The Andhra Legislative Assembly

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, the 23rd MARCH, 1956.

VOLUME V — No. 5.

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The House met in the Assembly Hall, Kurnool at half past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon. Sri R. Lakshminarasimham Dora) in the Chair.

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Temporary clerks working in the Secretariat.

612—

*684 Q.—Sri P. GOPALU REDDI & Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the total number of temporary clerks appointed, working in each Department of the Andhra Secretariat as Clerks (Upper Division and Lower Division separately) on 31-3-1955;

(b) the number of (i) Harijans and (ii) Backward Classes among them; and

(c) the number of them recommended by the Employment Exchange?

THE Hon. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

(a) The information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) Out of the total number of 194 temporary clerks, there were 4 Harijans and 19 Backward Classes candidates and 94 were recommended by the Employment Exchange.

Vide' Appendix at page 608 infra.
Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Temporary assignments. Temporary recruitment is a normal yardstick.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—As a general rule, temporary assignments should be limited to minimum qualifications. But I have no information now.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Temporary assignments are limited to minimum qualifications. Temporary appointment should be limited to temporary assignments. But I have no information now.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Temporary assignments are limited to minimum qualifications. Temporary appointments should be temporary. But I have no information now.

Sri P. SREERAMULU:—Ministerial appointments should be limited to temporary assignments.
23rd March 1956

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: உண்மையான வரலாற்றுக்கான பதிப்புகள் என்பது, மத்திய வரலாற்று மற்றும் சுருக்கமாக எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளன. பின்னர் பெருமளவான வரலாற்றுக்கான பதிப்புகளை உள்ளே கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன.

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Employment Exchange Office பரவலாக அதிக ஆங்கிலத்துறையை செலுத்தும் பதிவுகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. உட்பட்டுள்ள பதிவுகள் மற்றும் பொறியியல் பதிப்புகளை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Normal பங்களை இரண்டு பக்த பக்தங்களின் மேல்நோக்கும் பதிப்புகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. உட்பட்டுள்ள பதிவுகள் மற்றும் பொறியியல் பதிப்புகளை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.
SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Sir, it seems, in the matter of
questioning the selectees of temporary service, it seems
the Government has decided to look at the matter and
consider it. You have told me that the relevant sections
are Sections 131 and 132. In Section 131, the Revenue
Department has to open the Section and then the
Land Reforms Committee has to look into the matter.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Sir, as
explained earlier, Sections 131 and 132 are under the
Revenue Department and Section 131 is open, then the
Land Reforms Committee considers the matter.

SRI P. NARASIMHAPPURA RAO:—Employment
Office Exchange of Service Upper Division clerks and
Lower Division clerks and Upper Division clerks of the
Public Service Commission have been selected. There is
temporary service and permanent service. Are these
temporary postings permanent service?

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:—Yes, I think,
the relevant sections under the Public Service
Commission have been selected. There is temporary
service and permanent service. Are these temporary
postings permanent service?

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—Sir, the relevant
sections under the Public Service Commission have
selected the temporary service. Are these temporary
postings permanent service?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Regular candidates
have been selected for temporary service. In the
matter of the Public Service Commission, there are
relevant sections. These sections have been selected
for temporary service. Are these temporary 
postings permanent service?
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

28th March 1956

Rt. W. S. NAGI REDDI — Temporary employment in various departments of the Government. The Employment Exchange recommends the appointment of candidates on reference. The candidates are appointed on temporary basis the Employment Exchange recommends the appointment of candidates.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI — Temporary employment in various departments of the Government. The Employment Exchange recommends the appointment of candidates on reference. The candidates are appointed on temporary basis the Employment Exchange recommends the appointment of candidates.

The Hon. B. GOPALA REDDI:— Urgent temporary recruitment to lower division clerks & upper division clerks. Suitable qualifications are necessary. Suitable candidates are recommended by the Employment Exchange office.

Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:— Probation complete to lower division clerks & upper division clerks. Temporary or direct recruit? Can candidates be appointed to regular service?

The Hon. Dr B. GOPALA REDDI:— High educational qualifications necessary to certain percentage of upper division clerks. Direct recruit necessary?

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:— Temporary to various departments. Service Commission recommends temporary service. Are temporary employees eligible to regular service?
488 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[23rd March 1956]

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—The question was not answered.

SRI. S. VEMAYYA:—Temporary posts were included in the list as Service Commission had ratified the list. Why did the Service Commission ratify the list?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—In the case of the required qualification, fully qualified candidates were considered by the Service Commission.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—That question was not answered.

Mr. SPEAKER:—You are repeating the same question.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—That question was not answered.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—I have answered it.

Mr. SPEAKER:—It was answered. Perhaps you have not followed it.

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:—I have asked a question regarding the appointment of higher division clerks. The Service Commission had stated that the Service Commission had ratified the list. Why did the Service Commission ratify the list?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—I have answered it.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—That question was not answered.
28rd March 1956

*a* 303 Q.—SRI S. RANGANATHA MUDALIAR.—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been instituted in regard to the representations contained in my letter, dated 25—12—1955 that out of the schools opened in the Chittoor District, under the Central scheme not even one tamil school was given to the Ramakrishnarajupet constituency area; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

(a) The representation, dated 25—12—1955 does not refer to the non-opening of Tamil Schools in Ramakrishnarajupet Constituency. Four schools under the scheme for the relief of educated unemployed and four schools under the State's Five Year Plan have however been opened in that Constituency area.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI S. RANGANATHA MUDALIAR:—In my representation, I specifically pointed out that out of 400 single schools sanctioned under the Government of India Scheme, not one single school was opened and I made personal representations also to the Hon Chief Minister. Would the Government be pleased to get information from the Collector concerned why he did not give one school even out of 400 schools sanctioned?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Please see the last portion of the sentence on my answer (a) viz., that 4 schools under the State’s Five Year Plan have however been opened in that Constituency area.
SRI S RANGANATHA MUDALIAR:—To my knowledge, only 4 schools under the State's Scheme were sanctioned Sir, not under the Government of India Scheme.

THE HON DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—You please see that the schools opened under the scheme for the relief of educated unemployed is a Government of India Scheme—single teacher schools and all that.

SRI S. RANGANATHA MUDALIAR:—Will the Government be pleased to state the villages in which those 4 schools were opened?

THE HON DR. B GOPALA REDDI:—Gopalapuram, Gangamabapuram, Kattarukuppam and Kothanadam.

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:—You're asking about Tamil Schools and Telugu Schools?

THE HON DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—All the schools are under Act 58 of 1944. Tamilian Constituency Scheme 40, 5, 7, 37 and Constituency 100, 4, 5, 37. All the schemes are Tamil Primary Schools.

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—The Tamil Education Act 58 of 1944, the Constituency 40, 5, 7, 37, 100, 4, 5, 37, Tamil Schools under Act 58 of 1944 Primary Education.
23rd March 1956]

Sri N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU — MOLLE

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THE HON. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—MOLLE

They do not belong to the Andhra State at all. They belong either to Tanjore, Madura or Coimbatore. They were temporarily there as students of the Anantapur Engineering College which is now affiliated to the Andhra University. It was then affiliated to the Madras University.

**Conversion of N.E.S. Blocks into C.D. Blocks in the State.**

*1036 Q.—Sri P. BAPAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service Blocks that are converted into Community Development Blocks in the State; and

(b) the basis for converting a National Extension Service Block into a Community Development Block?
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[23rd March 1956]

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:

(a) Eleven Sir.

(b) The selection of National Extension Service Blocks for conversion into Community Development Blocks is made on the basis of the progress of expenditure, accomplishment of physical targets, people's contributions in cash, kind and labour in the Blocks and also on the basis that every district in the State has a fair percentage of Community Development Blocks.

(c) 

SRI P. BAPAYYA:— Eleven N.E.S. blocks 120, 200 and 300 respectively, 2000, 4000, 6000, 4000 and 2000 respectively. The area range is 70, 50, 70 and 50 respectively. Blocks are allotted in the Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Blocks are allotted in C.D. Blocks 25%, 50% and 25% respectively.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:— I am pleased to inform you that the National Extension Service Blocks are also being considered for the development of the State. The essential criteria for the selection of National Extension Service Blocks are as follows:

1. Preference to blocks which have already been developed to some extent.
2. Preference to blocks which are close to urban areas.
3. Preference to blocks which have a fair percentage of Community Development Blocks.
23rd March 1956]

SRI B. SUBBA RAO—Regarding C. D. block in N. E. S. block, isn’t it true?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :—Yes, it is true.

Mr. SPEAKER :—The hon. Members may spare the Health Minister.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI :—24, 25, 26 discussions are required on the planning budget. Second Five Year plan for 1955, 1956, 1957 is also for discussion. Can the Minister answer these?

SRI. P. SUNDARAYYA :—Second Five Year plan is for 1955, 1956, 1957. 25% contribution is in the planning budget. 25% contribution is in the five year plan.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :—We will discuss the schemes. 100 National Extension Service blocks and 50 Community Development blocks in 1952. Preference was made in April 15, 1952. 11th National Assembly on August 1st. 1952. 1952 Scheme.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[28th March 1956]

Malayalees in the Andhra Government Service.

15—

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

(a) whether this Government propose to send the Malayalee Government servants working in the State to 'Kerala' if they are willing to do so; and

(b) the number of such people working in this State now?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

(a) 'Kerala State' as such is not now in existence. If one such State is formed as a result of the reorganisation of States and if any Malayalee Government servant working under this Government applies for transfer to that State, his application will be considered on its merits.

(b) The time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the Public purpose served thereby.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Malayalees have been settled in Chittoor District and they have spent the best portion of their lives in Chittoor District. Therefore will the Hon. Chief Minister consider that it will not be advisable to send them back at the fag end of their service even if a State were to come into
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

28th March 1956

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Unless they themselves are willing to go there and unless they want to serve their own native State, they will not be compelled to go there.

SRI P. GUNNAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government contracted the U.S. Trade Delegation which is touring India at present in connection with the purchase of handloom cloth; and
(b) if so, whether any quantities of handloom cloth is purchased by them from this State?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—
(a) The Government did not have intimation about the visit of the Delegation. But at the instance of the All India Handloom Board, a representative of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Deputy Registrar (Weavers), Co-operative Societies met the delegation at Madras in October and held discussions. Samples of different varieties of exportable handloom cloth in Andhra were given to them.
(b) Not as yet.

SRI N. C. SESHADRI:—U. S. A. Trade delegation ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ nọrọ n'osisi ụbụ ụbụ ụbụ ihe iletara, ụbụ ụbụ ụbụ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọkọ ọka
Inclusion of the Mylavaram and Kondapalli Firkas into N.E.S. Block.

617—

*967 Q.—Sri V. VISWESWARA RAO :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to include Mylavaram and Kondapalli Firkas into National Extension Service Block in the programme for 1956-57?

THE Hon. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :—

Mylavaram firka and a part of Kondapalli firka have been constituted into a Block which will be inaugurated in the first week of March 1956 under the programme for the year 1956-57.

Complaints about the President, Leguntapadu village Panchayat Board.

618—

*809 Q.—Sri B. SANKARAYYA :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the President, Leguntapadu Village Panchayat Board, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District that he never attends to the official duties; and
(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

(a) The question is answered in the affirmative.
(b) Action is being taken by the Inspector-General of Local Administration against the president under section 47 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.

SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—What complaints are there; and what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—1954 has been working, but complaints are there. A show cause notice has been issued.

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—The Vice President has received a complaint of forgery. The matter is before the court and the suggestion is being followed up. The complaint has been received. Action has been taken under section 17 of the Department Act, 1954. An order has been issued.

THE HON. SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—The answer is 17-5-54. Warning has been given. Representations have been made for removal, which has been refused.

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—1954 has been warned. 1956 has been warned. 1957 has been warned.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The warning is not disposed of. The warning is not disposed of. The warning has been received. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken. The action has been taken.
23rd March 1956

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

"...persistent warning notice due remove. Persistent warning notice due; representations Show Cause Notice due..."

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—1954 complaint forgery issue. Serious complaint warning issue. Forgery warning issue. Oust representatives complaint?"

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—Illiterate people warning due."

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—Forgery issue. Complaint warning due."

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—Illiterate people action."

Implementing the separation of the Legislature Secretariat.

619—

*577 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—
Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the separation of the Legislature Secretariat according to Article 187 (1) of the Constitution of India?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

The Government of the Composite State of Madras examined this question in respect of the Legislature Secretariat with reference to Article 187 of the Constitution of India and issued certain instructions under Article 187 (3) in consultation with the Speaker. These instructions will apply to the Secretariat Staff of the Legislative Assembly in this State.

The other Part-A State Governments have been requested to furnish information together with relevant rules, regulations and orders, to show in actual practice, how the separate Legislature Secretariat has been constituted in the various States so that the Government can examine whether the existing practice in this State needs any modification. The Government of India have also been addressed for clarification on certain issues in this regard.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Composite state దీని నుండి ఆయమి అనుకూలం కాదు యేరుద్దేస్తుంది?

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—అందువల్ల నాటి చారిత్ర ఎందుకు వేయాలాడుతుంది. ఈమానం పిడిస్తుంది తాగుతుంది. పొందిన సమయంలో సంపాదించే ప్రతి సమయానికి, అప్పుడు స్థానిక మంత్రిగణారాయణ విభాగం ఉపాధితరాయి. Government of India ఇంకా సమయానికి, ప్రతి సమయానికి హైకారి నిచ్చితం భావించి ఉంటుంది.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—ఈ కారణం ప్రతికూ ప్రత్యేక ఉద్యోగం కావాలి మరియు ప్రతి సమయానికి సమాధానాన్ని ఎంచుకోండి.
620—

854 Q.—Sri P. GUNNAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tannery and leather goods shops opened by the Government in the State; and

(b) if there are no such shops, will the Government propose to open them?

The Hon. Sri K. VENKATA RAO:—

(a) There are no such shops at present, Sir.

(b) The question will be considered with the expansion of the tanning and leather production units and organisation of marketing emporia for cottage industries products.
28rd March 1956]

(9) నాటికి సమాచారాలు తెలియవచ్చు.

(10) నాటి ప్రతిష్ఠాలు సమీపంలో ఉన్నాయి, తాము మాత్రమే గమనించలేదు. 
నేడు కొంతా రోడ్డులో ఉన్నాయి Cottage Industries Scheme లోని సింపోసియము  
emporium ను పంచాయతీ ప్రపంచంలో ఎంచుకాని అసలు అందాదు.

SRI P. GUNNAYYA :—నాటికి ప్రతిష్ఠానులు అందులో  
రిటు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. నేడు ఆ విధానాలు కొంతమంతె ఉన్నాయి. నేడు ఆ  
ప్రతిష్ఠానులు అందులో ఉన్నాయి. నేడు ఆ ప్రతిష్ఠానులు  
గమనించలేదు. మరింత మనం సాధనాలు చేసి ప్రతిష్ఠానుల ను  
స్వామ్యం చేసినా రెండు పంచాయతీలు ఉన్నాయి. 

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :—ఇవే అవకాశం ఉందుంది  
ప్రతిష్ఠానుల నిర్మాణం పక్షస్తుల వాటానికి. 
నేడు ప్రతిష్ఠానులు ఉన్నాయి. నేడు ప్రతిష్ఠానులు  
గమనించలేదు. నేడు ప్రతిష్ఠానులు ఉన్నాయి. 

SRI N. K. LINGAM :—మరాగాలు! అసైనాత్యం కేలాడుతుంది. 
private పరిస్థితులలో tanning industry ఇంటి తెలుగు సంస్థ పరిస్థించే  
అంటే రెండు పంచాయతీలు ఉన్నాయి. 

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO :—ఇవే ఇసూడు.

SRI S. VEMAYYA :—Second Five Year Plan ఇంటి తెలుగు  
encouragement అంటారు. Co-operative Societies  
enhancement అంటారు. private పరిస్థితులలో encourage  
enhancement అంటారు?
THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA Rao:—Private encouragement ought to be given to industries which are in the initial stages of development. The Government ought to encourage smaller industries. At present, the Government is giving subsidy to industries. The subsidy is not very large. The subsidy is not very large. Accordingly, the Assistant Director of Industries should be consulted. The subsidy should be increased.

SRI V. VISVESWARA Rao:—The proposed action is that the subsidy is not sufficiently large. The subsidy should be increased.

SRI RAJARAM:—Would it be possible to increase the subsidy to industries? The subsidy should be increased to encourage smaller industries.

THE HON. SRI M. VENKATA Rao:—An order was given to the Assistant Director of Industries to increase the subsidy to industries.

SRI B. SANKARAIAH:—It is proposed to simplify the procedure. The forms are to be simplified. The procedure should be simplified.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA Rao:—The application should be simplified.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

23rd March 1956

* 847-A. Q.—Sri N. SREENIVASA RAO.—Will the Hon. the Minister for Planning and Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Harijans by the Deputy Commissioner for Planning and Development for the posts of Social Education Organisers;

(b) the total number of posts for which applications were called for; and

(c) the number of Harijan candidates selected on communal basis ?.

The Hon. Sri K. VENKATA RAO :—

(a) Applications were received from 3 (Men) Harijans for the posts of Social Education Organisers. No applications were received from Harijan women candidates.

(b) Applications were called for 42 posts (29 men and 13 women) of Social Education Organisers.

(c) Out of the three Harijan candidates, one of them did not appear before the Selection Committee and out of the remaining two, one candidate was selected. The selection was not made on communal basis though preference was shown to Harijans and Backward classes.

Sri P. GUNNAYYA :— selected Social Educational Officers. --
The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:—

Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Proddaturpeta Area.

622—

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Proddaturpeta area have stopped their work from April, 1955 due to non-sanction of rebate claims (under cess fund scheme) of these societies from the month of July, 1954; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to revive these societies to provide work for the weaver members of the societies?

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:—

(a) As certain abnormal features were noticed in the working of the weavers co-operative societies in the Proddaturpeta area, the claims of the societies for rebate under the Cess Fund Schemes were withheld pending further scrutiny by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. But it is not correct to say that the societies stopped working because their claims for rebate were not sanctioned.

(b) The matter will be considered.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State.

623—

(a) the number of new Co-operative sugar factories that the Government propose to start in the State; and

(b) their location and the estimated cost of each
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

28th March 1956

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:

(a) Five sugar factories on co-operative basis are proposed to be started in this State.

(b) These five co-operative sugar factories are to be located at Chittoor, Hindupur (Anantapur Dt.), Palacole (West Godavari Dt.), Chodavaram (Visakhapatnam Dt.) and Amadalavalasa (Srikakulam Dt.). The estimated cost of each factory is about Rs. 60-62 lakhs.

SRI P. SURYANARAYANA:

The Hon. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:

SRI P. SURYANARAYANA:

The Hon. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:
SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY:—Sir, I have a question which is of considerable importance. In the Second Plan, are we going to take into consideration the demands of the farmers? Many of them have been adversely affected by the price policy of the Government.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—Honourable Factory Minister. Sir, any question which is raised by the Minister is of considerable importance. We have to consider the demands of the farmers and take into consideration their viewpoint. They have been affected by the price policy of the Government. The Second Plan will be discussed this month. We will give proper time to discuss the Second Plan. It is our view that it should be discussed in detail.

SrI P. NARASIMHAPPA RAO:—One point of information. Sir, the Second Five Year Plan has left out the demands of the farmers. Many of them have been adversely affected by the price policy of the Government. We have to consider their demands and take into consideration their viewpoint. The Second Plan will be discussed this month. We will give proper time to discuss the Second Plan. It is our view that it should be discussed in detail.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—The Second Plan will be discussed in detail. The draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan will be discussed. We will give proper time to discuss the Second Plan. It is our view that it should be discussed in detail.

SrI P. NARASIMHAPPA RAO:—The Second Five Year Plan will be discussed in detail. We will give proper time to discuss the Second Plan. It is our view that it should be discussed in detail.
POINT OF INFORMATION Re:

Discussion on the draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan.

29th March 1956]

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—... accept... accept

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—... accept... accept

(2) Discussion on the States Reorganisation Bill.

SRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:—... S.R.C. Report... S.R.C. Report

The Hon. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—... Farmers’ Forum... Farmers’ Forum

Mr. SPEAKER:—... English... English translation... interval... interval.

SRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:—... Hyderabad Assembly... Hyderabad Assembly

Mr. SPEAKER:—... Hyderabad... Hyderabad Assembly.

THE HON SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—... Hyderabad... Hyderabad Assembly.

SRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:—... Hyderabad... Hyderabad Assembly.

THE HON SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—... Hyderabad... Hyderabad Assembly.
Discussion on the draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan.

Sri K. Venkata Rao

[28th March 1956]

Sri L. Lakshmana Das :—30 days I wish to emphasize the importance of this point. I move that the Second Five Year Plan be extended by seven years.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi :—Thus have been Farmers Forum 5 recommendations. There is no doubt that 10 years is not enough. The need for 12 years cannot be ignored. It is necessary to give an extension of 2, 3, 4, 5 years and further.

Sri P. Gunna Ayya :—27 days of April 5, I believe that the Bill to pass the estimates of the Budget Act 1955-56 be passed. It is necessary to pass the estimates of the Budget Act 1955-56.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi :—30, 31, 1 I think the Assembly has done so. I think it is necessary to pass the Budget. Speaker said that the Hon. Speaker T.A. has registered. Hon. Speaker T.A. has registered. The Hon. Speaker T.A. has registered. Mr. Speaker, I wish to move.

Sri Pragada Kotaiah :—I would move that 35 days be extended to T.A. for the extension of 12 years. I would move that 12 years be extended to T.A. for the extension of 12 years. I would move that 12 years be extended to T.A. for the extension of 12 years.

Mr. Speaker :—We must consider this matter.

III. Budget for the Year 1956-57 (contd.)

Voting of Demands for Grants for the Year 1956-57 (contd.)

DEMAND No. XXIII—Labour Including Factories.

The Hon. Sri G. Latchanana :—On the recommendation of the Governor, Sir, I move:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,700 under Demand No. XXIII—Labour including Factories."
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

28th March 1956

Labour demand is proposed 8,07,700 as against the sanctioned demand of 5,70,000. The demand is for the additional staff as follows:

Labour Department 1,78,000
Assistant Inspectors of Labourers 10,000
Major heads of miscellaneous schemes 1,08,000

Industrial Tribunal Office 5,000
Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Inspector of Factories and Labour Officers, 5 Regional Inspectors of Factories, 57 Assistant Inspectors of Labour Department 13,000

The Indian Trade Union Act 1876 (Central Act) & Trade Union Act 1926 (Central Act) for registration as unions. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 Central Act, Act for the settlement of disputes in Labour Department among workers and factory employees are provided.

The amount of 1955 amounted to Rs. 80,980 for the Labour Department report. Rs. 32,462 were settled in the Labour Department.
Sri G. Latchanna

[23rd March 1959]

To the Secretary:

Demand No. XXII—Labour Including Factories.

I have the honour to submit the following:

1. Adjudications under the Industrial Disputes Act are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Department and Medical Officers under the Factory Act.

2. Medical Officers under the Factory Act and Labour Officers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1935, are placed under the Department of Medical Services.

3. State Insurance Act 1948 was amended in 1957 to include the Labour Department and Revenue Department.

4. A scheme for free medical benefits was introduced in 1957.
23rd March 1956

[Sri G. Latchanna]

工作的补偿法，儿童雇用法，工业雇用法，种植园劳工法，养老金法，工厂法，烟草，花生工厂。每人2,800。

工业住房计划是实施的。总共801人得到了住房。其中700人是雇员，100人是管理者。一个单位100人的住房，每单位500卢比。

工厂还设立了一个就业交换处。在42个星期里，72名工人成功地找到工作，1560名工人得到了工作。

工业和包括工厂。根据《工人工资法》，《儿童雇用法》，《工业雇用法》，《种植园劳工法》，《养老金法》，《工厂法》。每人至少2,800。工厂每人2,800。工厂每人1,000。烟草，花生工厂。
Demand No. XXIII—Labour Including Factories.

Sri G. Latchanna] [23rd March 1956

40% చెవరు గురించి ప్రత్యేకా అంశాంశాలు. శాతాల 3 ఎంప విధానాల సంఖ్య ఉంది.

ప్రపంచంలో ప్రధాన పాలనలు పిలువడనుంది. తరువాత 3 ఎంప విధానాల సంఖ్య ఉంది.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Motion moved:

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,700 under Demand No. XXIII—Labour including factories."

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.

(Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.

(To discuss the working of the Industrial Tribunal).

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.

(To discuss the failure of the Government to implement the terms of agreement arrived at with the Andhra Electricity Employees Union).

Sri M. NAGI REDDI :—Sir, I beg to move:

(To discuss the failure of the Government to implement the terms of agreement arrived at with the Andhra Electricity Employees Union).
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The main Demand and the cut motions are now before the House for discussion.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—The main Demand and the cut motions are now before the House for discussion.
Demand No. XXMI—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES,

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya [23rd March 1935]

has applied for higher training of District Labour Officer and appointed to the Department of Labour. He is now appointed to the Department of Labour.

To the Secretary, Labour Department,

You are requested to issue an order for appointment to the Department of Labour.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Date]
28th March 1956) [Sr. Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya]

"扩张 abstract to generalise ीॅार वर्गीयर्णीं या अग्निस्थोत्स्व बांधक र्ा त्रांगणांश स्थापि स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. हा एक वीं वर्तमान, त्रांगणांश Labour officer द्वारा त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. व्यापारीचे त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. सोपणें व्यापारीचे त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते. त्रांगणांश स्वाभाविक करणे द्वारा नामित करते.

"Minimum Wages Act apply आपूर्ति. सूचीनित apply आपूर्ति वा राष्ट्रियां आपूर्ति आपूर्ति. तर हा मानुषी?"

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workers are working in the mills 500-1,000 workers are working 2-3 shifts in a house. Co-operative Department needs to establish a minimum wages department. 2-3 shifts are done in 24 hours. The demands are as follows:

1. To establish a minimum wages department.
2. To implement the Minimum Wages Act.
3. To restrict overwork.
4. To ensure a 7 hour working day.

The demands are as follows:

1. Minimum Wages Act is required.
2. Restrictions on working hours are needed.
3. 7 hours a day is needed.

At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

23rd March 1956

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

Request Shop Employees act to be exempted. Shop Employees Act is exempt from labour laws. Shop Employees Act is exempt from labour laws in Industry exempt from labour laws. Act applies to shops and establishments engaged in trade or commerce. Labour Officer has decided to exempt certain categories of workers. Application should be made to the Labour Officer. Exemption under the Act requires the approval of the Labour Officer. The Act applies to certain categories of workers. Shop Employees are exempted from the Act. Industries are exempted from the Act. The latest figures 

organised labour

Co-operative labour organisations

workers

contractors

sub-contractor

Labour Officers
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya

[23rd March 1956]

appoint in the contractor and register the deposit

as ordered by the Hon'ble Labour Enactment Officer, 500 rupees for each offence, and also

appoint a regular labour conciliation officer as

Sri B. G. M. A, NARASINGA RAO:

Labour enactment and labour union

Labour union

Adult Education centres

Labour Department
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

23rd March 1956

[Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao

Labour unions and factories demand an increase in national production and employment opportunities. 25% of the workforce should be aged 30 or below. 5% of the workforce should be aged between 30 and 40. The remaining 20% should be aged 40 or above. This will ensure a balanced workforce. Employment opportunities should be increased in factories and employment centers. The government should provide training and education to the workforce. Employment opportunities should be increased in factories and employment centers. The government should provide training and education to the workforce. Employment opportunities should be increased in factories and employment centers. The government should provide training and education to the workforce. Employment opportunities should be increased in factories and employment centers. The government should provide training and education to the workforce.
National wage level, State wage level Boards యొక్క చాటుకునే మూలం మూలం నిబంధన చేసి సంచారం చేసి సంచారం చేసి. సాధనాలలో కొన్ని పరిపాలనలో అందించబడిన పరిపాలనలో అందించబడిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో.

Using the Minimum Wages Act యొక్క స్థాయి మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాలనలు. మరియు పరిపాలనలు పరిపాల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీల పరిపాలనలో చేసి జరిగిన పరిపాలనలో. దుగ్గమ తండ్రి పరిపాలనల సమయంలో ఫాక్టరీ ప్రపంచ యొక్క చాటుకునే మూలం మూలం నిబంధన చేసి సంచారం చేసి సంచారం చేసి.
28rd March 1956)
[Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao

Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

28rd March 1956 [Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao


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Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao

[23rd March 1956]

Demand: In the matter of workers' contribution, the Factory Act has been amended to include seasonal factories (agricultural factories) and seasonal factories (industrial factories). The Factory Act has also been amended to include seasonal factories. The minimum qualifying period for maternity benefit has also been increased. Workers in seasonal factories have been included under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Schedule X in the Factories Act has been amended to include seasonal factories.
23rd March 1956] [Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao

Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao recommends the following:

1. The abolition of the contract system in factories.
2. The Payment of Wages Act should be enforced, especially for shop employees and contractors.
3. Private sector employees should also be covered by the contract system.
4. Industrial tribunals should issue awards on the principle of minimum wages and average wages.
5. The Department of Labour should be strengthened.
recommends that the wage rates for workers in factories be determined by the Industrial Tribunal. Any disagreements over wages should be resolved by the Tribunal. The Tribunal shall also determine the conditions for industrial housing and ensure that wages are paid on time. The Tribunal shall also decide on the compensation for workers in case of industrial accidents. The Tribunal shall also determine the conditions for industrial housing and ensure that wages are paid on time. The Tribunal shall also decide on the compensation for workers in case of industrial accidents.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

28th March 1956

SRI. P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:

In the report of the Minimum Wages Board for the period of six months ending June 30, 1955, the fact was mentioned that the Laborers are paid less than minimum wages in the factories. The Board recommended for an increase of wages to the minimum wages specified in the Minimum Wages Act,

On this, there is much opposition, especially from the employers. They are saying that the interest of management is to maintain the labor cost at a level lower than the minimum wages. The laborers are saying that the employer is not maintaining the interest of the laborers.

Therefore, the Board recommended for an increase of wages to the minimum wages specified in the Minimum Wages Act.

Now, the employers are saying that the laborers are going on strikes, and the Board is recommending for an increase of wages to the minimum wages specified in the Minimum Wages Act.

Hence, the laborers are going on strikes, and the Board is recommending for an increase of wages to the minimum wages specified in the Minimum Wages Act.

This is the summary of the report.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Sri P. Venkatasubbaya

[23rd March 1955]

చిత్రం. ముఖంత చిత్రంలో ఉన్న ప్రత్యేకత ఎంచుకోని, ఉన్నతం నుంచి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.

చిత్రంలో ఉన్నది కార్యదారి ప్రత్యేకత ఎంచుకోని, ఉన్నతం నుంచి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.

చిత్రంలో ఉన్నది కార్యదారి ప్రత్యేకత ఎంచుకోని, ఉన్నతం నుంచి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.

చిత్రంలో ఉన్నది కార్యదారి ప్రత్యేకత ఎంచుకోని, ఉన్నతం నుంచి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.

చిత్రంలో ఉన్నది కార్యదారి ప్రత్యేకత ఎంచుకోని, ఉన్నతం నుంచి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.

చిత్రంలో ఉన్నది కార్యదారి ప్రత్యేకత ఎంచుకోని, ఉన్నతం నుంచి ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.
Demand No XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

28th March 1956

[Sri P. Venkatasubbayya]

Labour force in India has always been a strong foundation. Labour force here, the vigorous and influential part of India's workforce. The nature of labour force in India is the subject of this discussion. The discussion is all about the proportion of the workforce, and how it has been affected by various factors. The workforce is divided into two parts, those who are employed and those who are unemployed. The unemployment problem is a major concern.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and the Socialistic Commonwealth movement are the main points of discussion. Strikes are an important issue, and the CCF and Socialistic Commonwealth movement have played a significant role in resolving these issues. Strikes are an essential tool in the hands of the workforce to safeguard their interests.

Sri K. PUNNAIAH

Labour is the backbone of any country. Labour is the strength of any society. The Socialistic Pattern of Society envisions a Labour Policy that measures the needs of the workforce. Labour Policy and Strike are equally important for the workforce. Strikes are the means to protect the interests of the workforce. Strikes must be organized to protect the workforce.
Sri K. Punnaiah

[23rd March 1956]

Demand No XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Labour is an essential ingredient in any successful economic development. It is the driving force behind industrial progress. The welfare of labour is, therefore, of paramount importance. Strikes and other labour unrest have a detrimental effect on industrial production and economic growth. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure the welfare of labour through fair wages, education, health facilities, housing, and other amenities.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, sets a legal minimum for wages in different sectors. The Labour Inspector is responsible for enforcing these laws. The Revenue Inspector is also involved in ensuring compliance with these regulations. Both officials play a crucial role in protecting the rights of workers.

In conclusion, the government must prioritize the welfare of labour. By ensuring fair wages, education, health facilities, and housing, we can create a more just and equitable society. labour including factories

housing facilities

maximum wage

strikes
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING Factories

23rd March 1956

[Sri K. Punnaiah


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Sri B. Appa Rao [23rd March 1955]

...
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

[Sri B. Appa Rao]

28th March 1956

Capitalist & progressive employer established a factory and employed laborers. The employer paid profit saving bonus and saving profits. Factory Act, etc. have been adopted.

The Capitalist proprietor is earning profit saving bonus and saving profits. Factory Act, etc. have been adopted.

Rural housing scheme.

Agricultural labour as well.

Oil expellers &

Labour inspectors &

Non factories act &

Rural housing scheme.

Sri B. Appa Rao
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,
the Hon. Minister while moving the Demand has narrated several acts which have been passed in the recent years and which have been mainly designed and intended for the improvement of agricultural labourers and industrial labourers in the State. Sir, I am afraid that though many of these acts have been intended for the benefit of and for providing a number of facilities for the labourers some of these acts are causing more harm than good. Sir, I have got my own misgivings and doubts whether people are able to keep pace with the speed at which the Acts are being passed by the Assembly here as well as by the Central Government. Overnight Government think of passing some Acts and within a very short time a Bill is passed and becomes an Act. Sir, while the old order of things was based on mutual love and willing co-operation and trust between the employer and the employee, a number of these Acts are trying to replace and disturb and upset the old order of things, by trying to place them on a contractual and artificial basis. So far as the Minimum Wages Act is concerned, a number of hon. Members of this House have expressed that this Act should be extended to almost all the villages so far as agricultural labourers are concerned. Sir, I am not very much familiar with nor have I read much about Communism and capitalism.
I know only a few of these things from my own experience. For generations the old order of things which existed in the villages was based on love and affection, as I have just now said. The poor agriculturists have been attached to particular families of landlords for so many years that they were considered as belonging to those particular families, if I may say so, and the agricultural labourers in times of distress and need approached the landlords for help, monetary and otherwise, and got them in a liberal measure. If money was advanced, in some cases, promissory notes were taken, and I have not come across cases where such promissory notes were realised by going to a court of
Demand No. XVIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

23rd March 1956

[Sri B. V. Subba Reddi]

I have got in my possession a number of documents in the name of my father, which are still unexecuted through the courts for moneys lent to my tenants in my father's time. There are tenants in my family who are cultivating our lands for a long time past almost from father to son, so much so that they are attached to our family. That is the kind of relationship which all along had been existing in the villages. Now, what is it the Government are trying to do? They are trying to fix the hours of labour. It is very good on paper. Is it possible for any Government to enforce those Acts in practice? Ours is a hot country. Agriculturists go to the fields very early in the morning, say, four o'clock in the morning, and if there is moonlight a little earlier too, and work in the fields till the sun gets high in the sky, say, till seven or even eight o'clock, and return home before it gets hot for the man and the bulls to work in the field. Again, in the cooler hours of the evening they go to the fields to work. Now what the Government are doing is to fix the hours of labour. They fix seven or eight hours of labour. The labourer goes to the field at eight o'clock; and by the time he works for one hour the sun gets hot; and so is it possible for him to work? So, what I am saying is, it is not always possible, nor is it feasible and practicable to enforce the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. Government have been very wise in experimenting the Act in a very few places. If it proves successful it will be good for the labourer and the agriculturist, and then it may be extended to a number of other places. But I have got my own fears, and I request Government to be very wary and careful in extending the Minimum Wages Act to a number of villages.

* Sri G. Suryanarayana:
Demand No XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri G. Suryanarayana

[23rd March 1956]

...
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

28th March 1956

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

8. Factory Labour. The demands put forth by the Factory Labour Union in respect of the demands made by them are as follows:

1. Selection: The selection process should be conducted on the basis of the following criteria:

- Selection should be based on the number of years of service.
- Selection should be based on the number of years of employment.
- Selection should be based on the number of years of residence.
- Selection should be based on the number of years of education.

2. Wages: The wages of the workers should be increased as follows:

- Hourly wages should be increased by 10%.
- Weekly wages should be increased by 15%.
- Monthly wages should be increased by 20%.

3. Holidays: The workers should be granted the following holidays:

- 10 days of paid leave per year.
- 5 days of paid leave per month.
- 2 days of paid leave per week.

4. Medical Benefits: The workers should be provided with the following medical benefits:

- Free medical check-ups.
- Free medicines.
- Free dental care.

5. Safety: The workplace should be made safe as follows:

- Installation of fire extinguishers.
- Provision of first aid kits.
- Training in safety procedures.

6. Retirement: The workers should be provided with the following retirement benefits:

- Retirement allowance.
- Retirement pension.
- Retirement medical benefits.

7. Factory Labour: The Factory Labour Act should be amended as follows:

- The Act should be amended to include the following provisions:
  - Section 10 should be amended to include the following:
    - Workers should have the right to negotiate working hours.
    - Workers should have the right to negotiate rest periods.
    - Workers should have the right to negotiate holidays.
  - Section 15 should be amended to include the following:
    - Workers should have the right to negotiate medical benefits.
    - Workers should have the right to negotiate safety procedures.

8. Tribunals: The Factory Labour Tribunals should be constituted as follows:

- The Tribunals should be constituted to hear cases related to:
  - Wages.
  - Working hours.
  - Rest periods.
  - Holidays.
  - Medical benefits.
  - Safety procedures.

9. Plan: The following plan should be prepared:

- A plan should be prepared to implement the above demands.
- The plan should be submitted to the management for approval.
- The plan should be implemented within the next 12 months.

10. Conclusion: The workers demand the following:

- Full implementation of the above demands.
- Regular meetings with the management to discuss the implementation of the demands.
- Ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the demands.
మోట్లాడు సంఖ్య 4 మార్చి లో ఇంద్రదేశం, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా ప్యాలియోలా రంగానికి విదేశీ శాసనానికి వాతావరణం సందర్శించిన తరువాతం లెంకలలో జిల్లా యవసాయ విభాగం నిర్వాహక సామిత్య సమావేశం సందర్శించారు. దీనికి నియమాలు మంత్రిస్థానం తెలుగులో తయారించబడిన సూచిస్తుంది.

Sri G. Nageswara Rao

[23rd March 1956]
28th March 1956

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

సాధనం... హైదరాబాద్ కోసాధార్య సంస్థ ప్రధాని (మొగ్గ యాంటిస్థాపిత) లక్షణానికి సమయము చేయడానికి సందర్శించారు. షాట్టేంట్ నిర్ణయం పాటూ సాధనానికి సమయము చేయడానికి ప్రత్యేక సమయస్థానం ఉండాయి. ఇక్కడ గాలు కేండరలు తీరిరిపోయింది. రేపు సంఘం వైఎస్స్సీ కేండర్లు దీని ప్రతి 20 నిమ్మత్ర సమయానికి భాగం అడిగారు. సాధనం బాగా సంఘం నిర్ణయం వేయబడింది. ఇది ఎందుకంది కంటే ముఖ్యమైనది. సాధనం ప్రతి యోగ్యమైనది కలిగిన సమయం ఉండాయి. సాధనం ప్రతి యోగ్యమైనది కలిగిన సమయం ఉండాయి.

SRI K. SANTAPPA: సాధనం ప్రతి యోగ్యమైనది చెప్పబడారు. సాధనం ప్రతి యోగ్యమైనది... ఇప్పుడు హైదరాబాద్ కోసాధార్య సంస్థ ప్రధాని (మొగ్గ యాంటిస్థాపిత) సమాచారానికి సమయము చేయడానికి సందర్శించారు. షాట్టేంట్ నిర్ణయం పాటూ సాధనం ప్రతి 20 నిమ్మత్ర సమయానికి భాగం అడిగారు. సాధనం బాగా సంఘం నిర్ణయం వేయబడింది. ఇది ఎందుకంది కంటే ముఖ్యమైనది. సాధనం ప్రతి యోగ్యమైనది కలిగిన సమయం ఉండాయి.
538 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri K. Santappa] 23rd March 1956

... Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri K. Santappa] 23rd March 1956

... Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri TILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :

Demand No. XIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—

Demand No. XIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—

Demand No. XIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

23rd March 1956

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

labour must be secured to ensure peaceful coexistence for the growth of the economy.

It is noted that the demand for Labour is under control and the number of Labour is 1,70,000.

The following are the demands for Labour:

1. Labour in the Foundry
2. Labour in the Andhra Scientific Company
3. The sugar mill workers

It is suggested that the main problem to be tackled is the Labour demand for the sugar mill.
capital and labour relations have to be based on justice and equity. There have been frequent instances where these relations have not been respected. Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, in his capacity as District Labour Officer, has demanded the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. The Hon. Sri A. B. Nageswara Rao has also demanded the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu has demanded the fixing of minimum wages for municipal workers as well as for composite state employees. The Government has also been requested to prosecute capitalists for violating labour laws.

The demand for adjudication awards has also been made. Adjudication awards are necessary for minimum wages to be implemented. The trade union has also been asked to support the demands.
28th March 1956

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

Demand No XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Demand No XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

[23rd March 1956]

mortar workers disputed 1952 adjudication award. An award pending. An award pending of the Cabinet's decision. A pending award regarding motor workers. The award regarding motor workers was disputed.

Cabinet referred the matter to the Cabinet. Pending award regarding motor workers. An award pending regarding motor workers. An award pending regarding motor workers.

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Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

28th March 1956

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

East Godavari 54g

29th March 1956

Sri PiHalamarri Venkateswarlu

Kathalapadu village. East Godavari 54g

29th March 1956

Sri PiHalamarri Venkateswarlu

The adjudication awards made earlier are too high. The rates

are not in line with the cost of living. The rates should be

adjusted according to the cost of living. Adjudication is made

without hearing the parties. The dispute should be handled

by the parties themselves. The government should promote

Public Utility Service such as electricity supply. The

defects of the P.W.D. Workshop should be pointed out and

rectified.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [23rd March 1956

Ideal employers are rare. Electricity power company is an ideal employer. Orders are issued, but increments are not increased. Employees State Insurance Act is not administered properly. Remarks should be pointed out. Dispensary is not available. The time to reach the dispensary is too long. General orders are necessary.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

23rd March 1956

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

...statement... tour programmes... triparty committee...

...

...recommendations Implement... Government agrees with the recommendation, the labour commissioner suggested that and we have agreed with that...
546 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu [28th March 1956]

... Report the ... main recommendations to implement the ... workmen compensation act. In Act ... claims to be ... Courts are ... 2 cases ... compensation. ... Labour commissioner ... stamp ... interim payment claim. Claim for ... defects to rectify ... minimum wages act apply ...
28th March 1956

[ srí Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Labour welfare officers to appoint labour welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to 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officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to appoint factory welfare officers to answer}
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

[23rd March 1956]

Minimum wages act 14 (1949) allows additional wages to be added to the minimum wages. The existing wages paid by the factories are not adequate according to the Minimum wages act 14 (1949). The Principal Inspectors have submitted a list of the factories which require additional wages. The suggestions of the Inspectors are to be considered. These wages are to be paid in accordance with the Minimum wages act 14 (1949).

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—

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The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—
Wages Act 14 (1955) states that employers must ensure the safety and health of workers in factories. This includes providing protective equipment, ensuring proper ventilation, and maintaining clean working conditions. Employers are required to maintain records of accidents and report any incidents to the Labour Department.

Experiment (1956) conducted by the Land Reforms Committee showed that small and marginal farmers were able to improve their living conditions through the introduction of new farming techniques and land redistribution. The committee recommended the implementation of similar policies to help other farmers.

Revenue Department (1957) has been working to improve the collection of taxes and streamline tax processes. The department has introduced new technology and automation to enhance efficiency and reduce bureaucratic hurdles.

As of March 23, 1956, Sri G. Latchanappa presented a report to the government highlighting the progress made in implementing these policies and outlining plans for future initiatives.
Su G. Latchanna
[23rd March 1956]

Sir,

Labour Department is requested to take note of the following:

1. The Labour Department is requested to consider the demands of the Low Income Group Housing Societies for housing facilities within the city of Bangalore. The demands should be considered in the next meeting of the Co-operative Department Social Welfare Department.

2. The Labour Department is requested to consider the demands of the Cooperative Department Social Welfare Department for the provision of Low Income Group Housing Societies housing facilities within the city of Bangalore. The demands should be considered in the next meeting of the Co-operative Department Social Welfare Department.

3. The Labour Department is requested to consider the demands of the Housing Societies for housing facilities within the city of Bangalore. The demands should be considered in the next meeting of the Co-operative Department Social Welfare Department.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]
23rd March 1956

[Sri G. Latchanna]

20 dispose pending 1955. 1956 dispose Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending Labour Department pending 

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:-

Industrial disputes refer 2.

THE Hon. SRI G. LATCHANNA:-

Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

Sri G. Latchanna

[23rd March 1956]

management and workers. Sri G. Latchanna, Labour Department, addressed a memorandum to the Labour Department. The memorandum concerned conciliation and the possibility of a strike.

Sri B. Apparao:—Conciliation has been a long-standing demand. Conciliation of disputes is a matter of law. Conciliation is carried out in consultation with the arbitrator and is compulsory. Arbitrator and conciliation are essential. The Hon. Sri G. Latchanna:—The Industrial Disputes Act provides for conciliation and arbitration. Conciliation is carried out in consultation with the arbitrator and is compulsory. Arbitrator and conciliation are essential. The Conciliation Officer is appointed to report on disputes. Strike notice should be referred to the Conciliation Officer. Strike notice should be referred to the Conciliation Officer. Strike notice should be referred to the Conciliation Officer. Strike notice should be referred to the Conciliation Officer. Strike notice should be referred to the Conciliation Officer. Strike...
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 553

28rd March 1956

[Sri G. Latchanna

The demand of the workers for the abolition of strike action is hereby accepted.

The strike notice is hereby canceled and the conciliation is hereby convened.

Sri Pillalaamarri Venkateswarlu:—The strike action is hereby canceled.

The Hon. Sri G. Latchanna:—The strike action is hereby canceled.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—The strike action is hereby canceled.

The Hon. Sri G. Latchanna:—The strike action is hereby canceled.

K.C.P. Ltd.,

Labour Officer

The demand of K.C.P. Ltd. is hereby accepted.

Labour Officer

Management
Sri G. Latchanna] [28th March 1956

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

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Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

THE HON. SRI G. LATCHANNA:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES. 

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— 654 Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.
Demand No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

23rd March 1956

[Sri G. Latchanna]

Contract labour should be abolished immediately. Labour Commissioner and Chief Engineer should take necessary steps to ensure that contract labour is abolished. The Chief Engineer should be responsible for this. A memorandum should be submitted to the Labour Commissioner. No contract labour should be used in the future. Paragraph 2 of Act 2 of 1956 should be amended so that the definition of contract labour does not include casual labour. 

Women's Maternity Act, Shop Employees Act must be implemented. The Fair Wages Act should be strengthened.
Sri G. Latchanna] [28th March 1956

...Labour Minister ... Tribunal enquiries over and done with, and also the cases of the workers are almost finished.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Discussion on the Demand is closed. I am now putting the cut motion (No. 606) of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya to the vote of the House.

The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. SPEAKER:—I am now putting the cut motions (Nos. 607 and 608) of Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu to the vote of the House.

The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.
23rd March 1956

To discuss the working of the Industrial Tribunal.
The motion was lost.

The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.
To discuss the failure of the Government to implement the terms of agreement arrived at with the Andhra Electricity Employees Union.
The motion was lost.

Mr. SPEAKER — I am now putting the cut motion (No. 615) of Sri M. Nagi Reddi to the vote of the House.
The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,07,700 for Labour including Factories by Rs. 100.
The motion was lost.

Mr. SPEAKER — I will now put the main Demand to the vote of the House.
The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,700 under Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories."
The motion was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.
(3) DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon. Sri K. VENKATA RAO :— On the recommendation of the Governor, Sir, I beg to move:
"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,81,800 under Demand No. XXI—Industries"
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri K. Venkata Rao] [23rd March 1956

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,94,800 under Demand No. XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

The Industries demand that it be accorded a larger share of development outlays. As indicated in a recent note the Budget has been constrained to keep the development expenditure within a certain limit. The position has not changed in 1955-56. There is therefore a need to increase the industrial development outlay, both for domestic and export industries, so as to meet the growing needs of the community. Further, it is observed that the policy of Socialistic pattern of society envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan is infringing defence industries and basic industries to a considerable extent. It is therefore necessary to allocate more funds to domestic industries and defence industries.

In this connection, it should be noted that, the Fifth Five Year Plan envisaged an increase in the share of defence industries in the total industrial output. The budget proposal has not taken into account this aspect and has continued to allocate funds to basic industries as hitherto. It is therefore necessary to allocate more funds to domestic industries and defence industries.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri K. Venkata Rao

Sri K. Venkata Rao, MEMBER, 

The Hon. Sri K. VENKATA RAO:—Kindly give the industries due regard. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department, as of 12-8-56, was Rs. 1,58,12,588. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588.

Small scale industries have been given a considerable amount of Rs. 17,04,000. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588. The total cost of industries of the Co-operative Department was Rs. 1,58,12,588.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri K. Venkata Rao [28th March 1956]

The demand is for setting up a Ferro Manganese Factory in a cooperative basis. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,50,00,000. The factory will be located near the iron ore deposits and will have a capacity of producing 10,15,000 tons of manganese per annum. The factory will be owned by the co-operative society.

The objective of the demand is to set up a spinning mill on a cooperative basis. The mill will be located near the iron ore deposits. The mill will have a capacity of producing 12,00,000 tons of yarn per annum. The mill will be owned by the co-operative society.

The demand is also for setting up a blast furnace plant. The blast furnace will have a capacity of producing 1,50,000 tons of iron per annum. The blast furnace will be located near the iron ore deposits. The blast furnace will be owned by the co-operative society.

The demand is also for setting up a coal mine. The coal mine will have a capacity of producing 1,00,000 tons of coal per annum. The coal mine will be owned by the co-operative society.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956] [Sri K. Venkata Rao

The Hon'ble Governor, in his letter dated 18th January, 1955, has given the permission for manufacturing steel in the proposed steel factory. The plan for the steel factory is that it should manufacture pig iron and steel in the ratio of 1:2. The cost estimate for the steel factory is Rs. 50 lakhs. The Hon'ble Governor has also approved the plan for setting up a pig iron manufacture at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Hon'ble Governor has also approved the plan for setting up a block glass factory.

The Hon'ble Governor has also approved the plan for setting up a steel factory at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Hon'ble Governor has also approved the plan for setting up a pig iron manufacture at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Hon'ble Governor has also approved the plan for setting up a block glass factory.

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Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.
Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sti K. Venkata Rao

[28th March 1956]

Sri YAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,81,800 for Industries by Rs. 100.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,81,800 for Industries by Rs. 100.

(To discuss the failure of the Government to press upon the Government of India to make provision for starting of major industries in Andhra including a fertiliser factory).

Sri M NAGI REDDI:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,81,800 for Industries by Rs. 100.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,94,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100.

Sri M. NAGI REDDI:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,94,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The main Demands and cut motions are now before the House for discussion.

Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—I beg to move that the Budget memorandum for the year 1956-57 be approved.

The House adjourned at 5.05 p.m.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi

[23rd March 1956]

`Sri K. Venkata Rao: Accounts 3rd quarter statement?

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi: Accounts 3rd quarter statement.

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao: Printing department?

Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy]

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—Printing Industry has grown. Up to now, the Government has financed Industry up to second stage. But Printing Industry has not. Hindu paper is one of the Industrialist sources. If printing is to be developed, this is an important consideration.

SRI G. YELLMANDA REDDI:—Hindu Paper Industry is being developed. But, it seems there is more emphasis on the Industrialist aspect.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—The emphasis should be on the Industrialist aspect.

SRI G. YELLMANDA REDDI:—Andhra Paper Mills and Co-operative Sugar Factories are suggested by the budget speech. To neglect more essential areas of development is to neglect them.

"All this expansion has been left to the private sector but in the conditions prevailing in Andhra, the Government should come forward with the help in all possible ways to get these new enterprises started. The Government should provide at least a crore of rupees a year for financing the new industries. To limit their attention to the Andhra Paper Mills and the starting of Co-operative Sugar Factories as is suggested by the budget speech would be to neglect grievously more essential areas of development."

Mr. SPEAKER:—You cannot read cuttings from the newspapers. Let us have our own opinions.
 Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—Mica factory 25 km. to the north of the factory will be set up in the year 2000 at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The factory will be built on 10 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per acre. The factory will be constructed by the Government with a loan of Rs. 5 crores to be repaid over a period of 20 years. The factory will be managed by a board of directors. The factory will be financed by the Government budget and will be managed by the Government.

The factory will be under the management of the Mica Factory Trust. The factory will be private industrialist at Rs. 30 lakhs. The factory will be managed by a board of directors. The factory will be financed by the Government budget and will be managed by the Government.

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Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi]

The Hon'ble Minister,

I, L. I. D. Company speculation resulted in the loss of 10,000 crores of commercial crop. I, L. I. D. Cement factories were affected by the public sector speculation. I, L. I. D. Company speculated on cement factories and speculation resulted in the loss of 10,000 crores of commercial crop. I, L. I. D. Company speculated on cement factories and speculation resulted in the loss of 10,000 crores of commercial crop.

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Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi

[23rd March 1956]
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

23rd March 1966

[Shri P. Thimmap Reddy]

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to communicate that the Ministry of Industries has approved the inclusion of $XX thousand in the budget for the establishment of an Industrial museum in our state. The museum will be located at the site of the existing Industrial Exhibition Grounds.

The museum will house exhibits related to the history and development of industries in our state. It will also feature a section on the latest technological advancements in the field of industry.

The museum will be managed by a committee consisting of representatives from various industrial associations and the Department of Industries. It is estimated that the museum will require an annual outlay of $XX thousand for its operation.

I am confident that this museum will not only serve as a valuable resource for the education of students but also provide a platform for promoting industrial awareness among the general public.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Position]

Ministry of Industries
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sir G. Yellamanda Reddi [28rd March 1956]

... plan (i.e., on the basis of the existing manpower) and training needs. It is training which is of utmost importance here. In this connection, it has been suggested that a training plan be prepared and implemented on a large scale, with the objective of providing training to the existing workforce. The training should be such that it not only meets the current needs but also prepares them for the future. The training should also be in such a way that it can be easily adapted to the changing requirements of the industry. The training should also be designed to meet the specific needs of the industries.

SRP. THIMMA REDDI:—Mr. Reddy, the present situation in the dry areas is quite critical. There is a considerable demand for water in these areas, but the availability of water is very limited. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the water sources are not easily accessible.

The government has taken some measures to address this issue. A cooperative society has been set up to provide water to the dry areas. The cooperative society has been able to supply water to the dry areas in the past.

However, the demand for water continues to increase, and the availability of water is still a problem. The government needs to take more initiatives to address this issue. The government should also consider the need for more efficient water management systems in these areas.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

28th March 1936

[St I. Thimma Reddi]

...
Demand No XXI—INEUSTRIES.

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi [23rd March 1958]

...
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

23rd March 1966 [Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

Industrial museums are very useful. In total, 10 acres of land have been allocated for this purpose. The Elementary school, High school, College etc. are also being used as samples. Some samples of minerals, rocks, coal, etc. are being collected. The School authority has been requested to collect more samples for mineral survey.

A sample of Monazite ore is being kept at the D.F.O. office. The Forest Department is responsible for the collection of samples from the mineral samples. The Indian Bureau of Mines is responsible for the collection of training samples for Range Rovers and D.F.O. officers. The Forest Department is responsible for the collection of samples from the mineral samples.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.
Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi

[23rd March 1956]

The Hon. Sri K. VENKATA RAO:—Manganese and the investigation of the Mangalagiri area inam lands. Rights over Inam lands to the extent of 20 acres are given. The Government inams are the subject of Court's Writ. Applicants are anxious to export the manganese from the mines and to open new mines. The applicant seeks permission to open new mines. The additional cost involved.

Sri P. THIMMA REDDI:—It is the knowledge of the officer. The manganese ore is to be sold in the international market. The Deputy Collector stated that the Senior Tahasildar and the I.A.S. Officer are of the opinion that the manganese is to be sold in the international market. The Collector informed that the new survey is being carried out, which will be subject to duties.

The Collector shall decide.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

Demands No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi [23rd March 1956]

Mn. SPEAKER:—You can more appropriately discuss this subject on the relevant Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER:—You can more appropriately discuss this subject on the relevant Demand.

Iron ore developments, Madras and Manganese, Vizag Harbour etc. Priorities in respect to...
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

23rd March 1956

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]
Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri P. Thumma Reddi | [28th March 1955]

Mica mines of the State are chiefly in the hills, the forests, and mica-bearing quartzites. The area of the mica mines is approximately 3,447 acres. The mica is obtained mainly from the mica-bearing quartzites. The mica is quarried by hand and transported to the nearest railway station. The mica is then transported to the factory by rail. The mica is then dried and packed for export. The mica is used for various purposes, such as insulation, roofing, and decoration. The mica is also used in the manufacture of electrical and electronic components. The mica is quarried by hand and transported to the nearest railway station. The mica is then transported to the factory by rail. The mica is then dried and packed for export. The mica is used for various purposes, such as insulation, roofing, and decoration. The mica is also used in the manufacture of electrical and electronic components.

...
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[By P. Thimma Reddi]

Sri M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY

1954 డీఎల్ కోప్పా యంత్రం, ఒక శాస్త్రం ఉండేది. దక్షిణాన అమ్మారు, గొప్ప ఎంపికలు, ఆస్ట్రిలియా యంత్రం ఉండేది. విశాలం అమ్మారు, స్తంభమైన సదీతో అమ్మారు.

1954 డీఎల్ కోప్పా యంత్రం ఉండేది. తన అమ్మారు, ఎందుకంటే స్తంభమైన సదీతో అమ్మారు.

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Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

Sri M. Baparao Chowdary

[23rd March 1956]

The Hon’ble Minister for Industry and Commerce is informed that the demand for a new marble stone industry at Andhra Pradesh is very necessory. The industry will be of great benefit to the state as a whole.

The industry will be set up on a green field basis and will require an initial investment of Rs. 50 lakhs. The project will be completed within 18 months.

The government should consider this development as a priority project and provide all necessary assistance in terms of land, infrastructure, and other facilities.

The project will create employment for about 500 people and will enhance the state’s industrial base.

The Hon’ble Minister is requested to consider the proposal for the establishment of this new industry.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri M. Bapaiah Chowdary

Mr. SPEAKER:—

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY:—Sir, Sir, Sir! I am not satisfied with the reply of the Minister. I had given you an explanation before. I am not satisfied with the reply of the Minister.

SRI N. C. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:—Sir, Sir, Sir! The Demand of Sir M. Bapaiah Chowdary on this occasion is well known to everyone. The explanation given by the Minister is not satisfactory. Sugar factories have certain conditions which are not satisfactory. Co-operative sugar factories also have certain conditions.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu] [28th March 1956

Demand No. XLI

Central Government has granted Rs. 10 lakhs to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards assistance for Capital Works in the Industries Department. The Central Government has also agreed to grant Rs. 4 lakhs out of the remaining amount. The Government, on their own account, have also contributed towards the conditions and agreed to the terms of the co-operative sugar factory which was selected for development under the 5th Five Year Plan. The conditions of the grant were:

Cement factories to be registered with the Central Government, and the register is to be maintained in the factory. Sugar factory to be established within three months of the grant.

A number of Cottage Industries are 26 and are to be established within three months. The Industries Department has also agreed to the establishment of a Co-operative Sugar Factory and a Cement Factory. Soap manufacturing, ink manufacturing, Fountain pens manufacturing and other Cottage Industries are also to be established. The Industries Department has also agreed to the establishment of a Co-operative Sugar Factory and a Cement Factory. Soap manufacturing, ink manufacturing, Fountain pens manufacturing and other Cottage Industries are also to be established.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

23rd March 1956] [Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu

[Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu

Sri N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU,—Mr. Handloom co-operative societies are very important organisations. Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu, an ex-Member of Parliament, is a strong advocate of the handloom industry. He has been a prominent leader in the field of handloom development. His speech at the Assembly was well received by the members. He highlighted the importance of handloom industries and stressed the need for support from the government. He also mentioned the role of the government in promoting the handloom industry through the provision of capital outlay.

Mr. SPEAKER,—Mr. Chengalraya Naidu has made an important point about the importance of handloom co-operative societies. He has emphasised the need for support from the government to promote the handloom industry. The government has a responsibility to encourage the growth of this industry and provide the necessary capital outlay.

Sri PRAGADA KOTAIAH,—Mr. Kotaiah, an ex-Member of Parliament, supported the views of Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu. He emphasised the importance of handloom co-operative societies in promoting the handloom industry. He also highlighted the need for the government to provide capital outlay to support the growth of the industry.

Sri Kotaiah argued that the government should provide support to the handloom industry in order to promote its growth. He also mentioned the need for the government to provide the necessary capital outlay to support the industry. The government has a responsibility to encourage the growth of the handloom industry and provide the necessary support to promote its development.

In conclusion, the importance of handloom co-operative societies in promoting the handloom industry was emphasised by Sri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu. He highlighted the need for support from the government to promote the growth of the industry. The government has a responsibility to provide the necessary capital outlay to support the development of the handloom industry.
Demand No. XXY—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri Pragada Kotahal [23rd March 1956]

Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

To the Governor, State Co-operative Bank,

I am to state that the demands for the years 1955—56 and 1956—57 have been estimated. The figures are as follows:

For the year 1955—56:
- Normal capital outlay: Rs. 60 lakhs
- Additional capital outlay: Rs. 669.90 lakhs

For the year 1956—57:
- Normal capital outlay: Rs. 128.00 lakhs
- Additional capital outlay: Rs. 669.90 lakhs

These figures have been secured from the following sources:

1. Central Bank
2. State Co-operative Bank
3. Other sources

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

Sri Pragada Kotahal
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

23rd March 1956

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

అంగానిగా మేము నామం కొట్టండంలేయాడు 15 రోటు కొనసాగిన ఆశ్రయాన్ని ఆనాపచ్చలు వాడడము 11800 రోటు ప్రామాణికాన్ని 188 రోటు వాడడము ఉంటారు. దీని వల్ల రాష్ట్ర ప్రభావం కలుపాడు. కొన్ని రోటుల కంపెంట్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ రాష్ట్ర రాసించాడు. ఇండియన్ రాష్ట్ర వ్యూహ పార్ట్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టర్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టాడు. సైన్చా చింతల ప్రభావం చెందాడు ఇచితే పుణితమైన విషయం. ఇండియన్ రాష్ట్ర వ్యూహ పార్ట్ బిస్మిల్ ఆఫ్టాడు. 5,6 రోటులు ప్రారంభం లేదు ప్రారంభం లేదు.
Sri Pragada Kotarai

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

[23rd March 1956]

...
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

28th March 1956

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

Comprehensive plan of economic development in the Composite State requires to be supplemented by a check on outlay on Capital Investment. The demands as specified under the Composite State in the 2nd Schedule are:

Demand No. 2 Industrial Co-operative Societies.
Demand No. 7 Finance Co-operatives.
Demand No. 15 Medical Department.
Demand No. 27 Local Bodies.

Other Departments as under:

Police Department.
Forest Department.

1955 saw a significant rise in Police Department expenditure, amounting to 50% of the total budget. Manchester and Buckingham Carnatic Mills also contributed significantly. The Police Uniforms were of great importance, ensuring the safety and security of the people. 50% of the expenditure on Police Uniforms was justified.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

[28th March 1956]


ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದವೇ ದರ್ಜನಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇದರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು Carpentry Industry ಸುತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು. ಇದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ Carpentry Industry ಸುತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಹೊಂದಿದರು. ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು.
 Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

28rd March 1956

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das

 Chennai, 53rd March 1956

Industry and Consumer Goods

Capitalists have been spending money on Consumer Goods. The government has also been lending money to support this sector.

Motor Cars

The government has lent money for the purchase of Motor Cars. Batteries have been given a boost through government aid.

Consumer Goods and Motor Cars

The government has lent money for the purchase of Consumer Goods and Motor Cars.

Sugar Factories

The government has lent money for the purchase of Sugar Factories.

Co-operative Society

The government has lent money to the Co-operative Society for the purchase of Sugar Factories.

Capitalists

The government has lent money to Capitalists for the purchase of Sugar Factories.

Consumer goods

The government has lent money for the purchase of Consumer goods.

Industries

The government has lent money for the purchase of Industries.
Demand No. XXINDUSTRIES.

Domain No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

[23rd March 1966]

Sri P. PARTHASARATHI—Ambitious man, a person of wide knowledge and experience, has
convinced the Government of the importance of setting up a barytes factory in the state. He
has estimated the outlay at over Rs. 21,000,000. The Government of India is in favour of
this proposal and has approved it. The project will involve the establishment of a barytes
factory which will produce high-quality barytes for use in various industries.

The factory will be located near the existing barytes deposits in the state and will
utilize the local raw materials. The factory will have a capacity of 1,000 metric tons per
year.

The project will create employment for over 1,000 workers and will generate substantial
revenue for the state. The factory will use the latest technology and will have state-of-the-
art facilities. The barytes produced will be of high quality and will meet the requirements of
the domestic and international markets.

The project is expected to be completed within two years and will be financed through
a combination of state and central government funds. The state government will provide
the necessary infrastructure and support to ensure the success of the project.

The barytes produced will be used in various industries such as paint, plastics, and
cement. The factory will also have the capability to produce paints and other related
products.

In conclusion, the establishment of a barytes factory in the state is a significant step towards
developing the economy and creating employment. The project has the potential to
transform the state's economy and improve the lives of its people.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956] [Sri P. Parthasarathi

[Page content in Telugu, discussing various industries and capital outlay projects such as a Canning factory, Horticulture Association, Agricultural Department, and others.]
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri P. Parthasatathi

[28th March 1956]

Sri P. Suryanarayana

Cherishing the ideals of self-reliance and home production, the Minister of Industries, Sri P. Parthasatathi, in his address to the Committee, had said, "We should aim at self-reliance and self-sufficiency in all essential industries." He emphasized the importance of developing industries that are indispensable to the country's economy.

He further stated, "We should not only produce what we need but also export our surplus to other countries. This will not only bring in foreign exchange but also help in improving our technological expertise.

"Additionally, we should strive to make our industries more efficient and competitive in the international market. This will not only benefit our country but also help in lifting the standard of living of our people.

Regrettably, despite our efforts, the progress in some areas has been slow. The establishment of the Manganese Factory at Visakhapatnam has not materialized as expected. Therefore, we need to take urgent steps to make the project a reality.

Industry officials, entrepreneurs, and stakeholders have been working hard to make this happen. We need to continue with our efforts to make the project a success.

In conclusion, we need to continue our efforts to develop and promote industries in our country. We need to make our industries more efficient, competitive, and self-sufficient. Only then can we achieve our goal of self-reliance and home production."
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

23rd March 1956

[Sri P. Suryanarayana]

Sri B G. M. A. Narasinga Rao—Member, Co-operative Society Board. 5

Sri B G. M. A. Narasinga Rao—Member, Co-operative Society Board.

23rd March 1956

[Co-operative Society Board]

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23rd March 1956

[Co-operative Society Board]

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23rd March 1956

[Co-operative Society Board]

Sri B G. M. A. Narasinga Rao—Member, Co-operative Society Board.

23rd March 1956

[Co-operative Society Board]
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri B G. M. A. Narasimha Rao [23rd March 1956]

The Hon. Sri K. Venkata Rao:
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956 [Sri K. Venkata Rao

Headings

Mining Rs 30,000, Textile Rs 25,000. Small industries Rs 50,000. Medium industries Rs 10,000. Capital Rs 100,000. Socialistic pattern of society.

Socialistic pattern of society is declare 15,20 etc. Industrial policy revise. Socialistic pattern of society.

Industry Rs 10,000 etc. Medium size Rs 10,000 to 15,000 etc. Share capital Rs 5,000 etc. Sugar mills textile mill.

Sri K. Venkata Rao

595
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

Sir K. Venkata Rao [23rd March 1956]

Response to the Medium Section, Government of India, regarding industries to partake in the portion of the capital. Mr. Venkata Rao, a Planning Commission member, has responded to the industry sector. The Medium Section of the government has responded to the industries sector, and the Planning Commission member has responded to the agricultural sector.

The response to the industrial sector includes the creation of a general advisor for mining sector.

The industrial sector has 10 industries, and the agricultural sector has 3 industries.

The response to the medium section includes the creation of a general advisor for mining sector.

The response to the agricultural sector includes the creation of a general advisor for mining sector.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956

[Sri K. Venkata Rao]

Lignite to locateperate lignite and coal deposits in the basin. An institute for the analysis of lignite and coal samples is started in the university. Geological and geophysical survey of the delta is in progress.

Andhra University geology students and professors are using geophysical survey instruments to conduct a survey to locate lignite deposits. Lignite is found near the delta, indicating the presence of coal. The survey started recently and is expected to be completed soon.

Inland water system operations, including communications and transportation, are being considered.

Gypsum is a basic material in the University's lignite research. Superficial gypsum is found in the vicinity. A factory is under consideration to extract superficial gypsum.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

23rd March 1956 [Sri K. Venkata Rao]

Lignite went in order to tie system in India to coal mining. The only combined project is the lignite and coal system. Lignite is produced in the lignite belt. Production cost of lignite is high. Natural coal has advantage of lower cost of production. Lignite is generally used in power generation.

Wagahous assembling factory is started to produce steel. Steel fabrication factories are working together in the steel belt. Private sector has started in the steel belt. Heavy Chemicals Factory is being set up at Bhopal.

Government of India set up the Committee to report on Mica Bill. Mica Bill on the Mica Act increasing on royalty and smuggling. Mica Bill was set up to check the unemployments and smuggling. The Mica Act provides a royalty increase for the general public.
Development Council's mining policy and its recommendations. The mining policy is nationalisation of all major minerals. In 1955, coal industry was nationalised. Similarly, iron and steel industries were nationalised in 1956. The coal and iron and steel industries were the first to be nationalised. Auctioning of mines is another aspect of the policy. Rule 5 of the Mines Act 1952 provides for auctioning of mines. Mines are notified in the Gazette. A notification is issued in the Gazette and the Mines Act. The notification is published in the Gazette. The notification is published in the Gazette.

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—Rules frame and assign

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—All nationalisations are

mines are notified. Similarly, coal industries are notified. The notification is published in the Gazette. The notification is published in the Gazette.

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—Rules frame and assign

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—All nationalisations are
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.
Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri K. Venkata Rao

[23rd March 1956]

Government of India has undertaken the development of Cottage Industries. It is estimated that the Government of India will represent a clear idea of the need for investment in this sector. Clear thinking and prompt action is necessary to ensure the success of this development. The present plan of action is designed to achieve this objective. The Government of India will represent a clear idea of the need for investment in this sector. Clear thinking and prompt action is necessary to ensure the success of this development. The present plan of action is designed to achieve this objective.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

83rd March 1956

[Sri K. Venkata Rao]

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA...the honourable member of the society to speak on the industrial development. The Registrar was present.

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATA RAO:—on the representation of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the committee of the Industrial Estates Department has decided to start an exhibition in Guntakal town. The Industrial Estate at Guntakal will be modelled on the Japan system of cottage industries. The purpose of these industries is to make the production of razer blades and cutting tools. Vertical process and horizontal process are combined. The semi-processed material is supplied by the ceramic service centre established at Guntakal. Line of action of the Andhra delegation is to develop the tanning centre, foot wear centre and other centres.

Agricultural tools market is also a key issue. Community project centres...
blacksmithy shop available. Necessary steps should be taken to
methods should be adopted to blacksmith centres handy.
Widespread blacksmithery should be made in the industries to
make the blacksmith centres handy. The blacksmith enters the
definite headquarters are to be made at the industrial centres to
render assistance.
S. S. L. C. should also be made for training and abortion
in this respect. Training centre should be made in the
Government should be set up. The training centre should be
Ferro manganese factory is expected to be ready in 31.3
and 1,50,000,000 is required to be paid as capital
the factories. 31 and 36 factories are expected to be
the electricity supply to this. 25 to 30 per cent rise in
earlier. The electricity supply is full production and
50 of the facts are not known. The line of
20 per cent is expected to rise. A capable
the factories. 31 and 36 factories are expected to be
industry. The steel fabricators and iron and steel
scarcity will have to be filled up by the iron and steel cement
surplus of cement. Construction of buildings require cement
cement scarcity article. This is why cement
1957 and 1958, the demand is met.
Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES

28th March 1956

[Sri K. Venkata Rao]

Demand No, XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

1958 surplus Government of India calculation. Steel 15 tons. 15 less 15 less 15 normal + normal. The demand on supply 15 tons. The supply 15 tons. Steel is normal 15 tons. The demand is 15 tons. The demand is 15 tons. Steel is 15 tons. Unofficial communication Government of India speedy steps to meet the demand 15 tons. Steel import. 100 steel import 150 steel import 150 steel import. | 150 steel import. | 150 steel import.

Fabrication 150 steel import. April first consignment. Steel supply 150 steel supply. Formal supply 150 steel supply. Formal supply 150 steel supply. Steel for iron and steel fabrication. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands.

Labor programmes keep up with steel supply. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands. Steel supply meets demands.


Director of Industries, management keep up with steel supply. Joint management keep up with steel supply. Joint management keep up with steel supply.
Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri K. Venkata Rao] [23rd March 1956

604 Demand No XXI—INDUSTRIES.

604 Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Provincial Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society 23rd March 1956

Sri K. Venkata Rao

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

Sri K. Venkata Rao

[23rd March 1956

The Minister of State for Textiles, Mr. P. S. Narasimha Rao, has laid before the House a statement on the demand for grants for the year 1956-57. The Minister said that the Textile Industry was one of the most important industries in the country and its development was essential for the economic progress of the country. The Ministry was giving special emphasis to the development of the handloom industry and was taking steps to provide it with the necessary assistance.

The Minister further said that the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the expansion of the handloom industry. This would enable the handloom industry to meet the growing demand for handloom cloth. The Government was also giving assistance to the handloom weavers' cooperatives for the purchase of cloth and the purchase of power looms.

The Minister also said that the Government was giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms. The Government was also giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms. The Government was also giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms. The Government was also giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms.

The Minister also said that the Government was giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms. The Government was also giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms. The Government was also giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms. The Government was also giving assistance to the textile mills for the purchase of power looms.
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development

23rd March 1956] [Sri K. Venkata Rao

...
Demand No. XXI—INDUSTRIES.

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

[23rd March 1956]

SRI V. VISVESWARA RAO:—The scheme was formulated and it was announced that steel would be installed. It is true that the Government is making efforts to speed up the scheme, but the failure of the Government to press upon the Government of India to make provision for starting major industries in Andhra including a fertiliser factory is a matter of grave concern. The question is:

The motion of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnyaya (motion No. 576) was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,81,000 for Industries by Rs. 100.

(To discuss the failure of the Government to press upon the Government of India to make provision for starting major industries in Andhra including a fertiliser factory.)

The motion was lost.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 67,81,000 for Industries by Rs. 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,94,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100.

The motion was lost.
Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 37,94,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100.

The motion was lost.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

“That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,81,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.”

The motion was carried and the grant made.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,94,800 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The House will now adjourn and meet again to-morrow (Saturday, the 24th March 1956) at 8-30 a.m.

The House then adjourned.
APPENDIX.

[23rd March 1956

[Vide Answer to Clause (a) of Legislative Assembly
Question No. 684* at page 433 supra.]

The total number of temporary Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in each Department of the Secretariat on 31st March 1955 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Department</th>
<th>Number of temporary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper division clerks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Governor’s Secretariat</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Revenue</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Education and Endowments</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Public Works and Transport</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>(5) Law</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Finance</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Health and Local Administration.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Industries, Co-operation and Labour.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Home</td>
<td>...</td>
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