, why should they care? Because the Syndicate has done all this, you must explain and come to the rescue of the Government (Laughter). Government have come into trouble. I call upon you to talk as a Syndicate Member.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, he has to explain.

Sri Gopalrao Ekbote: Well, Sir, accidentally I happen to be on both sides. I will certainly explain.
motion is to be allowed or not? Therefore, as a Member of this House as well as the member of the University Syndicate, he can speak. Otherwise I shall allow the Adjournment Motion. He must explain. That is necessary even for the Government and for the other side also.

*Sri N.P. Changalraya Naidu(Palmaner): On a point of order, Sir. I must be satisfied whether there is reason for my admission or rejection of the Motion.

* Sri Gopalrao Ekhote: Mr. Speaker, Sir. In whatever capacity I speak, I have no two different versions to give to the House. Whether I speak as a member of the University Syndicate or as a member of this August body I have only one version to give to this House. Therefore, it is absolutely immaterial whether I am speaking as a Member of this House or of the Syndicate.

The University Syndicate, to my knowledge, took this decision most reluctantly, and after a great deal of
not only consideration but hesitation. Therefore, when we look at this question, we should not mix politics with it. Even the students have been repeatedly telling through the Press that no politician should associate himself or no political body as such should associate itself with their demand for reduction of the fees. Therefore, this House also should look at this question absolutely free from any political considerations, although the general elections may be at the corner. I view it only as a person interested in Education—particularly higher education—which, we all agree gives leadership in every walk of life. It is an ostensible demand for reduction of fees. But subsequent events took a very unpleasant turn and the Government and the University had to close down their institutions. Sometimes, I get disturbed to see that some of our friends who claim to talk on behalf of the students do not see the damages suffered by various educational institutions—including private institutions—during the course of last one week. What an enormous damage has been caused to high schools which are almost living hand to mouth! I do not blame anybody for it. As an educationist, I certainly blame the entire surrounding atmosphere existing in the society today.

I would try to be objective, with your permission, Sir, in taking stock of the situation free from political considerations and absolutely as a person interested in higher education. Apart from the enormous damage which has been caused to the public or national property, what grieves me to see is that irreparable damage is caused to the students themselves. To our knowledge, a large majority of the students want to be peaceful in prosecuting their studies without being interfered by anybody. Our experience throughout these strike days was
that every college used to start very peacefully till about 11 or 11-30 a.m. and some crowd claiming to be students used to go to every institution at about 11-30 a.m. and force strike on the educational institutions. Evidently, what happened we all know. I do not wish to repeat because the atmosphere even here, I find, is already surcharged. What I would request the hon. members is to look at this question from a constructive angle and not from a sentimental or emotional angle. Therefore, I do not attach any importance to the damage caused to the property, although it symbolises a grave malady, which exists in the inflationary system today; and I would be the first person to see that some radical methods are adopted to eradicate it. What pains me to see is that such a drastic step was required to be taken by the Government and the University almost simultaneously as to close down the gates of knowledge to the students, even though temporarily. This has provided us a calm atmosphere, because the moment these colleges were closed, I find there was absolutely no incident thereafter. Now we can take an objective view of the whole thing, and come to certain conclusions.

As you very rightly put it, Sir, the question of all the questions is whether this increase in the fees—big or small is immaterial from my point of view—affects some of the genuine poor students who although capable of continuing higher studies are compelled to forego their studies on account of this increase? That is the crux of the whole strike, whole demand, and every sober person naturally is interested in that. In order to solve this question or tackle this question, not only violation is brought to the assistance, but some unrelated and unconcerned matters are also being talked of every day in the Press and outside the Press. One such thing that is
talked of, is that the University is indulging in wasteful expenditure and that they can easily arrest that expenditure, find some money that way, and instead of increasing the fees, utilise that money saved, for the expansion of the University. Thereby, it is impliedly appreciated that the University is a body which must grow and which must expand because the boys are coming from below in large numbers. The growth of the University is accepted on all sides. That is the natural process which must continue. And the natural corollary of it is that it must be financed. It must be financed, I admit by efficient administration, by economic administration, but inspite of that if the growth of University has to keep pace with the growing requirements of the society, it must find out finances. It is also a known fact that University is not an industry which can make profit. It is an educational institution which receives some grants either from the University Grants Commission, or the Government of India or the State Government, and the only source on which it can lay its own hands is the 'fees', because all these grants are conditioned by some consideration or other and no discriminatory treatment to a single University can be given either by the State Government or the Central Government or by the U.G.C. They function in the larger frame work of the second and third five year plans and of the educational policies.

As far as the Osmania University is concerned, they had already appointed an economy committee about a year and a half ago, under the Chairmanship of the Finance Secretary to find out what economy they can effect. I have no hesitation in conceding one point. The University right from the beginning – I am associated with the University for the last fifteen years–has been treated by and large as a department of the Government and
practically every expenditure on that University was subsidised by the State Government; and because of this outlook, the expenditure was in the beginning on the high side. But, after the revised Charter was brought into force in 1949, the situation changed. The University not only became autonomous but also evolved its own pay structure, its own expenditure structure, its own fee-scale structure and its own facilities provided to the students. From 1949 to 1961 if you go through the financial development of the University, I do not think anybody would feel that the financial development of the University has been on proper lines. It is not disputed that the economy must be effected. The University appointed a committee to that effect and as a result of the report of that committee, the Syndicate took decision to cut down some expenditure amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs per year. And for the last one year inspite of this economy, the University has been assuring not only the students but anybody who is concerned with higher education that wherever wasteful expenditure is pointed out that wasteful expenditure will certainly be got rid of. During the last Convocation Address, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh who delivered that Address was to make an observation stating that the University is spending about Rs. 5 lakhs on the maintenance of the University Landscape gardens. That Address was printed, but before it was delivered, it was brought to the notice of Mr. Deshmukh that this statement is not correct and he was good enough to delete it. Those who were present at the Convocation will agree with me that he did not read that portion or he did not make that observation. But, because some of the copies were printed and circulated that particular portion, as is usual with us, was given some importance and it spread as a wildfire. But I want to tell the House that any-
body who can see the budget not only for this year but for the last few years, would find that on the University gardens the amount spent is Rs. 30,492 and this amount mostly consists of salaries and wages paid to 'Malies' and 'Malans'; and on the actual maintenance i.e. on manure, plants and other items, very small amount is utilised. After all, the University is an autonomous body working on democratic principles. This August Body is also represented there by six M.L.As. Graduates' constituencies are also given representation and various persons from the districts also have got representation. The budgets are presented to the University Senate. This year also it was presented to the University Senate and this question of increase of fees also was presented to the Senate where about 150 members exist and it was passed.

Mr. Speaker: Was it unanimously passed?

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Yes, it was passed unanimously. Not only the Finance Committee of the Syndicate, but the Senate also considered this question. Therefore, as far as wasteful expenditure is concerned, I can assure you, Sir, and through you to every hon. Member that if it is pointed out that the University is indulging in enormous wasteful expenditure, we will certainly see that it is arrested. In fact when some of the students came to me I told them I have got budget copies and asked them to show any single item of wasteful expenditure in that. Merely vague statements that wasteful expenditure is being indulged in by the University will not help to reduce the expenditure.

Another thing which I would like to bring to your notice is only this, Sir. As you very correctly put it the
question is that this small increase should not affect the record of poor students. The University entirely agrees with this and in fact has taken a decision very carefully considering this very problem. One thing which always is missed is this. I do not say it is intentional. It is obvious that these students who are already taking instruction in the University i.e. those who have been admitted till the last year, will not be affected by this increase in fees till they complete their final education—whether it takes four years or five years. Not a single naya paisa will be charged to them extra on account of this increase. They will have smooth education on the basis of the scales of fees which existed last year. So, the new scales of fees is only made applicable to new entrants. And who are those new entrants? They are from P. U. C. and P. P. C. i.e. those who come for the first time into the University.

My hon. friend, Sri R. Narayana Reddy pointed out about law college students. Law College students, we all know, mostly consist of people who work the whole day and seek entrance in the evening college. If we compare the day college students with the evening college students, particularly in the law college, we find that there are about one thousand students in the evening college while there are hardly three hundred students in the day college; and day college consists of not only LL.B. course but also LL.M. course. Therefore, simply because there has been some increase in the fees, there should not be so much agitation. I can assure the House that the fees here when compared to any law college or University in India, is still less and the increase will not be very considerable. In other sectors also the increase is very small. But inspite of that the University has taken a decision. I very sincere-
ly appeal to the students that instead of going on strike, let them approach the principals through their University students’ unions and bring to their notice the genuine cases of new entrants or students who are really poor and who cannot pay the difference between the existing fee and the increased fees. I can take the liberty of assuring everybody that no student will be required to forego any education on account of this increase in the fees.

We have told this in so many words to every student who approached anyone of us and that takes out the whole case from the strike. After all they are not fighting for those who can afford to pay. Why should they claim to fight on my behalf when I can afford to pay the increased fee of my son or of my own daughter? They are fighting the case on behalf of such students, as you rightly put it, Sir, who cannot pay and when the University has taken a decision and communicated it to the students and the Vice-Chancellor in unequivocal terms, made it known to everybody through press interviews that any student who is affected by this increase will be helped and his education will be subsidized entirely by the University, then, where is the reason for the strike, I fail to understand. If they are fighting for those who can afford to pay they have no case. If they are fighting for those who cannot afford to pay, an assurance has already been given. Not only that, Sir, I can even claim that this University is the only University in the South which gives scholarships, bursaries and freeships to the extent of 10 per cent of the total number of students and that freeship and scholarship and bursary is not an inconsiderable amount. On the top of that we will certainly strain our finances to see that no student goes without education. With that assurance we thought that the atmosphere will be quiet, the problem
will be viewed through the right perspective and unnecessary heat will not be brought in. It is not difficult to find out which student requires the necessary help and which student does not require help.

Mr. Speaker: There is no objection to the University? It has been unanimously passed?

Sri Gopalrao Ekbote: There is no objection to the University. They are unanimous. Personally, I went a step further and told the students “We will certainly associate you with the work of finding out genuine cases in each college who would really deserve the help and on account of this increase, not one single student will be allowed to be affected. With that assurance I do not think that there was any reason for the strike.

The third thing which had been raised unnecessarily when we talked of the fees is that the Government should give the grant and hush up the whole unpleasant thing which is hawking round us and it is also said that even the Chairman of the Regional Committee said it is at least reported in the press and I did not hear—that the grant which is given to the University is sufficient. To that extent I beg to disagree, Sir. No grant to any University is ever adequate particularly when the University is growing and I do not think it is the intention of the Government or even the Education Minister who himself is the Pro-Chancellor of the two Universities, who knows how the University works and what are the requirements. I do not think he means that the grant will remain stagnant and will never be increased. I have not taken the statements in that light at all. What he wanted to convey was only this—that “it is only during the Second Plan that we have increased the block grant to Rs. 20 lakhs and to that
extent we have been accommodating the University”. Proportionately the Government has increased the grant to the other Universities. But in my personal view or even from the University point of view these are not adequate and it is unnecessary and in fact irrelevant also to compare the three Universities of the State because the situations existing in the three Universities from any educationist point of view are different. I may just bring one or two facts to your notice, Sir, in order to remove this impression that the Osmania University is getting more than enough grants and that therefore there is no question of giving any more grant at all. Well, I would not say that the question of grant should be connected with the increase of fees because the Government cannot go on connecting every issue with finance and increase the grants likewise. But in general our feeling in the University has been that the Central Government and particularly the University Grants Commission has been showing discrimination in the matter of treating the Universities. While they subsidize the four National Universities to the extent of 100 per cent, when the same question of grant comes to the State Universities, this matching grant business is brought in which means “You find 20 per cent and we will give 80 per cent”. Now when the question of 20 per cent comes no University can find out unless either it taps the resources of fees or approaches the State Government with a begging bowl. The State Government on the whole is spending a crore of rupees on University education in the whole State, but in spite of that my submission is that this grant is not adequate although it should not be and it need not be connected with the present issue at all. It will not be in the interests of education itself if we tack on the question of grant to every demand either by the Class IV employees or by the students or by the...
body else. The question of grant absolutely relates to the growth and expansion of the University, ultimately resulting in providing more facilities to the students. I may point out to you, Sir, to-day we are faced with a lot of difficulties in the Osmania University. This is the only University which is a teaching University and takes the load of teaching to a very enormous extent. While there are only two colleges in Sri Venkateswara University with a student population of 607, while also there are only 4 colleges in Andhra University directly managed by the University with a student population of 2,329, the Osmania University directly manages 16 colleges with a student population of 12,623. It is a teaching-cum-residential University, not an examining University. The expenditure incurred on an examining University is obviously less than in the case of a University which runs its own colleges. Therefore this material difference is lost sight of when we compare these 3 Universities. Apart from this while Sri Venkateswara University has only one professional college, Andhra two, we have in Osmania University five professional colleges. Now the student population roughly comes to 20,000 in all the colleges. Even in the case of Government colleges, there are 10 Government-managed colleges in Andhra University area, 5 in Sri Venkateswara University area while we have 11 in the Osmania University area. Therefore the difference between the Andhra University and Osmania University regarding the Government colleges is almost nil. But the main substantial difference is that whereas we manage 16 plus 5 i.e. 21 colleges with a student population of 20,000 the Sri Venkateswara University has less than 1,000 students and the Andhra University has less than 3,000 students in all.

Now if the per capita expenditure on the student in all the 3 Universities is worked out, I have no hesitation
in pointing out that per capita expenditure on the Osmania University student is very much less than Sri Venkateswara or Andhra University for the simple reason that the amount provided is Rs. 68 lakhs (taking the 20 lakhs increase) and this amount divided by 20,000 students and 16 or 17 lakhs divided by about 600 students would mean that the per capita expenditure would be certainly less and the nature of the three Universities is entirely different.

Not only this; but in the teaching personnel also you will find very substantial difference and it is only from that point of view the standard of education is suffering at the hands of the Osmania University. Sri Venkateswara University has 18 Professors, 26 Readers, and 101 Lecturers to manage about 1,000 boys—I do not mean to suggest that their growth has been perfected, what I find is they have to gradually develop themselves into a teaching-cum-residential University because that is the ideal which is now kept by the educationists. These two universities also slowly will have to take over the colleges in the University and manage themselves as teaching-cum-residential Universities, no matter what you spend on higher education because we have put all our faith in higher education from where we get all the leaders in every walk of our national life. It is only from that point of view Andhra University has 36 Professors, 63 Readers, 157 Lecturers while the Osmania University has only 43 Professors, 150 Readers and 518 Lecturers. So whether it is looked at from the point of view of students, whether it is looked at from the number of colleges and whether it is looked at from the number of teachers in the University, we find that the University expenditure which is claimed to be Rs. 68 lakhs
is not much. And one thing must be constantly kept in view. Till 1952 the education at the primary or the secondary level in the former State of Hyderabad was practically stagnant and it is only after 1952 that all the doors of education through mother tongue have been opened and after that the boys and girls who were admitted in 1948 or 1952 are coming up to higher education and we are finding it difficult to accommodate them. With the Hyderabad city becoming capital of the State about a lakh of people have come and permanently settled here. No University worth the name can deny the equal opportunities of education simply because some people have come from outside. There are Central offices where hundreds of people have come from outside. No University that believes in the doctrine of equality of educational opportunity at every stage would deny equal opportunity to them. If this ideal is to be achieved, may I submit that the grant which is being given to the University of Rs. 68 lakhs is neither proportionate nor adequate. Therefore the question of grant, although not connected with this, has to be tackled on its own consideration and all these bottlenecks which we are feeling at the postgraduate level, particularly at the technical and the professional education level will have to be removed by sitting round the table and making a constructive approach to this. But I would certainly request, before I conclude, that the students would be doing a great service to their own community if they immediately call off the strike and allow the present peaceful atmosphere to continue. I can certainly as a Member of the Syndicate, as a Member of the Senate or even as a Member of this House, assure the students that we will sit round....
Adjournment Motion
re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

We have to get their explanations. Why did we send our men to the Syndicate? so that we may get the correct information and we are paying to the University and therefore we must have some sort of general control and also understand their difficulties and the situation.

Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote: Yes, Sir. Therefore I would request the students with all my sincerity at my command to call off the strike because this movement had, although they did not know and also desire it, taken an unhappy turn over which they themselves could not have control. Therefore they should withdraw. Gandhiji also did it on many occasions when the non-violent movement took a turn into a violent movement. Even though it was a national movement and results of success were in sight, Gandhiji withdrew that movement. There is nothing wrong or degrading in that. They should therefore withdraw and sit peacefully with us or with the Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar and whatever their grievances are we can certainly assure that by negotiation most of them will be solved. Thank you, Sir, for giving me the time.
Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

... The least that the Government could do was to close the schools and not to give an opportunity...
Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

26th July, 1961

Hon. M. B. Reddy

Sir,

The state government has decided to close the hearing and dumb schools and maintain law and order. The maintenance of public property, deaf and dumb schools, etc., has been a problem. Can the government explain the reasons for closing these schools? The state government has decided to close the hearing and dumb schools and maintain law and order. The maintenance of public property, deaf and dumb schools, etc., has been a problem. Can the government explain the reasons for closing these schools?

Various Universities have been facing difficulties and have been forced to explain to the public. The maintenance of constituent colleges is becoming burdensome. The state government has decided to close the hearing and dumb schools and maintain law and order. The maintenance of public property, deaf and dumb schools, etc., has been a problem. Can the government explain the reasons for closing these schools?

Yours faithfully,

Member of the Legislature.
Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

M.B.S. (5.16) stated, & I state further that in the year 1959 the then Government of the State made an announcement that the Central Block Grant would be discontinued from 1st July, 1960. The same continued till 30th June, 1961. The period after 1st July, 1961 would be 20 years. The block grant of Rs. 68,888 continued for the year 1961-62. If this is continued for the next year, a higher education would be allowed to certain courses of study.

In view of this, it is necessary to improve the educational system of the State. Higher education should be allowed to certain courses of study.

M.K.S. (5.80) stated, I wish to allow the order of the Government of the State.

J.C. (5.19) stated, I wish to allow the order of the Government of the State. Allow the order of the Government of the State.

A.R. (5.20) stated, I wish to allow the order of the Government of the State.

M.K.S. (5.21) stated, I wish to allow the order of the Government of the State.
Adjournment Motion

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re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

26th July, 1961

This is a better method.

fees were 80% of the current rate. As the rate was reduced, the fees were reduced accordingly.

Contradiction
Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

Sir, in “Koora Pady”, “Guruvayur Pady”, “60th Pady”,“Mangal Pady”, “Ewa Pady” and “Mangal Pady” the house has already been invited for the closure of educational institutions. The Finance Secretary has conveyed that the closure is only for the year 68 and is not permanent. It was also conveyed that 5 of the educational institutions have already been closed.

Further, it is conveyed that sufficient money has been provided for the aforementioned institutions. The Education Department is working on the closure of 5 educational institutions. It was also conveyed that block grant will be provided for the closure of the remaining 80 institutions.

The economy committee, headed by the Finance Secretary, has already conveyed that the closures will be temporary. The closures are only for the current year and will not be permanent. The closures are necessary for the closure of the remaining 80 institutions.
26th July, 1961

Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

Finance Secretary stated in the House on 11/2 that the Finance Secretary had made an economy measure to that effect. The economy measure was in the form of a statement by the Finance Secretary that the Syndicate had made an economy on individual basis. Finance Secretary further stated that as an individual he was not there. The Chancellor Finance Secretary had made a statement that the Finance Secretary had scrutinised. It had been a personal economise. The Finance Secretary had been there. The Finance Secretary had made an economy measure in the form of a statement by the Finance Secretary that the Syndicate had made an economy on individual basis. Finance Secretary stated that Finance Secretary had made a statement that the Syndicate had made an economy measure to that effect. The Chancellor Finance Secretary had made a statement that the Finance Secretary had made a statement that the Syndicate had made an economy measure to that effect.
Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

Ms. Komatiya presenting the case for the closure of educational institutions in the City, Finance Secretary said that an independent committee had been appointed to assess the scope of the economy. The Syndicate was asked to present a report on the economy. Vice-Chancellor said that the Syndicate should ensure a reasonable economy. The Regional Committee recommended a grant per capita expenditure, exclusive of establishment charges, 439. Inclusive of establishment charges, 641. Inclusive of administration, per capita expenditure, 1095.
Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

26th July, 1961

administration per capita, establishment charges Osmania University per capita expenditure 439 Osmania University 1926 Osmania University 1921 well established university administrative expenditure per capita 996 University education 677 administrative 439 50 per cent integration Vice-Chancellor senate syndicate Educationist Education Minister, 15 20
Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

...as an important citizen...

...free education burdensome...

...fees payable...

...T.R.

...free scholarships available...

...adjust background...

...free scholarships available...
Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

26th July, 1961

[Text of the Adjournment Motion discussing the closure of educational institutions in the City.]

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[Continued text of the Adjournment Motion discussing the closure of educational institutions in the City.]

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[Closing statements and conclusions of the Adjournment Motion discussing the closure of educational institutions in the City.]

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[Signature of the mover or speaker concluding the Adjournment Motion discussing the closure of educational institutions in the City.]
Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

"give a mad dog a name and kill it"
26th July, 1961]

Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

In the light of the increasing demands for the closure of educational institutions in the city, I move that the House adjourn for the purpose of discussing this vital issue. While I appreciate the efforts of the government in ensuring the safety and health of our children, I believe that a temporary closure of all educational institutions is necessary to contain the spread of the disease. The recent surge in cases has raised concerns about the safety of our children and the well-being of our community.

I urge all members to support this motion and consider the health and safety of our children. Let us work together to ensure a safe and healthy environment for our children. Thank you.
Adjournment Motion

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

[26th July, 1961]

Definitely the students of the city are very disappointed by the sudden closure of educational institutions. Many students have been affected by this decision. The students have expressed their disappointment and have asked the Vice-Chancellor to reconsider the decision. However, the Vice-Chancellor has not given any assurance. The students have also submitted an application for exemption from the closure. The Syndicate has accepted the application and has arranged for the reopening of the educational institutions. Application for exemption from the closure has been submitted by the students. The Vice-Chancellor has agreed to consider the application and has arranged for the reopening of the educational institutions. The students have also expressed their gratitude to the Vice-Chancellor for his understanding and cooperation.
Syndicate unanimous that the resolution be adopted. Senate follows the resolution. Syndicate establishes a committee. Senate ratifies the resolution. Senate approves the resolution. A small announcement. Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan from the University sends word that an agreement has been reached between the Vice-Chancellor and the students just now and that it is being signed. He is bringing a copy of it. (Cheers).

Sri Gopala Rao Ekbote: He did not meet me.

Sri R. Narayana Reddy: I met Mr. Chenna Reddy. I am not speaking Mr. Gopalrao Ekbote.

Mr. Speaker: Even he is an important Member of the Syndicate.

Sri D. Sanjivaya: There is a small announcement. Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan from the University sends word that an agreement has been reached between the Vice-Chancellor and the students just now and that it is being signed. He is bringing a copy of it. (Cheers).

Adjournment motion is like a special censure. Government...
Adjournment Motion

[26th July, 1961]

re: Closure of Educational Institutions in the City.

ment must be responsible for the act. It is something like an emergency motion of censure. It is the concern of the University authorities - Senate and Syndicate. It is the concern of the Senate and Syndicate. It is something like an emergency motion of censure. It is the concern of the University authorities - Senate and Syndicate. It is something like an emergency motion of censure. It is the concern of the University authorities - Senate and Syndicate. It is something like an emergency motion of censure. It is the concern of the University authorities - Senate and Syndicate.

We all sympathise with the students and their parents, University authorities, and the students and parents. From time to time they change their regulations regarding fees and other things. Strike has spread to other colleges and high schools. High schools and lower schools are affected. On the whole, there is nothing to say against the action of the Government. It is only a question with the Senate and Syndicate. Leader of the Opposition is a responsible gentleman. Speeches have been made. Regional Committee has been set up. If it is agreed, all the better. I disallow the adjournment motion.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.


Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1958 to 31st March 1959 and also a copy of the Memorandum explaining the reasons for deviation from the Commission's advice in two cases.


Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 457, General Administration (Services-A) dated 12—4—1961 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service
Commission Regulations, 1950 as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

(2) G. O. Ms. No. 461, General Administration (Services-A) dated 13—4—1961.

Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 461, General Administration (Services-A) dated 13—4—1961 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950 as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

(3) G. O. Ms. No. 462, General Administration (Services-A) dated 3—4—1961.

Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 462, General Administration (Services-A) dated 13—4—1961 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950 as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.


Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I further beg to lay on the Table a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 515, General Administration (Services-A) dated 22—4—1961 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950 as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with Clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.
Draft Amendment to Rule 8-A of Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

Sri D. Sanjeevayya: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Section 305-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the following draft amendment to Rule 8-A of Schedule IV to the Act, proposed to be made in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 305 of the said Act.

DRAFT AMENDMENT

1. In the said schedule in Rule 8-A, for the words and figures “Assessment books under rule 8”, the words and figures “Assessment books under sub-rule (1) of Rule 8” shall be substituted.

2. This amendment shall be deemed to have come into force from the 20th day of March, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.

(Smt. T. Lakshmikantamma in the Chair)

This may be taken up tomorrow after general discussion.

Temporary Chairman: We shall take this up tomorrow.
I beg to lay on the Table under sub-Section (2) of Section 24 of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 a copy of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Rules, 1961 published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Rules Supplement to Part I dated 19-5-1961.

Temporary Chairman: Papers laid in the Table.

Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy: I beg to move:

“That the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960 be further extended upto 30th November, 1961”.

Temporary Chairman: Motion moved.

Sri P. Sundarayya: I beg to move the following amendment to the motion moved by the Deputy Chief Minister. Substitute the following for the motion moved, namely, “That a new Joint Select Committee be appointed on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960, and it shall present its report by 30th September, 1961, to this House”.

Temporary Chairman: Amendment moved.
26th July, 1961]  

Motion re: Extension of time for the presentation of the report of Joint Select Committee on the Anghra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

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Mr. Speaker in the Chair.
“A person shall be deemed to be a protected tenant in respect of any land if he has held any land as a tenant continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately before the first day of April, 1960 under a person owning more than the ceiling area.”
26th July, 1961] Motion re: Extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960

The tenant from whom the land was resumed may apply to the Tahsildar for an order directing that he shall be restored possession of the land on the same terms and conditions on which he held it immediately before such resumption.

Then the amendment says: “When a landlord who has resumed any land under Section 14 or Section 30 does not within one year from the date of such resumption cultivate such land or having commenced such cultivation discontinues the same within 5 years of the said date, then the land will revert back.”

“Lands held by religious, charitable and educational institutions.”
Motion re: Extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960

[26th July, 1961]

...

...
Motion re: Extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960

On a point of order, Sir. I think this is a critical moment in the debate. The House is being misled by the statement of the hon. Member. The House is being misled by casting vote arguments. House is misled by statement 33.

House: casting vote arguments. House is misled by statement 33.
26th July, 1961]  

**Motion re: Extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960**

1. Mr. M. H. P. Reddy: The report submitted to the House contains a constitutional point. Should the extension stop the work of the committee?

2. Mr. A. V. Pedda: The report contains a constitutional point. Should the extension stop the work of the committee?

3. Mr. V. S. G. Sridhar: The report contains a constitutional point. Should the extension stop the work of the committee?

4. Mr. M. R. Rao: The report contains a constitutional point. Should the extension stop the work of the committee?
Motion 15: Extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960

[26th July, 1961]

The Hon'ble Member said: Hon'ble Member of the House, a long time has passed since the members of the Joint Select Committee submitted their report on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960. The Government had promised to take up the report for consideration at the earliest. But the delay is causing serious inconvenience to the farmers.

The Majority of the members of the Committee are farmers themselves and they are also facing the problems of delay. The Hon'ble Member therefore, moved a motion for Extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960.

The Hon'ble Member said: The Hon'ble Member of the House, an amendment was made to the report by the Government, but the delay is causing serious inconvenience to the farmers.

The Member for the Constituency which is affected by the Bill moved a motion for extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960.

The Hon'ble Member for the Constituency which is affected by the Bill said: The Hon'ble Member of the House, the Bill has been pending for a long time. The Government has promised to take it up for consideration at the earliest. But the delay is causing serious inconvenience to the farmers.

The Hon'ble Member moved a motion for extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1960.
26th July, 1961 [Business of the House]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That a new Joint Select Committee be appointed on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1961, and it shall present its report by 30th September, 1961, to this House.

The amendment was declared to have been negatived.

Sri P. Sundarayya demanded a poll.

The House divided thus:

Ayes: 40
Noes: 66

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:


The motion was declared to have been adopted.

Sri P. Sundarayya demanded a poll.

The House divided thus:

Ayes: 66
Noes: 40

The motion was adopted.
MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

(Smt. T. Lakshmikantamma in the Chair)
26th July, 1961]  
Motion on Address on the Governor

మరింత కాలం నిష్పత్తి ఉచ్చితం చేయడానికి అద్భుత సాధనం ఇద్ద. ఎందుకంది తప్పండినప్పటి సాధనం ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండగలగుతుంది. అందువల్ల దేశం నిష్పత్తి ప్రతి సాధనం సాధ్యం కాదు, అందువల్ల దేశం కాదు శక్తి పొలిస్తే అద్భుత శక్తి లేదు దేశం ఆదర్శాలు ఉండవచ్చు.

పోటే తిప్పకి శిక్షణం: Point of order, Sir. సమాచారం

సిద్ధం ఇచ్చినుడు: ప్రచారంపై, మాసికం, మాత్రమే

(Sri D. Sanjeevayya entered the House)

సిద్ధం ఇచ్చినుడు: అయితే సమాచారం నిష్పత్తి చేయడానికి అద్భుత సాధనం.

సహిత్తి ఇచ్చినుడు: సిద్ధం ఇచ్చినుడు ప్రచారంపై మాసికం, మాత్రమే

(స్రి డి. సంజీవేయ్యన్, ఇంగ్రి: Sanjeevayya)

సిద్ధం ఇచ్చినుడు: సరి, సరిగా కాయల రీతిలో నిష్పత్తి చేయడానికి అద్భుతం. సరి, సరి, సరి, సరి, సరి కాయల రీతిలో నిష్పత్తి చేయడానికి అద్భుతం.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[26th July, 1961]

The Governor of the State of [State Name], presented the following motion:

"The Governor, in his address, emphasized the importance of industries and the need to promote industrial growth. He highlighted the significance of family planning and the need for a balanced population growth. The Governor also stressed the importance of education and the need to provide quality education to all. He called for a strong and vibrant civil service to serve the people effectively. The Governor concluded by expressing confidence in the future of the state under the leadership of the government."
26th July, 1961]  

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

A cup of coffee, a puff of cigarette are inspiration. ... A vicious circle. 

Food Adulteration Act

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR
Motion on Address by the Governor

[26th July, 1961]

The motion of no-confidence on the Floor of the House on the 26th July, 1961.

The motion of no-confidence was moved by the Honorable Member of the House. The motion was seconded by another Honorable Member of the House. The motion was debated and discussed by variousHonorable Members of the House. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the House.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor again on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council again on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor once again on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the third time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the fourth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the fourth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the fifth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the fifth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the sixth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the sixth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the seventh time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the seventh time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the eighth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the eighth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the ninth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the ninth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the tenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the tenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the eleventh time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the eleventh time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the twelfth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the twelfth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the thirteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the thirteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the fourteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the fourteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the fifteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the fifteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the sixteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the sixteenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.

The motion of no-confidence was presented to the Governor for the seventeenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The Governor received the motion and referred it to the Legislative Council for further consideration.

The motion of no-confidence was debated in the Legislative Council for the seventeenth time on the 26th July, 1961. The motion was passed by a majority vote of the Legislative Council.
26th July, 1961

Motion on Address by the Governor

"Theory without practice is sterile and practice without theory is blind" - Comrade Lenin.

Theory is grand. Without theory, there is no communication. Theory is the basis of everything. Theory is the foundation of all principles. Without theory, there is no development.

"Acharya Sankara also said..."
Afoon on "ism," Gandhiism, Communism

facilities

teaching facilities

embroidery

technical colleges

information

conclusion
26th July, 1961]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

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[Text content in Telugu script]
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: Calling off the strike by the Students' Union

Sri D. Sanjivayya: I have an announcement to make, Sir.

1. The students will call off the strike immediately.

2. They will issue a statement expressing regret and sorrow for the loss of public property.

3. They will state in unequivocal terms that their agitation was not directed against any person or officer of the University;

4. The Vice-Chancellor will place before the Syndicate for its consideration, the proposal to grant free-ships or half-free-ships to all candidates whose parents, annual income is Rs. 1800 or less.

5. The Vice Chancellor will place before the Syndicate for its consideration, the unanimous resolution of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on the enhancement of the fees.

6. The award of these free-ships will be by a committee consisting of members of the staff and the President and Secretary of the Students, Union.

It is signed by all concerned.
26th July, 1961] Motion on Address by the Governor

Director of Controlled Commodities said that he had the honor to present the report of the Director of Controlled Commodities. The report is as follows:

1. The report of the Director of Controlled Commodities is based on the following considerations:
2. The report states that the Director of Controlled Commodities has been working hard to ensure the smooth functioning of the controlled commodities in the state.
3. The report highlights the challenges faced by the controlled commodities sector, including the need for increased funding and support.
4. The report recommends the following measures to improve the controlled commodities sector:
   a. Increase funding for research and development.
   b. Implement measures to improve the quality of controlled commodities.
   c. Increase awareness among the public about the benefits of controlled commodities.

The report concludes that the Director of Controlled Commodities is committed to ensuring the success of the controlled commodities sector and is willing to work with all stakeholders to achieve this goal.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[26th July, 1961]
26th July, 1961

Motion on Address by the Governor

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म राजधानी स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह। कांग्रेस नेता मोहनदास के राजनीतिक जीवन का अंत हो गया। 1951 में उन्होंने नागरिक समाज की स्थापना की थी। कांग्रेस नेता मोहनदास के आगामी प्रधानीमंत्री बनने के बाद, उनका राजनीतिक जीवन बदल गया। उन्होंने चलचलाए कई प्रश्न। कांग्रेस के बाहर से निर्मलीक बच्चों को अधिकृत करने के लिए मनमाने पार्टी आंदोलन का प्रचार किया। इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी राजनीतित जीवन में बड़ी दृष्टिकोण की।

मैं इसके साथ सहमत नहीं। कांग्रेस नेता मोहनदास के राजनीतित जीवन में बड़ी दृष्टिकोण की थी। उन्होंने चलचलाए कई प्रश्न। कांग्रेस के बाहर से निर्मलीक बच्चों को अधिकृत करने के लिए मनमाने पार्टी आंदोलन का प्रचार किया।

मैं इसके साथ सहमत नहीं। कांग्रेस नेता मोहनदास के राजनीतित जीवन में बड़ी दृष्टिकोण की थी। उन्होंने चलचलाए कई प्रश्न। कांग्रेस के बाहर से निर्मलीक बच्चों को अधिकृत करने के लिए मनमाने पार्टी आंदोलन का प्रचार किया।
Motion on Address by the Governor

[26th July, 1961]

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consider strict instructions application in such circumstances. If you have any doubts, you should apply for clarification. Any application in this respect should be submitted to the Governor within 30 days. A copy of this order is to be sent to the Secretariat.

With the same order,

[Signature]
26th July, 1961

Motion on Address by the Governor

26th July, 1961

Mr. Speaker:

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the need to finalise the MOJ and MOE.

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Motion on Address by the Governor

[26th July, 1961]

remission of duties. The Finance Commission report also suggests that the lacuna in the Act relating to additional cess in the revenue account should be rectified. The report recommends that the Finance Commission report be considered and action be taken accordingly.
West Godavari area\textsuperscript{1} witnessed 10, 15 and 32\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{3}\textsuperscript{4}\textsuperscript{5} experiments in collective farming. A total of 30\textsuperscript{6}\textsuperscript{7}\textsuperscript{8}\textsuperscript{9}\textsuperscript{10} reports were submitted on this subject. A study was made of the failure of these experiments. The reports were examined and statements were made accordingly. A total of 30\textsuperscript{6}\textsuperscript{7}\textsuperscript{8}\textsuperscript{9}\textsuperscript{10} reports were submitted on this subject. A study was made of the failure of these experiments. The reports were examined and statements were made accordingly.
Motion on Address by the Governor
[26th July, 1961]

...
26th July, 1961] Motion on Address by the Governor

(Sri P. Sathyanarayana in the Chair)
124. Motion on Address by the Governor [26th July, 1961

...
26th July, 1961]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Members, 

I have the honour to submit to this Assembly the Address at large from the Governor of this State. 

The address was moved by the Chief Minister and seconded by the President of the Udupi District Congress Committee.

The address was welcomed by the speaker, the presiding officer, and the members of the Assembly with a standing ovation.

I thank the Governor for his address and look forward to his continued guidance.

Yours sincerely,

[Signatory's Name]

[Date]
3. The Hon'ble Governor on this occasion, referred to the tremendous growth of the country in recent years. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that our people have not only overcome the scars of war, but have also made great strides in education, industry, and agriculture.

A new spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding has been fostered in the country, and this has contributed to the prosperity and progress of the nation. The Government has taken several measures to transform the traditional agricultural economy into a modern industrial economy.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the standard of living of the people by providing better health facilities, education, and housing. The country has made remarkable progress in the field of education, and the number of students in higher education institutions has increased significantly.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of industry, and the number of factories has increased manifold. The Government has taken several measures to promote industrial development, and the country has become an important industrial power in the world.

The country has also made great strides in the field of agriculture, and the production of food grains has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote agricultural development, and the country has become self-sufficient in food grains.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of infrastructure, and the number of roads, bridges, and airports has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote infrastructure development, and the country has become a major player in the field of infrastructure.

The country has also made great strides in the field of science and technology, and the number of scientific and technological institutions has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote science and technology development, and the country has become a major player in the field of science and technology.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of culture and arts, and the number of cultural and art institutions has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote culture and arts development, and the country has become a major player in the field of culture and arts.

The country has also made great strides in the field of sports, and the number of sports facilities has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote sports development, and the country has become a major player in the field of sports.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of tourism, and the number of tourist facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote tourism development, and the country has become a major player in the field of tourism.

The country has also made great strides in the field of environment, and the number of environmental institutions has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote environment development, and the country has become a major player in the field of environment.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of defence, and the number of defence facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote defence development, and the country has become a major player in the field of defence.

The country has also made great strides in the field of diplomacy, and the number of diplomatic missions has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote diplomacy development, and the country has become a major player in the field of diplomacy.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of international cooperation, and the number of international cooperation agreements has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote international cooperation development, and the country has become a major player in the field of international cooperation.

The country has also made great strides in the field of globalisation, and the number of globalisation agreements has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote globalisation development, and the country has become a major player in the field of globalisation.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of communication, and the number of communication facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote communication development, and the country has become a major player in the field of communication.

The country has also made great strides in the field of transportation, and the number of transportation facilities has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote transportation development, and the country has become a major player in the field of transportation.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of energy, and the number of energy facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote energy development, and the country has become a major player in the field of energy.

The country has also made great strides in the field of information technology, and the number of information technology facilities has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote information technology development, and the country has become a major player in the field of information technology.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of housing, and the number of housing facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote housing development, and the country has become a major player in the field of housing.

The country has also made great strides in the field of health, and the number of health facilities has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote health development, and the country has become a major player in the field of health.

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The country has also made great strides in the field of research, and the number of research facilities has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote research development, and the country has become a major player in the field of research.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of culture, and the number of cultural facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote culture development, and the country has become a major player in the field of culture.

The country has also made great strides in the field of arts, and the number of arts facilities has increased significantly. The Government has taken several measures to promote arts development, and the country has become a major player in the field of arts.

The country has also made significant progress in the field of science, and the number of scientific facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote science development, and the country has become a major player in the field of science.

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The country has also made significant progress in the field of technology, and the number of technological facilities has increased substantially. The Government has taken several measures to promote technology development, and the country has become a major player in the field of technology.
26th July, 1961] Motion on Address by the Governor

All is well that ends well. Everything is coming to an end and a new era is beginning. The foundation has been laid and the structure is being completed. Everything is well that ends well. All our efforts and struggles have borne fruit. The people have responded with enthusiasm and support. The new era is beginning and we are ready to face the challenges.}

Well, everything is well that ends well. All our efforts and struggles have borne fruit. The people have responded with enthusiasm and support. The new era is beginning and we are ready to face the challenges. We are grateful to the people for their support and we promise to work hard for their welfare. The new era is a new beginning and we are determined to make it a success. We are grateful to the people for their support and we promise to work hard for their welfare. The new era is a new beginning and we are determined to make it a success. We are grateful to the people for their support and we promise to work hard for their welfare. The new era is a new beginning and we are determined to make it a success.
(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Thursday 27th July 1961.)