THE ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

MONDAY, the 2nd APRIL, 1956.

VOLUME VII — No. 1.

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ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 2nd April 1956.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Kurnool, at one of the clock, Mr Speaker (The Hon. Sri R. Lakshmimarasimham Dora) in the Chair.

1. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Starred Questions.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Under the new Rules short notice questions will be called last.

*729 Q.—Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI.—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made regarding the possibility of obtaining Hydro-Electric Power from the 'Patalaganga' at Srisailam; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Hon. Sri G. SATCHANNA:—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.

Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:—Is there any electricity Chief Engineer to whom certain reports have been submitted by the Ministry of Finance on the feasibility of certain activities at Srisailam as submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry?
2 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[2nd April 1956]

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—The post of Highways Master is permanent, and the Deputy Chief Minister has informed that it will be maintained permanently.

Sri E. AYYAPU REDDI:—What is the position of the State level?

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—The question of provincialisation of the Road Masteries in the Highways Department is under consideration.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Whether the Government propose to make the post of Highways Masteries permanent?

Post of Highways Masteries.

* 1175 Q.—Sri Y. CHENNAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

Whether the Government propose to make the post of Highways Masteries permanent?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—

The question of provincialisation of the Road Masteries in the Highways Department is under consideration.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Is there any chance of the post of Highways Master being abolished?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Not at present.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Is there any chance of the post of Highways Master being abolished in future?
2nd April 1956

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—Majdoors ఇంకా పాత్రులను మాజీమారు? Work నిరోధంతును temporary road works నుండింపలా employ చేయడం. అనేక permanent ఉరివారకు సందర్శించి.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— డిస్ట్రిక్ట్ పాల్ట్‌లు తొడివడం రీతిని అందుబాటులో ఉండటం నాటి?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:— ఇల కైకుల కోసం

Sri V VISHVESWARA RAO:— డిస్ట్రిక్ట్‌ పాల్ట్‌లు తొడివడం రీతిని అందుబాటులో ఉండటం నాటి?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:— ఇల కైకుల కోసం

Sri VAVILALLA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:— ఇల కైకుల కోసం temporary అందుబాటులో ఉండటం నాటి?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVA REDDI:— ఇల కైకుల కోసం temporary అందుబాటులో ఉండటం నాటి?

We have not taken it up yet.

Deputy Chief Accountants in Electricity Department.

680—

* 1158 Q.—Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether 24 candidates, selected in July, 1955, for the Deputy Chief Accountants in Electricity Department have been called for training; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:

(a) Out of the 24 candidates, selected in July, 1955, the Government approved and appointed the first 12 candidates for training. These 12 candidates will be given training.

(b) Under the existing rules, training can be given to direct recruits for one year in the Accounts Branch of the Electricity Department only. The Chief Engineer (Electricity) has proposed that the direct
recruits may be given training for 6 months in the Electricity Department and for the remaining 6 months in the Public Works Department, Forest Department, Treasuries, and the office of the Accountant General. Pending approval of this proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity), he has since been directed to arrange for the training of the 12 candidates in the Electricity Department, without further delay. As regards the other 12 candidates, the Government are examining the question of revising the rules of recruitment so that posts may be reserved for members of the Backward Classes, Harijans and Schedule Tribes. After the rule is revised, fresh selection will be made.

24. M. AYYAPUreddi:—12 candidates enrolled to take up training. When will appointment be made? The Hon. Sri G. Latchanna:—Recruitment rules are under review. After the revised rules are notified, appointment will be made.

Sri S. Vemayya:—Is there any call for fresh selection? The Hon. Sri G. Latchanna:—After the revised rules are notified, fresh selection will be made.

Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi:—Is there any reservation for Harijans and Schedule Tribes? The Hon. Sri G. Latchanna:—12 candidates will be recruited without reservation.
Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—Why have they made such a mistake?

The Hon. Sri G. LATCHANNA:—As a general issue, the reservation of posts for other castes in the A.P.S.C. and other recruitments in the State are made by the A.P.S.C. A.P.S.C. is a state-run body.

Sri P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of reading rooms maintained by the Government, the State and the amount spent on them up to the end of December 1955?
The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

There are no reading rooms maintained by Government in the State and therefore the amount spent on them is nil.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU.—State maintain reading rooms privately maintain reading rooms State subsidy reading rooms 50% amount spend?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Notice.

Punganoor breed of cattle in the State.

*1130 Q.—Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to revive Punganoor breed of cattle in the State now; and

(b) if so, the manner in which it will be revived?

The Hon. Sri K. OBULA REDDI:—

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government have already sanctioned a scheme for the revival of the Punganoor breed of cattle in this State.

(b) A Government Livestock Farm was started at Palamaner in Chittoor District for the revival of this breed by securing cows and bulls of the breed from available places and by carrying out breeding experiments.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:— proposals [సాంఘారిక విద్యా పాఠశాలలు]?

The Hon. Sri K. OBULA REDDI:—[మంది] [పంగనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్ పాలనోర్]
2nd April 1956]

Sri H. RAMALINGA REDDI — Are live stock farms to be given in private as well as in stock farms to maintain in the state?

The Hon. Sri K. OBULA REDDI — Is the honorific given in the state?

Number of seats in the Engineering Colleges in the state.

691 Q.—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO :—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats given to each of the Districts for the various Engineering Colleges in the Composite and the Andhra State during the years 1952-53; 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the number of (1) Harijans, (2) Christians, and (3) other Backward Classes among them?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI :

(a) and (b) The information is available only in respect of Government Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur. Two statements giving the particulars asked for are placed on the Table of the House.

Sri G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—According to the information available, a total of 12 seats in Engineering Colleges were given to var problems. In 1952-53, 7 seats were given to Harijans, 5 to Christians, and 1 to other Backward Classes. The clear figures are not available.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI :—

Vide Appendix at page 175 infra.
QUESTIONs AND ANSWERS

[2nd April 1956]


స్హ్ల. లక్ష్మనా దాస్ — అందా ఎన్ని ప్రత్యేకతలు ఉండేది? region ఒకేదారు. ప్రత్యేకతలు ఉండని సంఖ్యలు, ఇందులో అంటే ముఖ్యమొత్తం ఉంటే సమస్య ఉంది. ఇది ప్రత్యేకతల పై లింగం వాటిని లింగం చేసా ఉండడానికి మాత్రమే ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకతల పై లింగం ఉండాలంటే నింపించాలంటే అంటాను.

హోన్ డ్రీం. బ్యూపాద రాడ్డీ — నేను ఎందుకంటే అని అంటాను, అనేమి సమాధానం చేసానికి. రాప్పుడు అనేమి సమాధానం చేసానికి. అంటాను. అంటాను. ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకతలు ఉండాలంటే అంటాను. అంటాను. ప్రత్యేకతలు ఉండాలంటే అంటాను. అంటాను. ఎందుకంటే ప్రత్యేకతలు ఉండాలంటే అంటాను. అంటాను.

స్హ్ల. లక్ష్మనా దాస్ — ఇది ఎంతగార వాuppercase స్థాయితి ఎందుకంటే అంటాను?

హోన్ డ్రీం. బ్యూపాద రాడ్డీ — ఇది ఎంతగార వాuppercase స్థాయితి ఎందుకంటే అంటాను?

స్హ్ల. ఆ. సనబ రాడ్డీ — Statement ఎందుకంటే అంటాను?

హోన్ డ్రీం. బ్యూపాద రాడ్డీ — Statement ఎందుకంటే అంటాను?
2nd April 1956

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: —

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: —

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: —

SRI G. NARASIMHAMURTHI: —

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: —

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: —

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: —

SRI G. NARASIMHAMURTHI: —
[2nd April 1956]

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:-- ಹಿಂದುಷ್ಟಾಂತಕೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ. ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:--ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾ ನೀಡುವ ಒಂದು ಜೀವನ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ. ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:--ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಹಿಂದುಷ್ಟಾಂತಕೇ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ. ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ. ಬೆಳೆಯುವ select ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನ ಅಂದಾಜ ಇರುತ್ತಾಗಲೇ.

SRI S. BRAHMAYYA:--ಸ್ವತಃ, ಸೋಂಬತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾನುವರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಯಸುವ ಹುಳ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿರು. ಅದರಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:--ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅನುವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI N. K. LINGAM:--East Godavari District 17, 27, 42
2nd April 1956]

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—The Minister for Agriculture is aware that the number of bulls under the premium scheme are now being increased. Hence, every effort has been made to promote the scheme in the State. Whether the custodians are being checked is another matter.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bulls under the premium scheme now in the State, District-wise; and

(b) whether there is any check on the custodians?

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

Bulls under premium scheme in the State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Bulls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Guntur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1133 Q.—Sri S. VEMAYYA:—Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bulls under the premium scheme now in the State, District-wise; and

(b) whether there is any check on the custodians?
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2nd April 1956

Anantapur
Chittoor
Agency Development
Kakinada
Srikakulam

47
54
15
2

524

(b) Yes, Sir.

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNA YYA:—ఈపానం, బాలిని
విచేషించడానికి కొనసాగిన అద్భుత రిబేటు సేవలు ఉన్నంతగా ఉంటాయి?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI:—ఉపయోగాధిక్యం కోసం
ఆనందించడానికి ప్రతి మధ్యాంతర మయాలు, ఐదు గుండా
వచ్చింది.

Sri S. VEMAYYA:—ఉపయోగం మాత్రమే సాధనం ఉంది?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI:—అంటే ఉంటే సాధనం ఉంది,
కానీ సాధనాలకు విషయం ఉంది.

Sri A. C. SUBBA REDDI:—అంటే, అప్పుడు ప్రీమియం బాలిస్తున్నాడా నిర్ణయించండి. తద్వంతం సమీకరణాలు?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI: ఇచ్చిన సమయంలో.

Sri P. VENKATASUBBA YYA:—అంటే, ఎంపీమంచి సమాచారం
నిర్ణయించండి?

THE HON. SRI K. OBULA REDDI: Notice please.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—ప్రతిశతం అంటే,
ట్రినందం నిర్ణయించండి. అప్పుడు ప్రతిశతం సేవలు ఉన్నంతగా?

Mr. SPEAKER:—So we don't use Kumbhakonam hereafter
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2nd April 1956]

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—ఉష్ణు, జాతి సంస్థ కరమ్మలో ఆశ్చర్యం పొందాలని ఇచ్చాను. సాధనాం, ఇది కాలు చేబడిన కాయని యుద్ధ. సంహారాను పోర్లు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి మార్పులు వచ్చాయి. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రముగా అది సంహరించడానికి దారిసాయి.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—హోస్ం వే, అన్ని సందర్భాల్లో ఆశ్చర్యం పొందాలని ఇచ్చాను. సాధనాం, ఇది కాలు చేబడిన కాయని యుద్ధ. సంహారాను పోర్లు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి మార్పులు వచ్చాయి. ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రముగా అది సంహరించడానికి దారిసాయి.

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—ఉష్ణు, జాతి సంస్థ కరమ్మలో ఆశ్చర్యం పొందాలని ఇచ్చాను.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—‘Hindu’ paper చెట్టా, బిరుది లో పండిత్యం చేసినది అనేకం ఎందుకోండా చెప్పాలి మార్పులు.

Sri V. VISVESWARA RAO:—ఉష్ణు, Check కాయని అందా, మాత్రము check కాయని? Maintenance మాత్రము అందా తాడిన సంపాదితం చేసి చెప్పవచ్చు. మాత్రము విభాగాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించాలి?

The Hon. Sri K. OBULA REDDI:—ఉష్ణు వాస్తావం చెప్పాలి, కారణం ఎందుకంటే?

SHORT NOTICE STARRED QUESTIONS.

Construction of flood bank on the Krishna River.

677-A.

S.N.Q. No. 1307-A. Q.—Sri P. SREERAMULU:—Will the Hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for constructing flood bank on the right side of Krishna River between Vaikuntapuram and Sitanagaram in Guntur District under Flood Control Scheme; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter now stands?

The Hon. Sri N. SANJEEVAK RAO:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The reply is as follows and from the Minister:

...
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[2nd April 1956]

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—SRi N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—Left side bank

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—Left side bank

677-B,

S N.Q. No. 1308-C. Q.—Sri S. BRAHMAYYA.—Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are prepared to hold the General Elections for the Municipalities in the State before the extended time expires; and

(b) if so, what is the time table?

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The programme for conduct of elections has not yet been fixed by the election authority, namely the Inspector General of Local Administration.

SRI S. BRAHMAYYA:—The programme has been fixed by the election authority, namely the Inspector General of Local Administration, in the affirmative.

The Hon. Sri A. B. NAGESWARA RAO:—The elections are due to be held on 18th March, 1956, and the programme has been fixed by the election authority, namely the Inspector General of Local Administration, to be held on 18th March, 1956.

SRI V. VISWESWARA RAO:—...
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2nd April 1956]

Mr. Speaker, if you please,


Mr. Speaker:—Sir Yellamanda Reddy want to call the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister to a matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Speaker:—It does not require a statement or he will ask for more.
MOTION UNDER RULE 74 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES
Re: Surving of notices for the removal of nearly 400 elementary school teachers in Nellore District.

[2nd April 1966]

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—The aided schools are under the management of trustees. The average attendance is 15 to 20, 25 to 30, and 35 to 40. The teacher-student ratio is as follows: teachers and children, schools 17, 20, and 25. The average attendance is 15 to 20, 25 to 30, and 35 to 40. The teacher-student ratio is as follows: teacher and children, schools 17, 20, and 25. The average attendance is 15 to 20, 25 to 30, and 35 to 40. The teacher-student ratio is as follows: teacher and children, schools 17, 20, and 25.

Mr. SPEAKER:—So we will hear from the Chief Minister on this on the 5th instant. There is another motion given by the same Member. I shall consult the Chief Minister.

III. GOVERNMENT MOTION.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

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

I also beg to move:

'That the proposed States Reorganisation Bill be taken into consideration.'
Committee

MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

States Reorganisation Commission report...
Section 3 of the Bill; says:—

(1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Andhra the territories comprised in—

(a) the districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar;

(b) Alampur and Gadwal taluks of Raichur district;

(c) Kodangal and Tandur taluks of Gulbarga district; and

(d) Narayankhed and Zahirabad taluks of Bidar district;
2nd April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopala Rodd

MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

The territorial changes proposed in this part fall into three groups. First, there are the transfers of territory under clauses 3 and 4 from Hyderabad to Andhra and from Travancore-Cochin to Madras. It is also proposed to alter the name of the 'Andhra State to Andhra-Telangana'.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi [2nd April 1956]

MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1966] [Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

Hyderabad 2nd April 1966

The Hon'ble Members who have spoken for the organisations bear witness to the fact that the States Reorganisation Bill is a very historic and a momentous event in the history of our country. The States Reorganisation is a step in the right direction. It is a step towards the unification of the country. It is a step towards the realisation of the ideals of social justice and national unity.

The Opposition is not against the Reorganisation Bill. We are in favour of it. But we want to see certain changes in the Bill. We want to see that the special features of the States are not lost in the Reorganisation. We want to see that the cultural and linguistic unity of the States is not disturbed.

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2nd April 1956]

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, and Kerla

2 MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

zonal councils 2° educational matters 2° irrigation, electricity 2°

3 zonal councils 3° Prime Minister 3° Parliament 3°

It should be noted that zonal councils are the regional committees to which

provision is made. Such committees will be constituted for

zonal councils.
2nd April 1956] [Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President, may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra-Telangana or Punjab, provide for the constitution and functions of regional committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor".

Mark the words Mr. Sundarayya, 'for any special responsibility of the Governor'

'and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees."

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—‘Mark the words Mr. Sundarayya, ‘for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees."

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—The amendment says that the Governor, Regional Committees, Eastern Punjab States, or any other, may provide for the constitution and functions of regional committees, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees, or any other."
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

[2nd April 1956]

...
MOTION RE : INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1966

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

Notwithstanding anything in the constitution, the President shall have power to appoint Regional committees.

"provide for the constitution and functions of the Regional Council of the Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the Rules of business of the Government and in the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State, and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure proper function of the Regional Committees"
Dr B. Gopala Reddi

[2nd April 1956]

On the motion of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament, Dr B. Gopala Reddi presented a motion. He argued that the Constitution had been in existence for several decades, and it was time to reorganise it to suit the needs of the times. He suggested that the Constitution should be amended to include provisions for the High Court and the Government servants. He also proposed that the seat of the Government and the seat of the High Court should be at Hyderabad.

He further stated that the High Court should be reorganised and that the Government servants should be provided with rules and conventions. He believed that the Regional Committees should be strengthened to ensure that the High Court and the Government servants functioned efficiently.

The motion was presented on the floor of Parliament, and the House discussed the matter thoroughly. The motion was eventually passed, and the changes were incorporated into the Constitution.
MOTION RE : INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddy]

The Honourable Member for the State of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. B. Gopala Reddy, moved a motion in the House of the Parliament on 2nd April 1956, referring to the States Reorganisation Bill. He said that the Bill was aimed at the reorganisation of the states in India, with a view to creating a more effective and just federal structure. The Bill sought to merge smaller states with larger ones to form new, more cohesive units.

Dr. Reddy pointed out that the existing system of states was plagued by a lack of unity and a sense of inferiority among smaller states. He argued that the Bill would provide a much-needed opportunity to address these issues, creating a more balanced and harmonious federal structure.

He further stressed the importance of cultural and linguistic unity in the reorganisation process. Dr. Reddy highlighted the significance of preserving cultural diversity, including the unique traditions and languages of each state.

The Honourable Member concluded his speech by expressing his confidence in the Bill's potential to bring about a more equitable and effective federal system in India. He urged the parliament to support the Bill, recognizing its far-reaching implications for the future of the country.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

[2nd April 1956]

In view of the interest which this measure has generated, I wish to say a few words on its importance and the necessity of its being introduced at this particular stage in our development. The reorganisation of the states is not merely a technical matter; it is a matter of national policy, involving the welfare of the people. The states have been in existence for centuries, and it is only natural that we should have a sense of attachment to them. However, the time has come for us to consider the advisability of reorganising the states in order to bring about a more efficient administration and to ensure greater freedom to the people.

The reorganisation of the states will have far-reaching effects on the lives of the people. It will enable us to make better use of the resources of the states and to translate the ideals of the Constitution into practice. The reorganisation of the states will also help us to overcome the problems of political instability and regional disparities. It will enable us to promote economic development and cultural progress.

In conclusion, I would like to express my hope that the reorganisation of the states will be carried out in a way that will be beneficial to the people of India. I am convinced that with the support of the House, this measure will be successful.
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi] [2nd April 1956

General elections are due to be held in 1957 and 1960. We will also fall in line with others. As long as we hold thekok in the state, we can hope to have a better government. We will work for a better government.

The Legislative Council is an elected body. It consists of councilors who are elected by the people. The Second Chamber consists of the elected members. The Legislative Council consists of the elected members. The states are divided into three categories: urban, rural, and mixed. U. P. Madras, Bombay, and others.

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MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Dr B. Gopala Reddi]

Mr. President, Sir:

The President of the Legislative Assembly has laid on the Table of the House today a resolution moved by me for the introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.

It is not necessary to recite the gist of the legislation now before the House. It is a measure to bring under one legislative assembly the former members of the erstwhile Mysore States and the erstwhile Coorg States, where the former assembly was in session in 1956.

A provision is made in clause 31 for the establishment of a Legislative Council in this State with effect from such date as the President may appoint. This will be shortly after the general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State has been completed and the members of that Assembly have in their turn elected the requisite number of persons to be members of the Legislative Council.

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi] [22d April 1966

...
MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

establishment to maintain more than 10% or 15% of the constitution from the Ministry of the President and the Ministry of the Home. To maintain 10% or 15% of the number of judges at the same time, we must establish the composition of the constitution. The Constitution Act of 1949 has the following provisions:

1. Home Ministry and President shall have High Court Judges as transfer from the Ministry of the President and the Ministry of the Home. The Chief Ministers shall have High Court Judges as transfer from the Ministry of the President and the Ministry of the Home. The Constitution Act of 1949 has the following provisions:

2. To maintain 10% or 15% of the number of judges at the same time, we must establish the composition of the constitution. The Constitution Act of 1949 has the following provisions:

3. To maintain 10% or 15% of the number of judges at the same time, we must establish the composition of the constitution. The Constitution Act of 1949 has the following provisions:

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MOTION RE : INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

[2nd April 1956]

judges transfer అని చెప్పాడు యే సందర్భంగా అంద అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి. అది అంతే ప్రామాణిక జాతీయ పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అడుగుపెట్టిన చెప్పినిని చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

Chief Justice post యేరుదు అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అని లేకపోయిన అది అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అని చెప్పాడు యే సందర్భంగా అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి. అడుగుపెట్టిని చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

be అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అరుదు యే సందర్భంగా అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి. అడుగుపెట్టిని చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

Cmef Justice post యేరుదు అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అరుదు యే సందర్భంగా అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి. అడుగుపెట్టిని చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

43rd amendment యేరుదు అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అడుగుపెట్టిని చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

Assets and liabilities యేరుదు అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అడుగుపెట్టిని చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

Government of India యేరుదు అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అడుగుపెట్టి చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

October 1 యే సందర్భంగా అడుగుపెట్టి చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

October 1 యేరుదు అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అడుగుపెట్టి చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.

Government of India యే సందర్భం అందరెందుకున్న పరిస్థితి నిపుణుడు. అడుగుపెట్టి చెప్పాడు యేవారు ఏంటి విషయం యేవారు చెప్పాడు.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

2nd April 1956

Hon'ble Government of India. Resolved that this House be requested to take note of the following:

1. The Government of India has decided to introduce the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.
2. The Bill is designed to facilitate the reorganisation of the states into a smaller number of larger states.
3. The Government has appointed a Working Committee to examine the areas and the boundaries of the states.
4. The Working Committee has submitted its report, which is attached to this resolution.
5. The Bill will be introduced in Parliament on the working day.

II Five Year Plan

The Fifth Five Year Plan will extend to 31st March 1965. The plan period is divided into two sub-periods, the first from 1st April 1961 to 31st March 1964, and the second from 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965. The plan period will consist of three sub-periods, each of one year. The plan is based on a population of 82 million people and a budget of Rs. 20,000,000,000. 301 schemes are included in the plan.

18 Council of States Member+ 5 Member State. 15 Council States. 7 Centrally administered areas. The plan is expected to benefit 15 crore people. The plan is expected to benefit 15 crore people.
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

[Signed April 1956]

Sri. L. LAKSHMANA DAS:— The introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament was introduced by Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—My Honourable Colleagues:

The Government of India has decided to introduce the States Reorganisation Bill. The Status quo ante is being changed. A new Boundary Commission is to be constituted. The new boundaries are to be drawn in the interest of all the States concerned. The Bill is to be introduced in Parliament. It is to be passed as early as possible. The process of reorganisation will be carried out in a systematic manner. The Bill is to be discussed in Parliament and passed as early as possible.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi
[2nd April 1956]

S.R.C. for Government of India to disturb status quo and

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

Sri P. Sundarayya said that the States Reorganisation Bill was of vital importance to the Indian Union. The Bill was designed to reorganise the States into larger units to ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency. The Bill aimed to create a multilingual states council to facilitate the representation of linguistic minorities.

In his view, the Bill would lay the foundation for a more democratic and united India. The States Reorganisation Bill would ensure that the States were better equipped to handle their own affairs, thereby strengthening the Indian Union. The Bill would also facilitate the growth of regional autonomy within a national framework.

He concluded by expressing confidence in the Bill's ability to bring about positive changes in the political landscape of India.
2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

There is a High Court for each State. But there is no provision in the Bill for a Supreme Court. It is a debatable question whether such a Court should be established in the country.

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya [2nd April 1956]

The honorable member from [State] introduced the States Reorganisation Bill in the [Parliament] on this [date].

[Content of the motion, discussing the reasons and objectives of the bill, and its potential impact on the states and the country, would be included here.]

[Signature and name of the speaker]

[Date]
MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

THE HON. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI :—

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA :—
Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

A motion for the introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.

...
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1966

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA: --

Zonal States are:

Rajasthan 30 Judges 3500, Chief Justice 4000.
Kerala High Court Chief Justice 8000, Judges 2000.

The various salaries of Zonal States are:

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MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

As the States Reorganisation Committee, I wish to commend the efforts of the Committee in its report on the States Reorganisation Bill. The report has been prepared after thorough deliberations and consultations with various stakeholders.

The Committee has recommended a reorganisation of the States, which will help in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of governance. The recommendations include the creation of new States, merging of existing States, and restructuring of existing States.

I would like to express my support for the recommendations of the Committee. The new States will have a better representation and a more equitable distribution of resources.

Zonal Committee

The Zonal Committee has been formed to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Committee. The Committee will be responsible for ensuring that the new States are created in a timely and efficient manner.

I would like to assure the House that the Government will take responsibility for proper functioning of the Committees.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya
[2nd April 1956]

For securing proper functions of the regional committees as decided. (Rules of procedure as per the constitution thereof). Alternatively, the House to decide on the reorganisation of such a committee.}

[The House adjourned.]
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES 
REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956]  

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

The President has laid on the Table a resolution that the States Reorganisation Bill be introduced in Parliament.

The Bill seeks to bring about a rationalisation of the States by amalgamating certain States into larger entities. This is a matter of development of the regions and has been in contemplation for many years. The States have been anxious for this to be done so as to achieve a more efficient and effective administration. The Union Government has, therefore, decided to move the Bill in Parliament.

The Bill, when introduced, will provide for the creation of a few new States, the readjustment of boundaries in some States, and the abolition of some smaller States. The Government has taken care to ensure that the interests of all the parties involved are protected.

It is hoped that the Bill will pass through all stages smoothly and that it will be enacted into law as soon as possible.

It is a major reform that will bring about a new era of development for the States and for the country as a whole.
Sri P. Sundarayya [2nd April 1956]

The question which has been raised today is whether agriculture can be improved by means of irrigation. It is a well-known fact that there is no crop without irrigation. India is a country where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. The question of irrigation is of utmost importance in the context of agricultural development. The Indian government has been taking steps to improve the irrigation system. However, there is still a long way to go.

The irrigation system in India has been improving over the years. The government has been investing heavily in irrigation projects. The Prime Minister has also expressed his commitment to improving the irrigation system. The government has been providing financial assistance to states to develop their irrigation systems. The Prime Minister has also called for a national mission on irrigation to be launched.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the government is committed to providing drinking water to all households. The government has been working towards this goal by providing financial assistance to states for the development of water supply systems. The Prime Minister has also called for a national mission on drinking water to be launched.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the government is committed to improving the health sector. The government has been investing heavily in the health sector. The Prime Minister has also called for a national mission on health to be launched.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956] [Sri P. Sundarayya

యాక, 3, 4 సారిగా వాడవాలయితే వారి మాత్రమే భావించవచ్చు. ఇంతప్పుడు తప్పి పదికి తప్పించవచ్చు. రోగితం ఆ అశ్రమం వల్లా ఉండాలానికి ఉంచిన భావిస్తున్నాను. అప్పుడు ఇది కాకే ప్యాన్ని ఉండాలా చెప్పించవచ్చు. అప్పుడు ఇది కాకే ప్యాన్ని ఉండాలా చెప్పించవచ్చు. 

అందుకే 15 సార్లు అంటే Co-ordinate కి సంఘరీం, అందుకే ఇది యింటి సంఘరీం కి సంఘరీం మే పరంగా మాత్రమే అలరాగలాడు. ప్రతిసాప సంఘరీం అల్ముఖానే అంటే 50 సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు అలా సంఘరీం అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు.

ఈది భావించడం దిద్దంటి చిన్న అంటే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. వైద్య యింటి సంఘరీం అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. 

Advisory Councils చేయాలా, ప్రతిసాప సంఘరీం కి ప్రతిసాప సంఘరీం అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు. అందుకే మే సంఘరీంలు అలరాగలాడు.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundaiayya] [2nd April 1966

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

மொசைன் வழியான பாடலிலிருந்து முறையாகவே, நினைவாகத் தவறுகள், குறுகிய நோக்கங்களுடன், என்று குற்றுகள் நெருவோள். தனியும் மறு பெருமையில்லையான பாணியானது, பாதகையானது தீர்த்து, இம்மொன நோக்கங்கள் தீர்த்து, அல்லது முறையே சுந்திரி நோக்கங்கள் தீர்த்து. ஒவ்வொரு நோக்கத்துடன் ஒரு சுந்திரி நோக்கம் தீர்த்து, பாதகை பாதகையானது தீர்த்து. தவறுகள் தவற்பெருக்கல்வை செய்யவும் என்று நோக்குகள் தீர்த்து, முறையே சுந்திரி நோக்கங்கள் தீர்த்து. ஒவ்வொரு நோக்கத்துடன் ஒரு சுந்திரி நோக்கம் தீர்த்து, பாதகை பாதகையானது தீர்த்து.

மொசையும் பதிவு செய்யும், என்று பதிலும் கூறும் பகுதிகள் தீர்த்து, 10, 15 என்ற வருடங்கள் தீர்த்து, என்று தீர்த்து. குறுகிய நோக்கங்கள் தீர்த்து, பாதகையானது தீர்த்து. மொசையும் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு, பாதகையானது தீர்த்து. மொசையம் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு, பாதகையானது தீர்த்து. மொசையம் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு, பாதகையானது தீர்த்து. மொசையம் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு, பாதகையானது தீர்த்து.
Sri P. Sundarayya] [2nd April 1955

MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

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S. R. C: Report (Sri P. Sundarayya)
MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES RE-ORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

"As I come here today, Mr. Speaker, I feel glad that the States Re-organisation Bill will be introduced in this Parliament today. It is a Bill which is long overdue. It was introduced in the last Parliament but was not taken up due to lack of interest.

The Bill aims to re-organise the States on the basis of Linguistic Minorities. This is a step towards creating a united India.

I welcome this Bill and hope that it will be passed by the Parliament in the shortest possible time.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker."
Sri P. Sundarayya] [2nd April 1966

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

It is an important day for us as a Parliament to consider and introduce the States Reorganisation Bill. This bill aims to reorganise the states in the country by merging smaller states into larger ones to ensure better administration and governance. The bill seeks to create a more harmonious and equitable distribution of power and resources across the states.

During the discussion, several points were raised, including concerns about the impact of the bill on local autonomy and cultural preservation. It was emphasized that the bill must be implemented in a manner that respects the cultural and linguistic diversity of the states.

We need to ensure that the interests of the people are protected and that the bill aligns with the principles of federalism. The proposed amendments to the bill aim to address these concerns and ensure that the bill is passed in a manner that is acceptable to all.

(Interruption)

The debate continues with representatives from different states discussing the implications of the bill for their regions. It is clear that the process of reorganisation will require careful planning and consultation to ensure a smooth transition.

We must also consider the economic impacts of the bill and ensure that the regions benefiting from the reorganisation process are adequately supported to transition to a new administrative structure.

In conclusion, the States Reorganisation Bill is a significant step towards creating a more cohesive and equitable federal structure in our country. It is a challenging task, but one that we must undertake with determination and commitment. Let us work together to ensure that the bill is passed in a manner that serves the best interests of all the people of India.

(Signature)
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MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

The Hon'ble Member 94 and Hon'ble Member 48 raised the following points:

1. Linguistic survey by the Centre has established the linguistic unity of the State.

2. The survey report has been accepted by the Centre.

3. The report has been sent to the States for their consideration.

4. The States have not yet taken any action.

5. The Centre has not taken any action.

6. The Hon'ble Member 94 and Hon'ble Member 48 have raised the following points:

(a) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(b) The States should take action to implement the report.

(c) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(d) The States should take action to implement the report.

(e) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(f) The States should take action to implement the report.

(g) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(h) The States should take action to implement the report.

(i) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(j) The States should take action to implement the report.

(k) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(l) The States should take action to implement the report.

(m) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(n) The States should take action to implement the report.

(o) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(p) The States should take action to implement the report.

(q) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(r) The States should take action to implement the report.

(s) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(t) The States should take action to implement the report.

(u) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(v) The States should take action to implement the report.

(w) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(x) The States should take action to implement the report.

(y) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(z) The States should take action to implement the report.

(Applause)

The Hon'ble Member 94 and Hon'ble Member 48 raised further points:

(a) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(b) The States should take action to implement the report.

(c) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(d) The States should take action to implement the report.

(e) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

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(z) The States should take action to implement the report.

(Applause)

The Hon'ble Member 94 and Hon'ble Member 48 raised further points:

(a) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(b) The States should take action to implement the report.

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(w) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(x) The States should take action to implement the report.

(y) The Centre should take action to implement the report.

(z) The States should take action to implement the report.

(Applause)
Boundary Commission в 1956 году в Индии была создана для реорганизации границ между штатами. Президент Индии в рамках этой реорганизации выдал указ, который был подписан президентом. Boundary Commission было создано с целью сделать для индийских штатов соответствующие гарантии. По Конституции Индии (статья 350 A) указано, что "в каждом государстве или на любом местном уровне администрации в каждом государстве должны быть достаточные возможности для обучения языковых меньшинств на их родном языке в начальной школе."
and the secondary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority group." 

Sri P. Sundarayya] [2nd April 1956

...
MOTION RE : INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956] [Sri P. Sundarayya

education system white paper. The 5th White Paper on Elementary Education 4 th Higher Secondary Education to be abolished. The 12th White Paper on Secondary Education to be nullified. At least 14 schools out of 15 to be Secondary Education institutions. Elementary education up to the age of 14 years School Final pass 60%, revised Higher Secondary, Education up to 16 years to be abolished. Education up to 14 years of age to be secondary stage 4 years to be Higher Elementary stage, secondary stage 8 years of age and above. Primary 10 years to be said as per the Education Advisory Council report, it is decided that 5 years to be 10 years and the Central Educational Advisory Council recommends that junior high school 3 years to be primary stage, 5 to be 8 years, and 14 years to be 15 years. The revised education system 5th White Paper on Elementary Education instead of Secondary Education to be abolished. There is no minorities to be admitted when the Central Educational Advisory Council recommends that 3 years to be primary stage, 5 to be 8 years, and 14 years to be 15 years. The revised education system 5th White Paper on Elementary Education instead of Secondary Education to be abolished. There is no minorities to be admitted when the Central Educational Advisory Council recommends that 3 years to be primary stage, 5 to be 8 years, and 14 years to be 15 years. The revised education system.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya [2nd April 1966]

The Constitution provides minorities to be treated with special care and consideration. The directive principle of the Constitution states, "It shall be endeavoured..."

The Legislative Council consists of 20 members, 16 of whom are elected by the Legislative Council members, and 4 are nominated by Parliament. The Legislative Council is responsible for the reorganization of the States.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya]

"..."
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri T. Sundarayya]

The States Reorganisation Bill has been introduced in Parliament. It is intended to reorganise the States to better suit the needs of the people. The Bill aims to create a more balanced distribution of power across the States, ensuring that each State's resources and needs are adequately represented. The Bill seeks to abolish the 22 and 25 member Council of States, replacing them with a more balanced composition. This move is expected to lead to a more efficient and effective governance system, benefiting the people of the States.
Sri P. Sundarayya] [2nd April 1956

...motion re introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopal Reddi:—(In explanation, Dr. Gopal Reddi said...
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956] [Sri P. Sundarayya

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—.Is this an emergency?

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Is it an emergency? Where is the emergency? The regions are to be reorganised, perhaps the right to be reorganised. To the east of the region of the states, there is a region of the states. We have to reorganise these regions. The region of Andhra is to be reorganised. It is necessary to reorganise the regions. The region of Andhra is to be reorganised. It is necessary to reorganise the regions.
Sri P. Sundarayya]  

[2nd April 1956]

66 MOTION RE - INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

...
2nd April 1956]

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Mr Speaker, Sir, in Introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Mr Speaker, Sir.

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Mr Speaker, Sir, states reorganisation. Admittedly, the number of states has been reduced to 80. So far, we have had 60 such states. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance has said that it is necessary to have the States Reorganisation Bill. According to him, it is necessary because, under the Constitution of 1957, the States were established, and the matter is now pending in the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance has said that it is necessary because, under the Constitution of 1957, the States were established, and the matter is now pending in the Supreme Court.

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Mr Speaker, Sir, the States Reorganisation Bill was passed in 1954, and the third general elections were held in 1955. They will serve at least three years term. 1954 and 1955 are the elections. 1957 is the year of elections. 1957 is the year of elections as well. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance has said that it is necessary because, under the Constitution of 1957, the States were established, and the matter is now pending in the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is necessary to have the States Reorganisation Bill.
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri P. Sundarayya [2nd April 1966]

...
MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956] [Sri P. Sundarayya

The Hon'ble member, Shri J. V. Sundarayya, moved the introduction of the Stages and Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.

Mr. Sundarayya

October 1 was a great day in Indian history, as the States Reorganisation Act was passed on October 1, 1956, after long deliberation and discussion. The act was passed to create a new state of Bihar and Bengal, merging the two into a single state.

Section 120, 121 of the Constitution of India makes provisions for the President to make constitutional amendments. The States Reorganisation Act was passed on October 1, 1956, and it was signed by the President on the same day.

Sri RAJA SAGI SUBYANARAYANA RAJU

The Hon'ble member, Shri J. V. Sundarayya, moved the introduction of the Stages and Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.
Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju] [2nd April 1966

"MOTION - INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT"

"..."
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1966

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

...
MOTION RE - INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES
REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju) [2nd April 1956

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi :—

Sri RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—

...
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1966

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

THE HON. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI

SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU

THE HON. Dr. B GOPALA REDDI

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

[3rd April 1956]

THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:—

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—

On the introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi observed that the introduction of the Bill was a radical change in the political map of India. He said that the Bill was a step in the direction of the unification of the country. He said that the Bill would bring about a great change in the political situation of the country. He said that the Bill would be a great step forward in the unification of the country.

Sri A. Kaleswara Rao, on the other hand, said that the Bill was preposterous and dangerous. He said that the Bill was a step in the direction of the unification of the country. He said that the Bill would be a great step forward in the unification of the country. He said that the Bill was a step in the direction of the unification of the country.

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MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

...
Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

2nd April 1956

स्री पिल्लालमार्री वेंकटेश्वरलु:

श्री आ. काल्स्वराह राहू:

स्त्री श्रीवदनला मालमान्त्री कांग्रेस दलासाहित किंवा जनतीत दलासाहित कर्त्तव्याची शक्ती होती?

लिंग्विस्टिक फान्टासिम हंसकोभावी.

"Artistic diversity is the lifeblood of a State. It is the lifeblood of the Штат" Alpha area. लिंग्विस्टिक फान्टासिम हंसकोभावी.

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MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES
REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri A. Kaleswara Rao]

POTIOR RE: I^TRdDUOf 103$ OF tHE StAtES 7^ REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Can it be said that the States and Territories are adequately represented in the Assembly? Can it be said that the States and Territories are adequately represented in the Assembly?

Legislative Council &-o^^^^o^Tr^06 ir^a t?a s&o-O^.

R^ w^ legislation a^ea ^SveSg ^oMo^a^oa *^ng sober ir*

Dignified Dl^m^um.

Legislative Council 7^a^e^<^r^g^e, 7^s^6#^a^^ ^^<^.

Regional Council, 7^s^6#^a^^ ^^<^
Sri A. Kaleswara Rao] [2nd April 1956

The Chief Justice with the concurrence of the Governor in Council has notified that the proposed seat of the High Court shall be at Hyderabad as from the appointed date. The Bench practice will be followed at the new seat of the High Court. Article 61 of the Constitution makes the sentence explicit.

The Leader has been informed that the existing list of members will be maintained. The O'Donel Commission Report has been referred to. The Valigrama committee has been constituted.

The majority have been asked to submit their report by 90, 70, 60% respectively. The committee will then take appropriate action.

The text is a motion regarding the reorganization of the states, specifically about the High Court's seat being moved to Hyderabad.
MOTION RE: INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956] [Sri A. Kaleswara Rao

...
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri A. Kaleswara Rao [2nd April 1956]

proceedings should not interfere with the desirability of states reorganisation.

SRI N. VENKAIAH:—I respectfully agree with the view of the Hon'ble Member that the present state boundaries are not always necessary economic and social units. But it has been said that such boundaries were set up on a political basis.

The desirability of having states with different boundaries has to be considered. The question of states reorganisation should be considered in the light of the development of the country. It is necessary to consider the division of the country into smaller units.

The Hon'ble Member has mentioned the division of the state into 38 districts. It is necessary to consider the division of the state into 63 districts. It is necessary to consider the division of the state into 88 districts. It is necessary to consider the division of the state into 88 districts.

I support the view of the Hon'ble Member that the state boundaries should be changed.
MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Sri N. Venkaiah]

The Honourable Members,

We, the undersigned members representing the States of Andhra, Telengana, and Mysore, do hereby move that this Parliament be requested to consider and pass a Bill for the reorganisation of the States of Andhra, Telengana, and Mysore into two new States of Andhra and Mysore, with due regard to the interests and wishes of the people of those States.

This Bill has been prepared after extensive consultations with the people of the States concerned, and with the assistance of experts in various fields. It has been drafted with the aim of ensuring a smooth transition to the new States, while also taking into account the economic, social, and cultural needs of the people.

We believe that this Bill is a just and equitable solution to the problem of States reorganisation, and we urge the members of this Parliament to support it.

Sri N. Venkaiah
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sri N. Venkayya] [2nd April 1956

Sri A. Kaleswara Rao:—

Sri N. Venkayya:—
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

Srimathi C. Ammanappa Raja :—

The recent States Reorganisation Bill introduced in the Parliament has been a matter of great concern to us. The Bill seeks to reorganise the States into new States, with a view to achieving better administration and eliminating the弊端 of tribal areas.

The Bill provides for the formation of new States based on the principles of tribal, geographical, and administrative considerations. It seeks to create new States in alphabetical order, with special emphasis on the tribal areas.

The Bill also provides for the creation of zonal councils to administer the new States. The zonal councils are expected to be responsible for the development of the areas under their jurisdiction.

In conclusion, I believe that the States Reorganisation Bill is a necessary step towards the development of our nation. It is a step in the right direction, and I hope that it will be passed by the Parliament.
Srimathi C. Ammannna Raja] [2nd April 1956

MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Zonal Councils as such Zonal states are not. In the case of Zonal States, legislative councils should be set up. Zonal States, having their own legislative council, can be accelerated to propose legislation for the States. Hence, it is necessary to set up councils for Zonal States. This is the brain wave of the present Government. It is to ensure the autonomy of Zonal States, to solve boundary disputes, to set up a Parliamentary Board, to handle inter-state boundary disputes. The Zonal Council should also have a Council of Ministers to handle problems of concerned States. The President as Chairman can take the rotation of the members. Secretary should be the Permanent Secretary. Joint Secretary should be the Joint Secretary. Regional Committees should be formed. Central Committee should be formed. The Central Committee shall handle the affairs of the Central Committee. It shall be a permanent body. The Central Committee shall handle the affairs of Regional Committees. The Central Committee shall handle the affairs of the Zonal Council. Judges shall handle the affairs of the Central Committee.

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MOTION RE. INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

2nd April 1956

[Srimathi C. Ammanua Raja]

Speaker's conference was Speaker, Deputy Speaker and the Misters elected by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Ministers

THE HON. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—1957 elections were held in the States.

Srimathi C. AMMANNA RAJA:—1962 elections were held in the States. As the elections were held in 1962 the States were divided into two sections.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Is it a principle of 1957 elections?

Srimathi C. AMMANNRA RAJA:—1962 elections were held in the States. As the elections were held in 1962 the States were divided into two sections.

Srivi C. AMMANNRA RAJA:—It is a principle of 1957 elections.
MOTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATES REORGANISATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

[2nd April 1956]

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :— In the House of Commons on 2nd April 1956.

Srimathi C. AMMANNARAJA :—We appreciate the decision to introduce the States Reorganisation Bill in Parliament.

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA :—After the States Reorganisation Bill is passed, the administrative changes that will be made will be significant. The Bill provides for the reorganisation of the existing States into new States with similar linguistic, cultural, geographical, and economic characteristics. The new States will have a greater sense of identity and unity.

Srimathi C. AMMANNARAJA :—The Bill not only provides for the reorganisation of States but also addresses issues related to borders and boundaries. The Boundary Commission will play a crucial role in resolving any disputes related to borders. The new States will have a greater sense of identity and unity.

There are 14 new States, each with a distinct cultural and linguistic identity. The new States will have a greater sense of identity and unity. The Bill provides for the reorganisation of the existing States into new States with similar linguistic, cultural, geographical, and economic characteristics. The new States will have a greater sense of identity and unity.

The Bill provides for the reorganisation of the existing States into new States with similar linguistic, cultural, geographical, and economic characteristics. The new States will have a greater sense of identity and unity. The Bill provides for the reorganisation of the existing States into new States with similar linguistic, cultural, geographical, and economic characteristics. The new States will have a greater sense of identity and unity.
The House will now adjourn and meet again at 5 p.m. this day.

The House then adjourned.

IV MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Re: Andhra Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

Mr. SPEAKER — I have to announce to the House that the following message dated 29th March 1956 has been received from the Governor of Andhra:

"In pursuance of Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India, I, Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, Governor of Andhra hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956 and in pursuance of clause (3) of the said Article I also recommend to the Assembly the consideration of the said Bill."

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:— The rules of the House on the message of the Governor should be followed. The necessary sanction is obtained from the Governor.
MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR
Re Andhra Purchase Tax Bill, 1936

Srir P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1936]

Sir, P. Sundarayya]

money ே ೋ ೋ ೋ ೋ & financial ே ೋ The previous sanction of
the President is obtained ே ೋ ೋ print ே ೋ ೋ. That is
enough.

Mr. SPEAKER :- I shall look into it If our rule says
so, I shall adopt that method.

Srir P SUNDARAYYA :--Even if the rule does not say
so specifically the Parliamentary practice can be adopted
here.

Mr. SPEAKER .--We have the rules now.

Srir P. SUNDARAYYA :—No, the rules might not have
been specifically saying that; but the practice is that.

Mr SPEAKER .—Can we go against our own rules?

Srir P. SUNDARAYYA :—In our rules I do not think
there is anything against it.

Mr. SPEAKER :—The power vesting in the Speaker to
make rules or amend rules or modify rules, I think, is gone,
once we have made rules.

Srir P. SUNDARAYYA :—Apart from this question of
rules being made.....

Mr, SPEAKER :—How can we vary those rules?

Mr. P. SUNDARAYYA :—This is a practice that is
required under the Constitution; and under the same
Constitution the Parliament of India is adopting the proce-
dure. There is no specific rule as far as I can remember, and
if there is one, it should be automatically introduced in our
rules. But as far as I remember there is no specific rule
which states that the President’s message should be read for
every Bill like this. But the general practice in Parliament
is, for any money Bill or any financial Bill, on the Bill
itself, when it is published by the Parliament office itself,
or in the Gazette itself, it is published that the necessary
recommendation has been obtained. That is enough, without
reading the whole Message.
MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR
Re. Andhra Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

2nd April 1956]

Mr. SPEAKER:—Do you mean to say, that when once the Governor permits publication (hereafter the publication shall be with the permission of the Speaker).

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Under the rules the publication of the Bill shall be made with the consent of the Speaker.

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—When the Minister brings the Bill for publication to the Speaker, then he has automatically to bring the Governor’s recommendation also, and only after that the Speaker can allow it to be published.

Mr. SPEAKER:—So your point is, instead of reading the whole Message it is enough if a mention is made that the Governor’s sanction has been granted to it.

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—Yes, in the Bill; I mean, when the Bill is published you can write it on the Bill itself.

Mr. SPEAKER:—All right, I shall look into it.

V GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956 and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.
Sri D. Sanjivayya

[2nd April 1956]

எளியும் இன்வேண்டு என்று கருத்தற்போல் அத்துடன் எந்த விளக்கமும் இல்லையால் இந்த பொருளை எந்த வகையான விளக்கம் புகவிட்டது. எனவே இந்தத் தகவு single point tax என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. குறுகிய பகுதியில் இந்த single point tax தொடக்கத்தில் ஏற்றவுள்ளதை தெரியவில்லை. இந்தோனேசியாவில் இந்த single point tax என்றும் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. எனவே இந்தோனேசியாவில் single point tax என்றும் பொருளை விளக்க முடிவு எடுத்துச்செய்யப்பட்டது.

எனவே பார்வைந்தும் விளக்க முடியவில்லை. எனவே தொண்டும் செய்யப்பட்டது. Single point tax என்றும் பொருளை விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை.

இந்தோனேசியாவில் இந்த single point tax என்றும் பொருளை விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை. இந்தோனேசியாவில் இந்த single point tax என்றும் பொருளை விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை.

எனவே தொண்டும் செய்யப்பட்டது. Single point tax என்றும் பொருளை விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை.

2nd April 1956] [Sri D. Sanjivayya

స్రీ మహా సాధారణ రేఖాంశం

ప్రతి బిల్లును ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జస్తుంది. కాని అంతకాలంలో తొమ్మిది పాటు జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది. వాటి ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకించివేటానికి జరిగింది. ఈ బిల్లు రేఖాంశం చెప్పోయింది.

అయితే purchase tax అయిన విస్తీర్ణం జరుగుతుంది. అయన అనుభవించాయి. అదే వ్యక్తిలో agricultureists లేదా స్థావరాల నియంత్రణ అయితే sale చేత, General Sales Tax Act లో (తెప్పించిన) కాని, ప్రతి 10 రిటి శాస్త్రాలు, అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం అనేక రెంటులు అయితే అసలు 3 తాకు ప్రత్యేకండి.

ఇది అత్యంత ఆదృభవంగా export రేఖాంశం అయితే commodities చేత అండ్ర నియంత్రణ లేదా ఇతర విషయాలు చేత అనుభంఖించవచ్చు. అయన అనుభంఖించిన తొంగై చేత, export అయితే agricultureists చేత అసలు ప్రత్యేకండి. ఇది అయితే అనుభవించింది. స్రీ P. SUNDARAYYA అయితే Sales Tax Enquiry Committee డిస్క్విట్టంగా అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది. Enquiry Committee ఇంది అసలు ప్రత్యేకండి. ఇది అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది. ఇది అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది.

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA: అందువల్ల, అయితే Sales Tax Enquiry Committee డిస్క్విట్టం అయితే అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది. Enquiry Committee ఇండి అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది. ఇది అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది. ఇది అసలు ప్రతి రెండు దశలుగా జాతిమానం విసూచిత నిర్ధారణలు నుండి కొనసాగింది.
Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

హస్తాలక్షణం (ఆంగ్లం) జరిగిన నేపథ్యం నిర్మాణం దొంగా, తారం పాలనలు సంక్షిప్తం చేసారు. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో, ఆంగ్ల సంశోధనతో, ప్రత్యేక పాఠశాలలు పాలనలు చేసేందుకు సాధనాలు చేసేవారు.

యా మంది జరిగిన పాఠశాలలు, యా మంది మారుబడించబడిన పాఠశాలలు. నిర్మాణం సంస్థను సమాధానం చేసడానికి సాధనాలు చేసేవారు.

ఈ ప్రశ్నలు సమీకరణలు చేసారు. ఈ ప్రశ్నలు సమీకరణలు చేసారు.

ఈ Sales Tax Enquiry Committee యొక్క ప్రశ్నా సమస్యలు సమాధానం చేసారు. ఈ ప్రశ్నలు సమాధానం చేసారు.

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2nd April 1956

[Sri P. Sundarayya

The Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

Luxury goods are not liable to purchase tax, and the tax is levied on goods brought from abroad and those of Indian manufacture.

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Sri P. Sundarayya] [2nd April 1956

In consequence of the above reasons, it is submitted that the tax on commercial crops should be levied at a rate of 0.0-0.8.

As a result of the above reasons, it is submitted that the tax on commercial crops should be levied at a rate of 0.0-0.8.
2nd April 1956] [Shri P. Sundarayya


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Sri P. Sundarayya] [2nd April 1956

అందరేఖ వాడకాను కాగడా నాటి కర్థారవాటి, పంటం సఫలం
చేసేది, రైతులపై నిష్కమనం రెండు సంవత్సరాలపై నిష్కమనం
నడకుగా ఉంటాయి. స్వాధీనం చేసేది నానిగా అంటాయి. స్వాధీనం
 చేసి ఇప్పుడు అంతిమం యొక్క అంశాలను నడకు ప్రారంభించాలి.
JSU మాదా, పంటం సఫలంగా లభించి, పంటం వాణిజ్యాద్వారా శాసనం నాణం చేసి
స్వాధీనం చేసి ఉంటాయి. చాలు రాయవడానికి తప్పని పంటం
వచ్చింది నేటి భారాన్ని నిష్కమించడానికి జయసాయి రెండు
రోజులలి వాణిజ్యాద్వారా శాసనం నాణం చేసి అవసరాన్ని వచ్చి
రావిస్తుంది. జయసాయి ఇప్పుడు అవసరాన్ని నిష్కమించడానికి
జయసాయి ఇప్పుడు అవసరాన్ని నిష్కమించడానికి
 జయసాయి ఇప్పుడు అవసరాన్ని నిష్కమించడానికి
 జయసాయి ఇప్పుడు అవసరాన్ని నిష్కమించడానికి
 జయసాయి ఇప్పుడు అవసరాన్ని నిష్కమించడానికి
THE ANDHRA GENERAL PURCHASE TAX BILL 1956.

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உள்ளிட்டு சிபாராற்றுக்கு மூலம் 0-0-3 முறையில் விளக்கம் அதன் நிறுத்தம் இதுவரை ஐருதழியும் வடிவம் தேசியத் தலைவுக்கு வழியே வந்துள்ளது. அதன் போது முன்னோடியாக விளக்கம் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது வணங்கு காந்தத்துவம் நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் வழியாக வந்து சென்று வரும் விளக்கத்தை எந்த வேளையிலும் காண முடியும். முறையியல் வழங்கு விளக்கத்தை வழங்கத் தொடர்று, எந்தும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. வணங்கு காந்தத் தரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. என்று இரும்பிளேனை காண முடியாது. முறையியல் வழங்கு விளக்கத்தை வழங்கத் தொடர்று, எந்தும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. வணங்கு காந்தத் தரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. என்று இரும்பிளேனை காண முடியாது.

Excise வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது. வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது. வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது. வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது. வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது. வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது. வணங்கு மறைந்து காண முடியாது.

செய்யப் போய்விட்டு பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது.

Sugar factory வணங்கு மறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது. செய்யப் பொறுப்பு விளக்கம் குறைந்து வரும் வேளையிலும் காண முடியாது.
Sri P. Sundarayya]  
[2nd April 1956

స్మార్పకాలంలో సంస్థాన ఉత్తరాధ్యం కోసం గాంధీ రామానుజ యే రామాయా నా సమాచారం. అంశాధారంలో రామాయా నా సమాచారం

C-13 రూపాయ 0-1.0 కంటే కొన్ని సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు. అంతే సంచాలన రూపాయ 0-1.0 రూపాయ దేశం గా సంచాలన రూపాయ 0-1.0 రూపాయ దేశం గా సంచాలన రూపాయ

Single point taxation అంటే, 0-0.6 ఎత్తులు కంటే కొన్ని సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు. సంచాలన రూపాయ, 0.6-1.0 సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు.

ఇక్కడ మించే చిత్రం చాలేకుండా, చాల పరిస్థితులు సాధారణ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం.

మరియు కంప్యూటరు కంప్యూటరు సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు.

ఈ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం.

ఇతర సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం.

ఈ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం.

ఈ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం. సంచాలన రూపాయ సమాచారం సమక్షం కాదు అవసరం.
2nd April 1956]  

[Sri P. Sundarayya

Registration Committee 3rd column paragraph, Registration Committee 3rd column paragraph. Single point 10.20 

Sri. P. Sundarayya:—Clause 7 (8).

"Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to such petty dealers or any class thereof, as may be specified in the rules made by the State Government in this behalf." 8.35 a.m.

Sri. P. Sundarayya:—4th column paragraph. 3am. 3am. Dealers Registration Committee 3rd column paragraph. 6.00 a.m.

The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:—announced a motion to amend 3rd column paragraph.

Mr. Speaker:—The rules will come here by way of a resolution.
[2nd April 1956

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI —They will have to be approved by the House.

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—They need not be approved by the House.

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA: Clause 4 (5) Proviso: 

"Provided that no such rules shall come into force unless they are approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly."

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA —For Petty Dealers & Kurvattu Dealers a separate register to be maintained. Commission agents to have a separate Register called the Committee. The registration will have to be approved by the Legislative Assembly. Petty Dealers & Kurvattu Dealers to have their rules and regulations. Commission agents to have their register approved by the Committee. Rules for Sales Tax & Rules for Advocate's Paradise to be approved by the Committee.

Rules for Sales Tax & Rules for Advocate's Paradise are not essential. Multi point and single point are essential. Paddy and rice are essential. Sales tax is a provision.
Sri P. Sundarayya:

The provisions of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), which are not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of any matter not specifically provided by this Act.

Sri P. Sundarayya:

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya:

For instance tobacco beedis to that extent rebate made.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:

They will apply to this act.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:
Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—1939 sales tax & provision thereof... High Court... sales tax commissioner... sales tax minister... High Court... sales tax commissioner... sales tax minister...

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—Clause 12 (2) in action 4 after the word and figures... 'the Opium Act, 1878', the words and figures... and to the sale of purchase of goods to which... Andhra General Purchase Tax Act, 1956, applies...
2nd April 1956]


The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—ఆడియా, ప్రతిష్ఠించిన లేదు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ప్రతిష్ఠించిన నిర్మాణానికి షింగతలు ప్రతిష్ఠించిన లేదు. ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠించిన నిర్మాణానికి షింగతలు ప్రతిష్ఠించిన లేదు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ప్రతిష్ఠించిన నిర్మాణానికి షింగతలు ప్రతిష్ఠించిన లేదు. 

 flames along the surface.
Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

104 THE ANDHRA GENERAL PURCHASE TAX BILL, 1956

[2nd April 1956]

... constitutional position and essential goods act... sales tax... enquiry committee... jute... jute... Taxation Enquiry Committee... jute... sales tax...
THE ANEARA GENERAL PURCHASE TAX BILL, 1956.

2nd April 1956
[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

The following goods should be specified in the Central legislation coal, iron and steel, cotton, hides and skins, oilseeds and jute.

The State shall levy only a single point tax at the last stage of sale or purchase of those goods and the rate shall not exceed one quarter of an anna in the rupee, that is, the same rate at which the Central tax will be imposed on these goods in the course of inter-State trade.

Taxation Enquiry Committee reported that 85% jute growers should be exempted from the export tax on jute. The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

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Dr. B. Gopala Reddi

[2nd April 1956]

In the Assembly Session on 5th April, 1956, the following amendment was made in the Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956, as a result of the discussions held in the Assembly:

1. The Central Government will be exempt only from sales tax on sugar single point sales at 0.1-5.

2. A specific tax will be imposed on jute at the rate of 0.0.8.

3. The sale of sugar in single point sales will attract a tax rate of 0.1-5.

4. The sale of jute will attract a tax rate of 0.1-8.

The Government of India will be exempt from the sale of jute at the rate of 0.1-5.

The amendment in the Bill was necessary to avoid double taxation on sugar and jute. The amendment was made to ensure that the Central Government is not burdened with double taxation on these goods.
2nd April 1956]

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA:—0.0-8 is the multiple tax, as such two times to be levied?

THE Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Taxation Enquiry Committee has recommended Single point Tax is an anna and above.

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—Sales tax is not the purchase tax. Vendor-vendee is not involved in purchase tax. Sale by one Vendor Vendee to another Vendor Vendee is not involved in purchase tax. Export is not under purchase tax bill.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Sales Tax Act is to be amended to found out purchase tax bill.
Sn Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya] [2nd April 1956

 Sloven Aafernak@ The Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

 Single point tax, Multi point tax

 Super tax, Purchase Tax

 Sale Tax, Sales Tax

 Purchase Tax, Sales Tax

 Understanding, understanding

 Single point Tax
Mr. SPEAKER:—There are a good number of amendments before me.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—I agree with Mr. G. N. Ranga. The Bill has been complicated, for reasons general discussion and the Select Committee. Amendments have been complicated.

Mr. SPEAKER:—There are no motions for referring the Bill to the Select Committee or for circulation before me. So either throw it out or accept it.
SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—The object of the Bill is to impose a General Purchase Tax on goods in the States of the United Provinces, Orissa, Madras, and the Punjab, and to extend the provision of the Purchase Tax Act, 1944, to those States. The Bill has been introduced after consultation with the Finance Department of the Government of India. The object of the Bill is to make the existing system of Purchase Tax more comprehensive and to increase the revenue it is expected to generate. The Bill provides for the imposition of Purchase Tax on goods in all the States mentioned above and also on goods imported into those States. The rate of tax is to be decided by the Finance Department of the Government of India. The Bill also provides for the establishment of a select committee to consider the matter and report to the House. A motion for the consideration of the Bill was moved by the Finance Minister, and the House agreed to it. The Bill is expected to generate revenue of Rs. 80,00,000 during the first year of its operation.

SRI T. JALAYYA:—I would like to point out that the Bill is not a comprehensive measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in the States. The Bill only extends the existing system of Purchase Tax to the States mentioned above. It does not deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in the other States. There is a need for a comprehensive measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in all the States. The Bill is only a temporary measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in the States mentioned above.

The Bill is not a good measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax. The Bill is only a temporary measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in the States mentioned above. It does not deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in the other States. There is a need for a comprehensive measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in all the States. The Bill is only a temporary measure to deal with the problem of Purchase Tax in the States mentioned above.

2nd April 1956

[Sri T. Jalayya]


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Sri T. Jalayya] [2nd April 1956

...
2nd April 1956

[Sri T. Jalayya

Sri A. KALESWARA RAO:—

1987 లో చర్చల్ చేసారని రోజ్పు సమాచార మంత్రి కేంద్రం సంఖ్యలతో ప్రభుత్వం చేసారం, అంది సమయం చేత నాను ప్రతి సమాచారం సాధారణ విధానాలు కూడా తెలిసింది. అందుకే నా మనుగ నిర్దేశాలకు ప్రతి సమయం చేత నాను ప్రతి సమాచారం సాధారణ విధానాలు కూడా తెలిసింది. 

SrI A. VENKATARAMA RAJU:—

అందుకే నా మనుగ నిర్దేశాలకు ప్రతి సమయం చేత నాను ప్రతి సమాచారం సాధారణ విధానాలు కూడా తెలిసింది. 

SRI A. VENKATARAMA RAJU:—

అందుకే నా మనుగ నిర్దేశాలకు ప్రతి సమయం చేత నాను ప్రతి సమాచారం సాధారణ విధానాలు కూడా తెలిసింది.
Sri A. Venkatarama Raju

[2nd April 1956]

పశ్చిమ గోడ ఉపయోగానికి, అంతే తరంగా ఆప్షిండించి ప్రత్యేకంగా వనకర్తుడు మాత్రమే ఇంచాడు. మరియు పిలిచేందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా తయారు చేయడానికి జూడతుడు, విలస్మీరిగించి స్థానపురాణమైన ప్రత్యేకంగా వనకర్తుడు మాత్రమే పెట్టి వాడాడు.

అనుమతి కనిపించడానికి, దాని మీద వేసిన సంబంధంగా అనున్నది. చిత్రాలు మరియు ప్రతి సంప్రదాయ ప్రత్యేకంగా వనకర్తుడు మాత్రమే ఉండి వాడాడు. భారతీయ యుద్ధాల మీద వేసిన సంబంధంగా వనకర్తుడు మాత్రమే ఉండి వాడాడు.

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆప్ కంప్యూటరు సంయుక్తంగా Single point ప్రతిపాదించడానికి ఉండి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండి వాడాడు.

మేద సంప్రదాయ స్పష్టంగా పిందిన మార్గం అప్పుడు ఉండి వాడాడు. వాస్తవంగా కంప్యూటరు సంయుక్తంగా పిందిన మార్గం అప్పుడు ఉండి వాడాడు.

ప్రతిపాదించడానికి ఉండి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండి వాడాడు. ఫస్ట్ ఫిలింగ్ ప్రతిపాదించడానికి ఉండి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండి వాడాడు. కంప్యూటరు సంయుక్తంగా పిందిన మార్గం అప్పుడు ఉండి వాడాడు. వాస్తవంగా కంప్యూటరు సంయుక్తంగా పిందిన మార్గం అప్పుడు ఉండి వాడాడు.

2nd April 1966] [Sri A. Venkatarama Raju

...accounts... 10, 15 percentage adjustments... officers... Prohibition... sales tax... departments... criminal action... Jute... prohibition... sales tax... amendments... 1989... Tax evasion...
Sri V. Visweswara Rao

[2nd April 1956]

The Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

...
2nd April 1956]                                      [Sri. V. Visweswara Rao

The Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

The purchase of taxable goods from a trader is not necessarily a taxable transaction. The present purchase tax system is based on the principle that every transaction is taxable. The system is complicated and unnecessary. The Bill provides for a single point tax system, which is simpler and more efficient. The Bill also provides for the abolition of sales tax and surcharge on sales tax. The provisions of the Bill are detailed and comprehensive. Lawyers and traders are well aware of the provisions of the Bill. The Bill is a great step forward in the field of taxation.

The Bill provides for the abolition of sales tax and surcharge on sales tax. The provisions of the Bill are detailed and comprehensive. Lawyers and traders are well aware of the provisions of the Bill. The Bill is a great step forward in the field of taxation.
The Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

2nd April 1956

Sri G. Narasimha Murty:—Mr. Speaker, the Central Delta, which is the central region of the state, has been empowered to levy a purchase tax on the purchase of goods in the state. This creates a problem as the Central Delta region is not a natural region, but it is a geographical area that covers a large part of the state. Therefore, it is necessary to have a purchase tax in this region to ensure that the state's revenue is utilized effectively.

The Central Delta is a region that covers a vast area and has a population of over 10 million. It is imperative that the purchase tax be levied in this region to ensure that the state's revenue is utilized effectively. The Central Delta region is one of the most productive regions in the state and it is believed that the purchase tax will help in the development of the region.

The purchase tax will also help in reducing the disparities in the income levels of different regions of the state. The Central Delta region is one of the poorest regions in the state and the purchase tax will help in reducing the gap between the Central Delta and other regions.

However, it is important that the purchase tax be levied in a fair and equitable manner. The government should ensure that the purchase tax is not levied on essential goods and services. It is also important that the purchase tax is not levied on goods and services that are produced in the Central Delta region.

In conclusion, the purchase tax in the Central Delta region is a necessary step to ensure the effective utilization of the state's revenue. The government should ensure that the purchase tax is levied in a fair and equitable manner and that it does not lead to any inequalities in the income levels of different regions of the state.
2nd April 1956

[Sri G. Narsimha Murty]

THE ANDHRA GENERAL PURCHASE TAX BILL 1956.

[The Hon. Dr. B. Gopala Reddi] —

SRI G. NARASIMHA MURTY: —

8. ఈ గ్రానిష్ట్ జిమ్మీ ప్రతి సందర్శనానికి నేత వేసిన సిద్ధంలో నాట్యములు అయిన కంటెన్టులు, అలాంటి సందర్శనాలు కొన్ని వ్యాఖ్యాతి పైన కనిపించబడుతుంది. కానీ ఈ సందర్శనాలు ప్రతి సమయం నాట్యాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించబడతాయి. సుమారు 10 సందర్శనాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవి ప్రతి సాధనా భాగం అంటే ఇవి ప్రతి సందర్శనాయ్యాలను ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించబడతాయి. షారాంసారాలు కొన్ని చిన్న సందర్శనాలు ప్రతి సమయం యువ సందర్శనాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించబడతాయి. ఆమె సందర్శనాలు ప్రతి సమయం యువ సందర్శనాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉపయోగించబడతాయి.

Sri G. Narasimha Murthy ]

[2nd April 1956

Sri L. Lakshmana Das:—

అధికారములు కంటే ఎంతా సమర్పించే తెలియజేస్తుంది. నాటికి ఆ తరువాత నేర్పడి ఉండటానికి జ్ఞాపితం చేసిన పదార్ధాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్‌కట్టడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందాడు. భారతదేశం నుండి తెలించిన పిన్ నూతనంగా ఉండేందుకు తెలపించారు.

పెట్టంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా జీవితాన్ని నిర్మాణం చేసే విభాగాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్ ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు. జీవితాన్ని నిర్మాణం చేసే విభాగాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్ ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు. జీవితాన్ని నిర్మాణం చేసే విభాగాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్ ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు.

పెట్టంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా జీవితాన్ని నిర్మాణం చేసే విభాగాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్ ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు. జీవితాన్ని నిర్మాణం చేసే విభాగాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్ ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు. జీవితాన్ని నిర్మాణం చేసే విభాగాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా పిన్ ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు.
2nd April 1956

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das]

THE ANDHRA GENERAL PURCHASE TAX BILL, 1956

...
Sri L. Lakshmana das]

[2nd April 1956]

అంధ్రా జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARULU అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

Sales Tax అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

Entertainment tax అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

Income tax అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

Factory అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

Sales tax అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

purchase tax అంధ్ర జాతీయ ఆదాయ ప్రత్యేకించ న్యాయపాస్చాత్య సమితిలా నేతృత్వం చేశాడు.

2nd April 1956

[Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu]

They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: They are his own figures.

Sri T. Jalayya: They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: They are his own figures.

Taxes on sales tax and purchase tax are their own figures. They are their own figures. If theHon. Sri D. Sanjivayya: They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: They are his own figures.

The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya: They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: They are his own figures.

Sri T. Jalayya: They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: They are his own figures.

Taxes on sales tax and purchase tax are their own figures. They are their own figures. If theHon. Sri D. Sanjivayya: They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu: They are his own figures.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [2nd April 1956

ఇంద్రేందులు. అంతే అద్భుతం మాత్రమే సంచాలకాన్ని Sugar factory లో నండిభ సంచాలక మద్రాస్ పండు సంచాలకుడు ఆన ఏమి కట్టే ఉంటాడు. ఆ సంచాలకుడు మాత్రమే అద్భుతం మాత్రమే. సంచాలకుడు సంచాలం ప్రతి సంచాలకుడు కొన్ని రకముగా ఎంతో మాత్రమే. చాలా పర్యవేక్షణ వ్యవస్థ అంటే ఎందుకంటి ఒక సంచాలకాన్ని చేసిన దృశ్యం పొందాలి. Factories సంచాలక సంచాలక దానిని సాధనా మాత్రమే. సంచాలక సంచాలక కోసం రెండు సంచాలకా రూపాలు సంచాలక సంచాలక కోసం రెండు సంచాలకా రూపాలు.

ఇంద్రేందులు. అద్భుతం సంచాలకాన్ని Sugar factory లో నండిభ సంచాలకుడు మద్రాస్ పండు సంచాలకుడు ఆన ఏమి కట్టే ఉంటాడు. ఆ సంచాలకుడు మాత్రమే అద్భుతం మాత్రమే. సంచాలకుడు సంచాలం ప్రతి సంచాలకుడు కొన్ని రకముగా ఎంతో మాత్రమే. చాలా పర్యవేక్షణ వ్యవస్థ అంటే ఎందుకంటి ఒక సంచాలకాన్ని చేసిన దృశ్యం పొందాలి. Factories సంచాలక సంచాలక దానిని సాధనా మాత్రమే. సంచాలక సంచాలక కోసం రెండు సంచాలకా రూపాలు సంచాలక సంచాలక కోసం రెండు సంచాలకా రూపాలు.

ఇంద్రేందులు. అమృతం సంచాలకాన్ని Sugar factory లో నండిభ సంచాలకుడు మద్రాస్ పండు సంచాలకుడు ఆన ఏమి కట్టే ఉంటాడు. ఆ సంచాలకుడు మాత్రమే అమృతం మాత్రమే. సంచాలకుడు సంచాలం ప్రతి సంచాలకుడు కొన్ని రకముగా ఎంతో మాత్రమే. చాలా పర్యవేక్షణ వ్యవస్థ అంటే ఎందుకంటి ఒక సంచాలకాన్ని చేసిన దృశ్యం పొందాలి. Factories సంచాలక సంచాలక దానిని సాధనా మాత్రమే. సంచాలక సంచాలక కోసం రెండు సంచాలకా రూపాలు సంచాలక సంచాలక కోసం రెండు సంచాలకా రూపాలు.

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—The hon. Member's idea is correct.
2nd April 1956

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:– It is true that tax will be levied under prescribed rules. But the rules will be placed before the Assembly after the tax is levied. I am afraid that is going to happen, I know.

Mr. SPEAKER:—It is ultra vires.

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— It is not possible. Legally it is not possible. Provisiol tax is not possible. Ultimate turnover tax assessment is not possible. In the existing rules frame turnovet assessment rules frame. Provisiol assessment the rules will be placed before the Assembly. I know it is not possible.

[2nd April 1956]

Sri PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:— At what stage of the purchase tax was the Taxation Enquiry Committee report received? At the last stage of the purchase tax Bill, the Taxation Enquiry Committee report was received. The report was received at the stage where the final scrutiny had been completed. As per the report, the purchase tax Bill was passed by the legislative assembly.

The report stated that the purchase tax Bill was passed by the legislative assembly. However, the report also stated that the purchase tax Bill was passed by the legislative council on 13th June, 1956, which was incorrect. The report was considered as an error and was not taken into consideration. The report was also considered as an error and was not taken into consideration.

2nd April 1956] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—

The Hon. S. R. D. Sanjivyaya stated that the committee on Jute Trade was not very satisfied with the report submitted by the committee on Sales Tax Enquiry. The committee on Jute Trade was requested to examine the provision of Taxation Enquiry Committee and to report back. The committee on Sales Tax Enquiry had recommended the following:

1. Sales Tax Enquiry Committee recommended that jute should be levied at a rate of 0.09 per cent. which is 0.03 per cent. higher than the existing rate. 2. The committee on Jute Trade was requested to examine the report submitted by the committee on Sales Tax Enquiry and to report back to the government. 3. The committee on Taxation Enquiry Committee was requested to examine the report submitted by the committee on Jute Trade and to report back to the government.

The committee on Jute Trade was of the opinion that jute should be levied at a rate of 0.09 per cent. which is 0.03 per cent. higher than the existing rate. The committee on Taxation Enquiry Committee was also of the opinion that jute should be levied at a rate of 0.09 per cent. which is 0.03 per cent. higher than the existing rate.
Sri P. SUNDARAYYA: Essential Supplies Act stipulates the purchase of essential cereals and essential articles. It is clear that the Essential Supplies Act covers essential articles. For example, jute is an essential article. However, we need to consider the local situation before we can levy either Sales tax or Purchase tax on jute.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA RUDDI: Jute is an indigenous produce of Pakistan which competes in the international commodity market. Therefore, there are so many factories to be considered before we can levy either Sales tax or Purchase tax on jute.

Sri P. SUNDARAYYA: It is true that the purchase of raw jute is subject to excise duty. However, excise duty is not applicable to jute as it is an essential article. It is essential to consider the local situation before levying any tax on jute.
2nd April 1956]

The Hon. Sri D. SANJIVAYYA:—Sir, I have the honour to move the Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956.

In bringing this Bill before the House, I wish to draw particular attention to the provisions regarding the export of paddy, which is an important commodity. Paddy is not only a staple food crop, but it is also an essential raw material for the production of mill rice. The Bill provides for the imposition of a purchase tax on paddy at the rate of 10% of the market price.

The Hon. Dr. B. GOPALA REDDI:—Sir, I have the honour to second the Bill. The export of paddy is an important source of foreign exchange for the country. The Bill provides for the imposition of a purchase tax on paddy at the rate of 10% of the market price.
SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—சுருள்பு பாணி நடவைகள், பொருள்கள் என்று சுருள்பு பாணியை வழங்கும் வழக்கங்கள். இவ்வரையில், evasion என்று குறிப்பிட்டப்படும் பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்றுதல் வைத்து பொருள்கள் என்று காண்பயிற்...
2nd April 1956]

SRI T. JALAYYA:—Rule 10 says that neither exemption nor double tax can be specified in the Act. Where the Legislature specifically makes a rule making power and clause 5 (power to notification) provide for double tax evasion. The question arises, does the Legislature mean by clause 5 (power to notification) that where the Legislature has made a specific clause for clause 5, can it evade the said clause?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—A clause means that the exemption or sales tax can be specified. Sales Tax Collect can specify the turnover of a specific item. The Sales Tax Collect can make the Sales Tax Act applicable to the turnover of a specific item. Therefore, evasion cannot arise. If the turnover is exempt from sales tax, the evasion cannot arise.

SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:—Evade evasion cannot arise. As it cannot be specified neither exemption nor double tax can be specified. The item is not subject to sales tax. The item is exempt from sales tax. According to the item, sales tax cannot be specified. Where the Legislature specifically makes a rule making power and clause 5 (power to notification) provide for double tax evasion. The question arises, does the Legislature mean by clause 5 (power to notification) that where the Legislature has made a specific clause for clause 5, can it evade the said clause?
Sri P. Sundarayya

[2nd April 1956]

ఎంపా పర్యాటక తాజాత్మక రాహిల వలె. అంటే పరిసర నిర్ణయం చేసిన క్షేత్రంలో, క్షేత్రంలో మారపెట్టిన పరిశీలన చేసిన క్షేత్రంలో. Rules making power క్షేత్రం వర్ణం కొంతమైన రాహిల వలె.

2nd April 1956}

**THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:**—Observations on the July 3rd entertainment at 3:30 p.m. The amendment submitted is approved.

**SRI M. VENKATA RAJU:**—Same point raised by me.

**SRI P. SUNDARAYYA:**—Sales Tax Enquiry Committee approved the report of the Interim Report. The Hon. SRi D. SANJIVAYYA approved the report of the Enquiry Committee on the sales tax report. On the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee, the tax is increased.ión

**THE HON. DR. B. GOPALA REDDI:**—Deficiency in the report. The Hon. SRi D. SANJIVAYYA:—The commercial officer promises to enter the accounts and seize the goods. The Commercial Tax Officer promises to enter the accounts under the Act and seize the goods. The Sales Tax Enquiry Committee approved.

Flying Squad and surprise visits were conducted. The Commercial Tax Officer and the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee were informed.
Sri D. Sanjivayya] [2nd April 1956

The question is:—

'The Andhra General Purchase Tax Bill, 1956 be taken into consideration.'

The motion was carried.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Further consideration of the Bill will be taken up to-morrow afternoon. The House will now adjourn and meet to-morrow at 8.30 a.m.

The House then adjourned.
### STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the number of seats given to each of the Districts for the various Engineering Colleges in the Andhra State during the years 1952–53; 1953–54; and 1954–55.

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<td>16. Trichinopoly</td>
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**Other States:**

| Kashmir  | 2       | 2       | 1* |
| Coorg    | 2       | 2       | 1* |
| Orissa   | 2       | 2       | 2* |

**Total:** 162 186 195

Seats were reserved for students from Madras State in return for 3 seats reserved in the Engineering College, Guntur (Highways and Telecommunications) for students from Andhra.

*Seats reserved for other States under a standing arrangement.
### ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the number of (1) Harijans; (2) Christian vassalites; and (3) other Backward Classes among them:

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<th>Christians</th>
<th>Backward classes</th>
<th>Harijans</th>
<th>Christians</th>
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<th>Harijans</th>
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