ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONTENTS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE: PRESENCE OF WILD ANIMALS IN YELLANDU TQ. —Disallowed ... 658

BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ... 659–753

Demand No. XXIII—Industries—Rs. 1,63,49,200
Demand No. XXXIV—R.T.D.—Rs. 1,85,37,500
Demand No. XI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—Rs. 2,09,08,800
Demand No. XLIV—Other State Works—Rs. 69,08,800
Demand No. XLV—R.T.D.—Rs. 40,60,500
—Passed

NOTE: *At the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.
ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE:
PRESENCE OF WILD ANIMALS IN YELLENDU TALUK.

"It is not a matter of urgent public importance."

It is not a matter of urgent public importance.
Mr. Speaker: The hon. Chief Minister will now move his
Demands,

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjeefa Reddi): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,49,200 be granted to the
Government under Demand No. XXIII—Industries."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,37,500 be granted to the
Government under Demand No. XXXIV — Road Transport
Department."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,08,800 be granted to the
Government under Demand No. XL—Capital Outlay on Industrial
Development."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,08,000 be granted to the
Government under Demand No. XUV—Other State Workers."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,60,500 be granted to the
Government under Demand No. XLV—Road Transport
Department."

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Small Scale Industries

Radio spare parts, cycle spare parts, fractional horse power engines
circulate

Cottage Industries

schemes

sanction

schemes

sanction
661 26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

...
Budget - Demands for Grants  
26th July 1957  
662

... shares and 26 shares of Hyderabad Construction Company were issued in 1957. Managing Agencies of 2, 3 and 6...
Three months notice to terminate service. Production cost of production increased.

Production increase commit to production increase.

The new shareholders developed the company.

Company develops direct managing agency.

The company develops 25, 80 million develop.
Budget - Demands for Grants  26th July 1957

The resolution of only a few members of the executive committee were included in the agenda. Mr. T. N. S. N. K. proposed a resolution for the incorporation of the company as a public limited company. The resolution was moved by the president and seconded by the comptroller. All the members present in the meeting seconded the resolution. Mr. M. S. M. M. was elected as the company secretary. Shares of the company were allotted to the members of the board in proportion to the amount of investment. The majority of shares were allotted to the interest of the members who invested in the company. The possibility of investing 50% of the invested amount in the company was discussed. The members agreed to invest 20% of the invested amount in the company. Mr. M. S. M. M. proposed a special resolution for the investment of the majority of shares in the company. The resolution was seconded by all the members of the board. The resolution was adopted by all the members. It was decided to increase the capital of the company by 50%. The members of the board were elected to the board of directors. Mr. M. S. M. M. was elected as the chairman of the board. The resolution was seconded by all the members of the board. The resolution was adopted by all the members. The meeting was adjourned.
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

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Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957 666
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

The budget for the year 1957-58 was presented today. The Minister for Finance explained that the budget was based on a realistic assessment of the economic situation. He emphasized the need for continued efforts to improve the country's financial position. The budget was designed to meet the demands of various sectors of the economy, including agriculture, industry, and social welfare.

The budget included provisions for increased expenditure on public works, education, and health. The Minister highlighted the importance of these sectors in strengthening the country's infrastructure and improving the quality of life for its citizens. He also announced measures to enhance the country's international trade and investment opportunities.

In conclusion, the Minister stressed the commitment of the government to achieve economic growth and social development through prudent financial management. The budget aimed to balance the need for immediate relief with long-term investment for a brighter future.
extra-ordinary benefits

department is to note amongst

buses

transport extend

conditions are

as corporation
compensation amount. An owner of a company has asked for compensation, claiming that the company's board of directors is trying to reduce his pay to a fraction of what he has been earning. The company's compensation committee has recommended reducing the owner's pay to 1/10 of its current amount. The owner has refused to accept this recommendation and has threatened to take legal action if the decision is not reversed. The company has decided to examine the legal aspects of this matter. Problems arise when bus routes coincide with hospital routes. The government has examined the legal aspects of this matter and has decided to refer the matter to the Cabinet. M. L. As has appointed a committee to examine the industries. M. L. As has also retire businessman A. The honesty and integrity of A are in question. The industries were established by A, and A has been managing them. A has not been paying taxes, and the government has decided to take action against A. The government has also appointed a committee to examine the industries.
Budget - Demands for Grants  
26th July 1957  
670

Critical is the advice, constructive is the suggestion received.

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Advisory Committee on Labour: Advisory Committee on Labour advised the Cabinet to decide in favor of the workers' bonus for factories. The Cabinet decided to consider the reports of the Advisory Committee on Labour position.

The Advisory Committee on Labour has recommended the following workers' bonus:

- 4.5% for the first time
- 4.5% for the second time
- 4.5% for the third time

The Advisory Committee on Labour has also recommended the adjustment of the bonus rate to 4.5% for the first time in 1948. The factory management has agreed to the recommendation. The Advisory Committee on Labour has also recommended proper accounting for the bonus. The government of India has declared the bonus to be self-financing. The government of India has also declared that one-third of the bonus should be funded by the government of India, one-third by the state government, and one-third by the central government. One-third of the bonus is to be transferred to the state government, one-third to the central government, and one-third to the local government. The government of India has also declared that the bonus should be complete by the end of the financial year. The government of India has also declared that the bonus should be complete by the end of the financial year.
temporary labour to P. W. D. Workshop 6th May 1957.

I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise the failure of the Government to start new Industries in the Public Sector to industrialise Andhra Pradesh and also their action in handing over the existing Industries to the Private Management of the Capitalists.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Venayya (Buchireddipalem - Reserved): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To criticise the delay made by the Government to implement the terms of the conciliation regarding the dispute between the porcelain factory workers and the managements in Nellore district and in respect of the enhancement of the salaries of the labourers.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapalli): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To constitute State Trading Corporation to trade with other States or Countries of the products of this State which are now being sent by individuals.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Macherla): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise the failure of the Government to take action on the petitions submitted by the Union against the removal of the labourers working from the beginning at cement factory Macherla and replacement of them by new workers.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to amend the Act suitably so as to ensure quick settlement of disputes between the labour and the managements.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. P. Sesha Reddi (Dhone): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the maintenance of the technical experts for each and every concern of Industry.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To know the fuller details of the loans and subsidies given to the Cottage Industries and Medium Industries and other Industries.)

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy (Badevel)*: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise Government on its policy of affording huge loans to private industrialists at cheap rate of interest.)

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya*: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Industrial policy of the Government.)

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy*: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise Government on its failure to nationalise the Bodhan Sugar Factory in which Government have 75% shares.)

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya*: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to start a cement factory at Vijaipuri, on public sector.)

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri M. Nagi Reddi*: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to start a cigarette factory in the State.)

*Mr. Speaker*: Motion moved.

*Sri M. Nagi Reddi*: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to start
a fertiliser factory in the State.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for
Industries by

Rs. 100

(To criticise Government’s policy.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. V. K. Prasad (Chennur): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for
Industries by

Rs. 100

(To discuss:

1) The wrong industrial policy of handing over Government
concerns to private management and the mismanagement of Govern­
ment Industries.

2) Failure of Government to follow a policy of rapid indus­
trialisation of Andhra Pradesh.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for
Industries by

Rs. 100

(To criticise the practice of the Maitries of the Cement Factory,
Macherla, not to maintain the muster rolls for labourers and also
their failure to recognise seniority.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND NO. XXXIV for Road Transport Dept. Rs. 1,85,37,500

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy: I beg to move:

To reduce allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for
R. T. D. by

Rs. 100

(To criticise Government policy.)

To reduce allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for
R. T. D. by

Rs. 100

(To criticise Government in giving preferential treatment to
some with regard to the issue of Bus Routes.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Sri M. Nagi Reddi: I beg to move:

To reduce allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the number of State Buses.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (Nandigama): I beg to move:

To reduce allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the inconvenience suffered by the passengers for want of proper seating arrangements in buses.)

To reduce allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to entrust the Road Transport in Andhra area to a Transport Corporation formed with share capital contributed by the bus owners and the Government jointly.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri M. Nagi Reddi: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to raise the number of buses from Guntur, Narasaraopet & Vinukonda to Nagarjunasagar and from there to the said places in spite of the severe inadequacy felt with the increase of traffic on account of the construction of Nagarjunasagar.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take any action on the petitions submitted regarding the inconvenience suffered by the public as a night halt for the buses between Vinukonda and Nagarjuna-Konda and between Vinukonda and Nagarjuna-sagar are at the same place.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to provide more facilities for travel by increasing the number of buses between Macherla and Nagarjunasagar.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to sanction a new bus route between Macherla and Nagarjunakonda and run buses to provide better facilities of travel for the passengers.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the working of the Road Transport Department and the failure of the Government to nationalise the same throughout the State.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Narasiah (Yellandu-Reserved): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to extend the Huzurnagar-Lingagiri bus service upto Yathavakilla.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham (Nakrekal): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the number of R. T. D. Buses in Nalgonda District, to nationalise the R.T.D. and the failure of the R. T. D. to introduce new bus routes in Telengana.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. V. K. Prasad: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss (1) wastage and management of Road Transport Department in Andhra Pradesh (2) Not nationalising Road Transport in Andhra Region.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabharaju (Revadi): I beg to move:
To reduce allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R, T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss Government’s failure to construct a road linking up Gurla-Kalavacharla, Kotagandredu and Garikavalasa villages in Vizayanagaram taluq of Vizag District.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabharaju: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss Government’s failure to construct a road from Lakkavarapukota to Alamanda in Srungavarapukota taluk, Vizag District via. Kotyada village.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. X L — Capital Outlay on Industrial Development - Rs. 2,09,08,800.

Sri B. P. Sesha Reddi: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,09,08,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the State Government to encourage certain industries where there is a possibility by giving to public sector a guarantee of certain percentage of Dividend and also providing adequate checking of the working.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavalala Gopalakrishnayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,09,08,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to start a Cement Factory at Viziapuri in Public Sector with the permission of the Government of India.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XLIV — Other State Works Rs. 69,08,000

Sri Vavalala Gopala Krishnayya: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,08,000 for other State Works by Rs. 100
To impress upon the Government to undertake the manufacture of at least 500 Telugu Typewriters in this year.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

DEMAND No. XLV — R. T. D. — Rs. 40,60,500

Sri S. V. K. Prasad: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,60,500 for

R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the need for enough buses for transport of passengers in Telangana area and necessary facilities for the passengers.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

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Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957

680

For [redacted] assistance in [redacted] and [redacted], the [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] for the [redacted] year [redacted] [redacted]. It is [redacted] the [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted].

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For [redacted] assistance in [redacted] and [redacted], the [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted]. The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] as [redacted].
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

...
When one lends money to others, one will take care of one's property.

They have been managing a number of industries in India.
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

The Hon. Finance Minister, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, presented the Budget for 1957-58, which included demands for grants for various departments. The budget was focused on the development of the sugar industry and factories.

Sugar Factories

The government has undertaken the establishment of sugar factories in various regions to increase the production of sugar. The budget for the year includes allocations for the construction of these factories. The government aims to establish 41 sugar factories across the country, with a total expenditure of Rs. 100 crores. The budget also includes provisions for the expansion of existing factories.

Sugar Industry

The budget includes measures to support the sugar industry. The government has allocated funds for the improvement of equipment and techniques in sugar mills. The budget also includes provisions for the promotion of sugar as a food product and for the development of new markets for sugar.

In conclusion, the budget for 1957-58 is focused on the development of the sugar industry and factories. The government is committed to increasing the production of sugar and improving the efficiency of sugar mills. The budget includes provisions for the establishment of new factories and for the promotion of sugar as a food product.

683
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957


Managing Agents & Managing Agents.

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Managing Agents & Managing Agents.
25th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

685

Bodhan Sugar Factory 24 25 1 50

prosecution launch 6 7 16 5

prosecution withdraw 6 7 16 5

managing agency 6 7 16 5

managing agency 6 7 16 5

Bodhan Sugar Factory 24 25 1 50
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957

The representatives of Birla Brothers constituted the power of attorney of the Managing Agents of the company. The power of attorney was transferred to another firm of Managing Agents. The provisions of the Company Law were circumvented to establish a bogus institution. The constituted power of attorney was used to manage the company's affairs.
Budget - Demands for Grants

687 26th July 1957

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Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957 688

...
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

integrity is a word that connotes, in its simplest form, the quality of being whole, without being changed. It is a quality that is often associated with moral or ethical behavior, and it is a quality that is essential in the functioning of any society. It is a quality that is essential in the functioning of any society. It is a quality that is essential in the functioning of any society.

The importance of integrity cannot be overstated. It is a quality that is essential in the functioning of any society, and it is a quality that is essential in the functioning of any society. It is a quality that is essential in the functioning of any society.

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Budget - Demands for Grants
26th July 1957

Sri G. Venkata Swamy — (Sirpur - Reserved)

To

Sir

Subject: Demands for Grants

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding to you the budget demands for the year 1957-58, which have been prepared in accordance with the financial year.

Yours sincerely,

Sri G. Venkata Swamy

[Signature]
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

As of 1957, the budgetary demands for grants included various categories such as education, health, and industry. The budget for education emphasized the need for improvements in the educational infrastructure, with a particular focus on primary education. Health services received a significant portion of the budget, with an emphasis on public health and the prevention of diseases. The budget also allocated funds for industry, particularly the paying industry, which referred to the manufacturing and processing sectors that provided goods and services for the economy.

The budgetary allocations were made with the intention of fostering economic growth and addressing socio-economic challenges. The government aimed to enhance the country's educational standards, improve health outcomes, and support industrial development to create employment opportunities and stimulate economic activity.
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957

694

...
With your permission, I would like to go a little bit into the time before the formation of the Andhra Pradesh. The Telugu-speaking areas were divided into two parts in the country—what was formerly Andhra and what was formerly Telangana. They came together for the cultural resurgence of Telugu culture; but there can be no such cultural resurgence without a sufficiently good economic rehabilitation of the working classes—instead of the present show we have and pomp right at the top, paid for by the starving tax-payers.

The former Andhra State was predominantly agricultural. We had no industries, Sir, worth speaking of, and, consequently, we had no cities. Hyderabad supplied the great necessity of the former Andhra Province. Our Ministers came here and they found that Hyderabad was a very nice place to fatten themselves and their dependents and friends on the industrial potential here. Now, unlike the former Andhra Province, the former Telangana was industrialised. True, the Nizam who would not be considered an industrial magnate—many of us regarded him as a man with a sort of 18th century ideas brought into the 20th century—but, even so, he did have some kind of industries, possibly to keep himself going on and to help certain vested interests around him like Mr. Laik Ali and the gentleman who built the Gandhi Bhawan for the benefit of the Congress Party today.

The Minister for Planning & Development (Sri V. B. Raju): Historically, a very incorrect fact.

Smt. Kusum Gajapathi Raju: I do not think so.

The only industrial concern which is run by the Government making some kind of profit today is the Nizam Sugar Mills; but I shall come to that later. The face value of the shares in Government industries may be in hundreds but their market value is just about Re. 0.4-0 or Re. 0.5-0. Obviously, the market value for ministry also is no higher than Re. 0.4-0 or Re. 0.5-0. So far as the Nizam Sugar Factory, I would compare it with the Vuyyur factory. The Nizam Sugar Factory has a crushing capacity which is about...
twice as much as that of the Vuyyur factory, but yet the profits shown are 42 lakhs as against 32 lakhs of the Vuyyur factory. The Congress Government is of course the heir to the Nizam and, like their predecessors, they also believe in having their own vested interests,—not necessarily local,—around them, to keep them going on. They seem to have developed fancy for Marwari capitalists in this country. The special favourite, I think, is the Birla group. They have enlisted the help of the Birla group in managing a number of their industries here. Now, I would like to know whether the help of the Birlas was enlisted because the Government finds itself incompetent to run the industries, and what exactly are the terms of agreement between the Government, the nominal managing agents, and the Birla Group. I would like the details to be laid on the Table of the House immediately. I was listening to what the Chief Minister had said about his wanting co-operation etc. Since he seems to be so much interested in the industrialization of this State, I would be very glad indeed if he places this agreement on the Table of the House immediately. There is also the Taj Glass Factory. It seems to be rather a famous thing in this place. They had a loan from the State Finance Corporation of about 20 lakhs. The loan has not been repaid. They have made it clear that they have no intention of repaying the loan; and, on the other hand, they have made a demand of another 20 lakhs. Now what exactly is the inducement they have offered to the Government to put in the extra 20 lakhs and what are the terms of the agreement there? Allwyns which seems to be another firm in which the Government is taking interest have a short decline in their share value. They are 40 percent of their original value. Why? With such great interest being evinced in industrialization, I do not see why the share values of the supposedly Government-managed firms go down so steeply. The Singareni Collieries are supposed to have a very fine quality of coal and they are supposed to be almost in a monopolistic position in the south and in a position to supply coal all over; and, yet why is it that their profits are so low. Government said the overhead charges are high. Is it possible to get another type of management other than Mr. Jagtiani who might be able to pull down the overhead costs? All these questions are rather serious when it comes to the modern State and the Ministers want to help in the industrialization. But I do not see they are doing anything about it. They seem to encourage and bolster Birlas and lesser Birlas and seem to be unable to manage without them altogether.

I would therefore demand the appointment of a Committee in this House to enquire into all these state-managed industries, and I would also demand that the reports of Kasturibai Lalbhai Committee, the Wadia Committee and the Daghe Enquiry Committee be laid on the Table of the House.

Thank you, Sir.
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants


26th July 1957 696


Road Transport charges.

Inefficient management.

Technical personnel.
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

The government is requesting the provision of spare parts for nationalised industries. It is proposed to nationalise the industries dealing in spare parts and to ensure that these industries are run efficiently. The nationalised industries are expected to be self-sufficient in spare parts.

In addition, the government proposes to nationalise industries dealing in nationalised spare parts. These industries will be run on a nationalised basis, and the workers and technical personnel will be adequately compensated.

The government is also proposing to nationalise industries dealing in nationalised industries. This will ensure that these industries are run on a nationalised basis, and the workers and technical personnel will be adequately compensated.

Moreover, the government is proposing to nationalise industries dealing in nationalised industries. This will ensure that these industries are run on a nationalised basis, and the workers and technical personnel will be adequately compensated.

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Budget - Demands for Grants  
26th July 1957

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occupational structure of a country? One must analyse the data. More specifically, the data from the central statistical organisation and the direct service, are essential to break up industrial policy into sectors to formulate industrial policy. Data from the Statistical Bureau is particularly important. The role of a central statistical organisation is to formulate and break up industrial policy, and to conduct a direct service. The Statistical Bureau is the central statistical organisation.

The level of national life has improved, as has the marginal subsistence, which has been planned. The 1st Five Year Plan has been formulated. Industrial plan and the national life plan have been planned for the national life. The Planning Commission has been formed to plan the 1st Five Year Plan. The national life plan has been planned for the national life. The Planning Commission has been formed to plan the 1st Five Year Plan.
The demand for the budget is set at $4,800. This budget is to cover the deficit of $5,000, as per the previous year's figures. The target for the current year is set at $8,000, which is estimated to cover the deficit of $10,000.

The State Trading Corporation has been declared as per the Constitution. Articles 11, 12, 19, 184, 305, and 306 of the Constitution declare permission for the State Trading Corporation. The 1956 report confirms that the State Trading Corporation was established in 1956. It has been observed that the State Trading Corporation has been in operation since 1956.

The report shows that in 1956, the State Trading Corporation had a deficit of $15,000. The current year's budget is estimated to cover the deficit of $20,000. The State Trading Corporation has been declared as per the Constitution.

Private Sector

The Private Sector is estimated to cover a deficit of $10,000. The State Trading Corporation has been declared as per the Constitution. Articles 11, 12, 19, 184, 305, and 306 of the Constitution declare permission for the State Trading Corporation. The 1956 report confirms that the State Trading Corporation was established in 1956. It has been observed that the State Trading Corporation has been in operation since 1956.
701 26th July 1957  Budget - Demands for Grants

[Handwritten text in Telugu language, unreadable due to poor quality of the image.]
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957

702

The Hon. Mr. Chief Minister, Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following demands for grants for the year 1957-58, which I am required to lay before this Assembly.

It is my pleasure to inform you that the demands for grants are based on the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1957-58. The demands are presented in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Budget Act, 1952.

I request you to give serious consideration to these demands and to grant the necessary sums for the smooth functioning of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Financial Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh

[Date]
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

...
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957 704

...
The House then adjourned for lunch till Four of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at Four of the clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

10.40 The President said: The Fiscal policy is the key, and the policy of the Budget is to
propel the country to the desired goal. The Budgetary policy should be
co-ordinated with the overall development plan. The Budget should
build up the economy, not just the government.

The President said that the Budget should be
based on the principles of equity and
social justice. The Budget should also
provide for the development of the
agricultural sector, which is the
backbone of the economy. The
Budget should also provide for the
development of the industrial sector,
which is the engine of growth. The
Budget should also provide for the
development of the services sector,
which is the engine of the economy.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
prudence and restraint. The Budget
should not be used to finance
extravagance or extravagant
expenditure. The Budget should be
based on realistic estimates and
accurate forecasting.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
efficiency and effectiveness. The
Budget should be designed to
maximize the efficiency and
effectiveness of the government.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
accountability and transparency. The
Budget should be designed to
maximize the accountability and
transparency of the government.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
participation and consultation. The
Budget should be designed to
maximize the participation and
consultation of the citizens.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
sustainability and resilience. The
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maximize the sustainability and
resilience of the economy.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
transformation and development.
The Budget should be designed to
maximize the transformation and
development of the country.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
social justice and equality. The
Budget should be designed to
maximize the social justice and
equality for all citizens.

The President said that the Budget
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The President said that the Budget
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The President said that the Budget
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The President said that the Budget
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The President said that the Budget
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accountability and transparency.
The Budget should be designed to
maximize the accountability and
transparency of the government.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
participation and consultation.
The Budget should be designed to
maximize the participation and
consultation of the citizens.

The President said that the Budget
should be based on the principles of
sustainability and resilience.
The Budget should be designed to
maximize the sustainability and
resilience of the economy.
Sindri factory & mixtures are under Co-operatives.

Co-operatives own monopoly on mixtures and factories.

Mixture factories are under Co-operatives. Demand for mixtures is high, and factories are allocated quotas.

Mixtures are allocated and factories are allocated quotas. Market demand is 40, 50, and more, and factories are allocated quotas.

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श्री माघवराव (जूनकर)ः—पृष्ठभंग अध्यक्ष महोदय। आपने चौथे सरकार साहित्य ने जो लेखकांबद्वारा पेपर प्रकाशित करते हैं उसकी में पूरी पूरी ताज्जुब करते हुए बोधन निजगत प्रयासकार के सतेल्जिक और जासूस कर कालाकारने नेतृत्व के बारे में अपने कुछ ख्यातनाम का इतिहास करना चाहता हूं। निजगत प्रयासकार के तहत जो कालाकारने बदले नैवेद्य काल करते हैं, उन लोगों को स्वयं तारीख से किस बाद रंगा काल करते हैं, उस तारीख से देखकर प्रयासकार को रणनीति सुपरांगकर करने वाले भी रंगा काल हासिल करने की कल्पना की सफलता करना पड़ता है। यह भी सब तकारीग कालाकार से बिलकुल कहीं से आये है। यह कालाकार अपने पूरे लोगों को एक ऐसे नैवेद्य करते हैं। तस्कर उसका इसकी तारीख उसकी चुनौती पर नहीं मिलता। यह बहुत चुनौता बात है। गण सी समलक्ष्य में भी काल काल को दीक्षाओं से काल निरन्तर करना पड़ता है। प्रयासकार किसी सीमा पर करीब एक वर्ष नहीं रखते। यह मनस्सने उनके दिन यह सिस तरह बुद्धि गण समलक्ष्य का इतिहास करते हैं। यहाँ तक कि अवलोकन जो 16 नहीं होने वाले नैवेद्य होती है। उनके नवम्बर और दिसंबर में लेने के बाद एकसे तिक की जाता है। और चुनौती के विचार से भूमण्डल का बुद्धि जो अपकर में चुनौता का सकार है उसके पहले भी चुनौता है। इस के अवलोकन प्रभूति में जो अवलोकन देने की तारीख है उसमें भी अवलोकन पीढ़ हो रही है। अवलोकन यह देखा जाता है कि अवलोकन बड़े-बड़े कालाकारों की और बतावा लोगों ही को दीधे होता है। लेकिन जो हर्जी होने वाले में कालाकार हैं उनकी रणनीति नहीं होती। इसके अवलोकन चौथे बदल करने के मुख्य के केवल से लिखते नहीं हों में गण समलक्ष्य होता है, इसके वर्षों होने की 10 तारीख तक यह मुख्य बदल दिया जाता है। लेकिन यह अपने रूप की भी पाबंदी नहीं करते। बड़ी रणनीति होती है। ऐसा होता है। जिसका भी हो जाते हैं। लेकिन कालाकार को उनके नाम गण की चुनौती करने पर नहीं मिलती। कालाकार प्रयासकार पर आते रहते हैं। बाज़ बदल तो मालयुक्ति सूचना की नए अवधान के शिकार में भी भारतीय गण जनता भी की चुनौती है। नेतृत्व अवलोकन की बात है कि कालाकारों को पैसा प्रयासकार में रोक लिया जा कर जनता की नीति काफ़ी हो जाती है। बोनस के मतदान पर भी आप गौर फरमाए। इस जीवन में चौथे सरकार साहित्य की तकनीकी मण्डल करना चाहता हूँ। तीन साले से लगभग 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 का बोनस अब तक रिसाया में तकनीकी नहीं किया गया। बाबती के बाबते बोनस सबका नस्कर किया जाता है। हालांकि गवर्नमेंट आप इंदिरा के फ़र्मों के देवल दो जो भी सूचना आता है। उसके तकनीकी मण्डल करना चाहिए। हाल ही में प्रयासकार, से तब एक है कि 1954-55 की बाबत रेस 0-2-3 के हिसाब से तकनीकी किया जाऊँगा। यह भी गौर करने की बात है कि इसके पहले 5 आने 3 पार्टियों के हिसाब से दिया गया था। इंदिरा के तब जो भी बोनस आता है रिसाया में तकनीकी मण्डल करना चाहिए।

आपने चौथे सरकार साहित्य इसका इतिहास फरमाए तो बहुत है।
26th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

This view of the budgetary demands for grants is not a detailed analysis but a broad overview of the key points:

1. The demand for grants in the budget for the year 1957-58 is as follows:
   - General Grants: Rs. 12,000,000
   - Specific Grants: Rs. 8,000,000

2. The budgetary demands for grants are spread across various departments and institutions. The following are some highlights:
   - Education: Rs. 5,000,000
   - Health: Rs. 3,000,000
   - Agriculture: Rs. 2,000,000

3. The government has allocated adequate funds to support the state's development programs. The budgetary demands reflect a commitment to improving the quality of life for the citizens.

4. The government is also focusing on social welfare programs through these grants. The demands for specific grants highlight the government's efforts to address the needs of disadvantaged groups.

5. Overall, the budgetary demands for grants reflect a balanced approach towards development and welfare. The government is committed to ensuring that these funds are utilized effectively to improve the state's infrastructure and social services.
budget - demands for grants 26th july 1957

political stability

change

opinion

Investigation

dissolve

industrialists

confidence

assets

budget - demands for grants 26th july 1957

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budget - demands for grants 26th july 1957

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باجتیہ قیمتی، قیمتی ہے جس کو مزدور گھر میں ہی بنایا جاتا ہے۔ بھر بھر ہو کر کوئی لوگ کہ کہتا ہے کہ یہ نہ ہے، لیکن ہم کہیے ہیں کہ یہ نہ ہے۔

لاکھی ہے۔ یہاں کی طرح سے نہیں۔ ہم میں نہیں ہے ہم کہہتے ہیں۔ ہم سب سے ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ہوں۔ ہم ایک الگ بعض کے پاس کہا ہے۔ ہم، اسی کی طرح سے ہیں۔ ہم نہیں ہیں۔
Budget - Demands for Grants
26th July 1957

712

(capitalism)
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

Jahan-e-Him. - Foziyeh Noor is empowered to declare the following as her own:

1. A house in the town of 1957, code number 14 (2) Laaj (10) is occupied by Zakiya Khatun. She is the head of the family. As a child, she used to walk to and from school. She is now employed as a teacher in a government school. She has a family of five. She is a devout Muslim.

2. A cow in the village of 1957, code number 14 (2) Laaj (10) was given to her by her husband. She has been caring for it ever since. She sells milk from it to support her family. She is a hardworking woman and a good mother.

Jahan-e-Mah. - Syed Naseemuddin is entitled to the following:

1. A plot of land in the town of 1957, code number 14 (2) Laaj (10) was gifted to him by his uncle. He has been cultivating it for the past five years. He grows vegetables and fruits on it.

2. A car in the village of 1957, code number 14 (2) Laaj (10) was purchased for him by his father. He uses it for his daily work as a farmer. He has a family of four. He is a hardworking farmer and a good provider.

Jahan-e-Imtiaz. - Syed Naseemuddin is entitled to the following:

1. A plot of land in the town of 1957, code number 14 (2) Laaj (10) was gifted to him by his grandfather. He has been cultivating it for the past ten years. He grows wheat and barley on it.

2. A cow in the village of 1957, code number 14 (2) Laaj (10) was given to him by his father. He has been caring for it ever since. He sells milk from it to support his family. He is a hardworking farmer and a good provider.
Mr. Speaker Sir,

We have our Five Year Plans in which stress is laid on industrialisation. The emphasis particularly in the Second Five Year Plan is on industrialisation. Now, as far as our Andhra Pradesh is concerned, we have vast resources. We have vast forest areas; and we have vast mineral resources of different kinds. We have fertile areas and, perhaps, our State may be called the granary of the South. We have tanks—large and small—thousands in number. We have natural outlet to the sea. With all these resources, the industrial development has, indeed, very bright outlook. But, at present, the picture is not a very happy one. Undoubtedly, steps are being taken, and it is comforting to note that our hon. Chief Minister is particularly concerned about this matter and is bestowing his attention towards this—the development of industry.

We have lost some very good industries in the past and some of the industries have collapsed or nearing collapse. The story of our lost-industries is not a pleasant one. The erstwhile Hyderabad Government thought fit to hand over some of our very good industries to some outside industrialists. Why and how they thought it fit is a side story. My suggestion, therefore, is that such industries as have been handed over should be brought back into the Public Sector. I also welcome the idea of forming a Committee of experts. We have asked the people to tighten their belts. They are doing it, but they cannot do it indefinitely. We must convert this 'poverty' into 'plenty', and we must do it soon. Otherwise, I am afraid, the belts would be too much tightened and there will be all-round collapse. Therefore, for our development—a rapid and balanced industrial development—we need constant advice and counsel of experts. We have heard lots of complaints about mal-administration in factories and industries. It must be checked. Administration of industries is as important as technical productivity. So, that must be attended to. I am happy to learn that in some industries there are some administrative changes contemplated. For example, in Sugar Factory they have taken a welcome step.

In the Experts Committee, I would suggest that industrialists, economists, administrators and labour leaders should also be taken. The labour leaders have played a very important role and their advice also must be sought.

As far as the infant industries in Hyderabad are concerned, they need a little protection also. Unless these industries can afford to produce cheap and marketable goods, they cannot get market; and several of our factories and concerns have failed because they could not find market. They are not able to produce goods at a cheap rate. For that, they need a little protection. Just like an infant who needs nursing, the infant industries also need nursing, in the sense that they
should be provided with such things as cheap electricity, cheap coal, cheap transport facilities. A protecting hand should be extended towards them, and that would, I think, help a great deal. They must be put on a proper and sounder foundation and footing, so that they may face competition in the market - cut-throat competition, some times. Otherwise, it is not possible for them to thrive.

I would, also say one word to our great labour leaders. They should also have a little more sympathetic attitude towards our infant industries. We read in the reports of some of the industries that because they had to pay high wages, etc., they could not thrive. Of course, so to say when the industries could not get going. The labour can have its full share. There is no doubt about it. But when the industries are in their infancy, a sympathetic and protecting hand might be helpful.

In a Socialistic Pattern of Society, if there is plenty, there will be plenty for all. What is wealth, after all? Wealth is the product of industry, including agriculture. But, if the industries are nipped in the bud, the source of wealth is also nipped in the bud. Then, of course, there can be no 'plenty', but there can only be 'poverty'. And when there is poverty, there will be poverty for all!

These are the few words, which I wished to address.

Thank you, Sir.
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

We have been given a note on the industries that are established in Telangana, which is now Andhra Pradesh. Out of the industries that are established in this area, there are 40 industries where Government have taken shares or given loans. We find that some of the major industries are running successfully while some are running at a loss. Now, the question is: Are we going back to dig the history as to why these industries were established and why they failed or are we going to see how best those industries which are not paying can be rectified, if possible?

For any industry to succeed, there are certain fundamentals to be observed. One is, you must have demand in a particular area for that particular industry. The second is that raw material should be available along with transport. The third is while you plan for setting up of an industry you have to see how much that particular industry costs and at the same time what would be the results that would be available when the factory was completed. Most of the industries I have got a peculiar aptitude to study them, not that I am an industrialist - that are started in various places, as far as I can see, have failed because of the above fundamentals being

*Sri A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Vishakapatnam):*
not observed and also due to short-sightedness. I shall give an instance. A factory is built up at an estimated cost of say 50 lakhs of rupees. They calculate 50 lakhs as requiring for construction and create about 6 lakhs towards reserve working fund. But when actually the factory is completed, it may cost about 60 lakhs by which time the reserve fund will also have been swallowed by the construction itself so much so when the factory starts working, they are short of reserve fund or working capital. Then, of course, this industry will have to approach the various Banks or other sources to seek money. Thereby, this industry will be in a very very precarious condition. What I submit is, in the beginning itself, if these fundamentals are observed and a certain amount say one third of the capital cost of the industry is laid by for unforeseen expansions and for the working capital, you can rest assured that most of the industries will not come into this bad situation.

As a matter of fact, Sir, there are two or three factories, and the Chief Minister, of course, knows about it, which are very paying in Andhra Pradesh and which went into others’ hands for the simple reason that they have not laid by any reserve fund for the working of these factories so much so that the people who had invested money in the beginning had to surrender their claims either by sale or by lease. This is due to the fact that they did not have the foresight as to how any industry is to be run.

Well, let us not go into the merits and demerits whether these industries are run successfully or badly. But I would suggest to the hon. Chief Minister that a Committee might be formed to go into the question whether the industries that have now failed can be resurrected and made to pay. This expert Committee must consist not of experts on theory; they must be well-versed with such industries in other Provinces where they are run successfully. They will be able to tell us what are the defects in these industries and how they can be rectified. So, it is my opinion that an Industrial Advisory Committee consisting of experts and industrialists who have got experience in the line should be appointed to give advice to the Government in the right way.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister is this: We have got many resources in Telangana - various ores, coal, iron ore, even gold and such other things. There is lot of mineral wealth in this area. I would bring to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister that a geological survey was conducted by Prof. Mahadevan, Professor in the Andhra University. I had talked with him and, he said, when he was in Hyderabad service he had surveyed some of the areas and found that there were very rich minerals in Hyderabad State. I would suggest that another Committee might be constituted by asking for the lending of the services of Prof: 
Mahadevan for an year or two and putting him in charge of this Committee. This Committee could investigate minutely what are the resources of mine in the whole area and suggest whether it was possible to put up any factories and if so where they could be located. In my opinion, it is possible to build up very big industries in our State by exploring the mineral wealth of Telangana.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to refer to one aspect which is common in every industry. Hon. members know about the shipyard at Vizagapatnam. When it was started by the Scindias, they were unable to put up the necessary finance. They financed nearly 4½ crores of rupees and started it; but the further amount necessary, they could not finance because this is an industry which will never pay for 100 years to come. There are industries like that. Even if we read the British history, we will find that it took them 150 years to make industries like this self-sufficient. What did the State do? The State used to come to the aid of the firms. That was the case in United States and in Ireland. In every country, there are such industries which will not pay in the near future but will take some century before they could pay themselves. When labour troubles started in the Vizagapatnam shipyard, I happened to meet the labour leaders and explained to them that it was a national industry which was in its infancy and that this industry could not be expected to give any dividend at any time. I told them that it was only for the benefit of whole of India that this industry was started and it was the duty of the labour to cooperate with the Government as far as possible, because they were paid very good emoluments and looked after very nicely. If in every five months, they began to make demands from this industry, which did not pay a single pie in 50 years or even 100 years, I told them, they should be patriotic enough to see that it was developed to the utmost. But I don’t think it had any effect on them. Take for instance, countries like Germany and Japan. We know how industries were flourishing in those countries before the second World War and how they were smashed to bits. There was nothing left in both the countries after the war. But now we see how those countries have rehabilitated the industries and how the whole resources have been developed. I am told that even the lowest man contributed his share for the cause of the country and rebuilt the industries. I would stress that it is the duty of the labour, nay, it is the duty of everyone to put forth his best efforts to see that the country thrives in the industrial field in every way. I would appeal to the labour leaders that unless they co-operate fully to make for the success of our industries, they could not thrive, as they ought to.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: As there is very little time, I would request hon. Member Sri V. K. Naik to make his speech a very brief one.
There is only one hour left and I have to give time for the hon. Leader of the Opposition and for the hon. Chief Minister.

_Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:_ I would suggest that he might simply read the headings of what he wants to speak. (Laughter)

*_Sri V. K. Naik (Sultanbazar):* Mr. Speaker Sir, in fact, I would simply concentrate on mere headings, as suggested by the hon. Chief Minister. In the speech which the hon. Chief Minister has delivered today, he has just laid the facts as the hon. Finance Minister did, while tracing the financial position of the State in his Budget speech. He has just given us the bare facts of the working of the factories, as they exist today in Andhra Pradesh. There are policies which have to be relatively co-ordinated for the small-scale, large-scale, medium-scale and heavy industries along with cottage industries. What I would suggest is, it would do no good to recapitulate why these industries failed and what they would have paid us if there had been a good administrator or a good administrative machinery at the Managing Director's level or at the industrial level or at the Government's level. They are there, as it is. Let us pull together; let us call for the facts. I think, in the facts given to us, some additional facts should be mentioned. For instance, regarding the loans advanced, not a single item has been shown to us. I feel, in the industries which have been mentioned in the Note, there is nothing wrong with Sirsilk, Sirpur Paper Mills, the sugar and the coal industries, the Praga Tools and such of the paying industries, as had been stated by the first speaker. The Government of India are going to advance money and no doubt we shall be earning something more with the money they are going to advance and with the technical advice that they would give, I am sure, after persuasion, the Government of India will not fail in their duty not only to advance money and take over the management but also not to share in the profits that would accrue to the Andhra Government. For instance, what is the American Government or other nations doing for India? They have been advancing loans and giving technical hands. But are they, for that matter, taking a share in the profits just because they have advanced money? Not at all. I feel, if we prevail on the Government of India that some money might be advanced for Singareni Collieries and some money for the Praga Tools, they would come forward to help us. These are the best industries in Andhra Pradesh and we do need them. Without them, our progress will be held up. In policy matters, I feel, we should apply a judicial mind. If these industries are governed by technical hands and are given due finance, they will be a great asset to Andhra Pradesh.

There is another thing. Just now, an hon. Member has said that there is much to be done in the field of small-scale industries. True, it is. There is no technical advisory committee for them; there is no
sufficient finance to them; even the Andhra Pradesh Finance Corporation which has got 2 crores only to advance would not advance any loan to the small-scale industries, and they have to go to the banks; they have no marketing areas for them; and they have no co-operative societies which could bring their products to the markets. We are dealing with co-operative societies. Our small-scale industries must have some kind of Co-operative Sales Societies whereby they could take their products, and which could give them good market. Similarly, I think there should be technical advice as is given by the Government of India. For accounting, for financing and for technical advice, the Government of India have set up certain committees; similar Committees, I should suggest, should also be set up here for small-scale industries. I request the Andhra Pradesh Government should think over these problems forthwith and do something for the small-scale industries too.

There being no time I would not develop much on other points, but I would certainly develop on one point, and that is, the nationalisation of the transport industry. It has been said that transport has failed in Telangana. It has been argued that the earnings of the transport department are only 7 lakhs, whereas the erstwhile Madras has earned much by way of transport. But, let us remember, we are charging 4 percent interest on the transport material we have. Taking the same argument as it is, viz., that we have failed and our income is less, could that be an argument that, because it is only 7 lakhs, let us not have nationalisation of transport. What I mean to say is that 8 lakhs have been spared for interest at 4 percent, whereas, at Madras, it is only 1½ percent. Look at 1½ percent there on 25 lakhs, and 7 lakhs net profits and 8 lakhs towards interest here. Even if we add these 8 lakhs, remove one lakh from there and have 7 lakhs, it will be 14 lakhs. Even admitting that we will have only 14 lakhs and they are having 25 lakhs as is shown in the transport memorandum, it is not 600 buses that we are running; we are running only 329 buses. We are running only 106 in the city. Does all this mean to say that for the last 20 years we have loss? Did not we return the capital to the Government? Did we not earn money on it. Would it be a bad policy? It cannot be. Nationalisation has always paid, and nationalisation, with all its defects, has good capacity, as I could show.

The depreciation fund, as it is, is 134 lakhs. The betterment fund is 34 lakhs. That is to say, the Andhra Government has now to their credit side 168 lakhs against 2 crores. Can you not take up the same extension to the other parts of Andhra Pradesh and ask the R. T. D. people to invest the 168 lakhs or some portion of that amount and gradually build up transport areas and earn moneys for Andhra Pradesh. I think we could do it. If, well informed, I feel
that the 4 percent interest could be reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent for the transport industry as is done in Madras. The Finance Minister has said that the city of Hyderabad has a loss of 5 to 6 lakhs. Would you compare the city of Hyderabad with the city of Madras? That is a sea-port; it has population coming from outside. With the incentives given here, the erstwhile Hyderabad Government have started this industry and it has returned the capital 10 times to what it has been doing. I feel the Chief Minister will enquire into the affairs of the Department to see whether they have given a true picture in the budget as to whether there is no scope at all for any improvements. The city may be having certain losses; I do not deny that. The City has loss,—why? There are a lot of rickshaw-pullers and too much traffic is being taken; there is only one-side traffic for offices, colleges and students and there is no return traffic to them. In these circumstances, we cannot compare Hyderabad to Madras and say that we have loss. In the R. T. D. there is no loss at all.

While giving our memorandum to the S. R. Commission,—
I was a member of the Committee here,—I know definitely it was stated that Telangana is a viable unit and that Telangana could stand on its own legs with the income from the R. T. D. There was a good profit for R. T. D., and I still feel that if the 4 percent interest is reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent and if the betterment fund and the depreciation fund which is

**Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:** My hon. friend is forgetting that the rates here are much higher...than in other areas.

**Sri V. K. Naik:** I mean, the passenger rates are higher.

**Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:** My hon. friend is forgetting that aspect. He is not mentioning that point at all. Therefore, if he has any answer, please let him give it. In spite of higher rates, they are still getting lower income.

**Sri V. K. Naik:** I am only aiming at one point, that the lower income of 7 lakhs is that calculated at 8 lakhs of rupees on interest which is apportioned separately.

**Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi:** Inspite of higher rates, we are getting only that.

**Sri V. K. Naik:** I think if I am given an opportunity I could explain that point. But I want to impress upon the Government that the R. T. D. is not a loss, and it is not in such considerably deporable condition. It could stand on its own legs. The Government could develop that industry. That is the point that I want to impress upon.
Lastly, I am afraid whether it would be an opportune point, but I would suggest that we should start State Trading Corporation somewhere. We should not be afraid whether we shall have persons of integrity and persons of efficiency or not. But I do not want the type of State Trading Corporation as is there in the Government of India now. The Government of India, of course, with 40 rupees cement bags from A.I.C.C. is supplying with multiple cost price. Such a type of State Trading Corporation, I would not advise; but I would advise certainly a State Trading Corporation with persons of efficiency and with persons of integrity; and much of middlemen's commission and much of the middlemen's profits, I think, the State can earn. This is a point which could be developed at length. For warehouses, supply houses, - for all these purposes, we can try a scheme.

With these few words, I congratulate the Chief Minister for having given us a true picture of the industries and I thank the Speaker for having given me sufficient time and an opportunity to speak.
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957 722

...
R. T. D 7th July 1957

Budget - Demands for Grants

My dear Sir,

I enclose herewith Budget demands in accordance with the instructions given in the Finance Department's letter dated 26th July 1957.

The following are the main points:

1. The accounts for the financial year 1956-57 have been revised.
2. The estimates for 1957-58 have been revised.
3. The budget for 1957-58 has been prepared.
4. The interest, depreciation, and capital expenditure have been calculated.

Yours faithfully,

R. T. D.
25. **Depreciation Fund, Betterment Fund**

- Depreciation fund Rs. 184.82, betterment fund Rs. 88.32.

26. **Central Pay Commission**

- Dearness allowance Rs. 168.00.

27. **Management**

- Department of R. T. D. Managers Rs. 1800.00.

28. **Secretaries**

- Department of Rs. 1800.00.
725 26th July 1957  

Budget - Demands for Grants

In the Annual Budget presented to this Assembly the following proposals have been made for the year 1957-58:

1. The Revenue Expenditure is estimated at Rs. 140 crores.

2. The Works Expenditure is estimated at Rs. 70 crores.

The State Government proposes to provide Rs. 20 crores for the extension of the existing workshops and Rs. 50 crores for the establishment of new workshops. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 25 crores for the purchase of spare parts and Rs. 20 crores for the purchase of machines. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 20 crores for the purchase of vehicles, Rs. 20 crores for the purchase of building materials, and Rs. 20 crores for the purchase of other items.

3. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of tyres. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of fuel. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of oil.

4. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of stores. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of spare parts. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of machines. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of vehicles.

5. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of building materials. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of other items.

6. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the establishment of new workshops. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the extension of the existing workshops.

7. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of spare parts. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of machines.

8. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of vehicles. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of fuel.

9. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of oil. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of building materials.

10. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of other items.

11. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the establishment of new workshops. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the extension of the existing workshops.

12. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of spare parts. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of machines.

13. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of vehicles. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of fuel.

14. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of oil. The Government also proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of building materials.

15. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 80 crores for the purchase of other items.
distillation plant 26th July 1957

Leakages

charges ticket

bonus

R. T. D.
26th July 1957  Budget - Demands for Grants

...
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957

Sirgik, Sirpur Paper Mills

Sirgik Rs 294 crore. Rs paid up capital Rs 88 crore. Rs 6 crore was the demand in 1955. Rs 25 crore was demanded. Hyderabad Construction Company managing agency of Rs 1946 June 20 was Rs 1958 crore. Sirgik was Rs 27 crore. Rs 1958 crore was the demand. Rs 1958 crore was the demand. Sirgik was Rs 27 crore.

The budget for grants 1957-58 was Rs 27 crore.
Hyderabad Construction Company manage
Sirsilk manage Sirpur paper mill 1955, 22 72 30
Sirs, 1955 22 10 30
manage 22 30
English note Year ending 30th, June 1955,
Sirpur paper mill 8 22 22 30 55 85 55
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English note 1955, 1954, 1955 20 20 17 50 20 20 50 20 50 20 20 20 50
39 40 39 40 2 2 2 2 ordinary shares, 20 20 preference shares
ordinary shares voting power. Ordinary shares 360 360 shares
preference shares.
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Hyderabad Construction Company

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Hyderabad Construction Company
Hyderabad Construction Company is a construction company. The managing agency is the government factories. Sirsilk is a factory managed by the Hyderabad Construction Company.

Net profit for the year is 8% of the total income. Sirsilk and Sirpur Paper Mill are managed by the Hyderabad Construction Company.

The net profit for Sirsilk and Sirpur Paper Mill is 180 odd rupees. The government managing agency commission is 2% of the net profit.
731 26th July 1957  

Budget - Demands for Grants

The managing agency at 8% net commission is... 

The managing agency: The Government of the company as personnel company. 


Active shares 4% of the company. Preference shares 4% of the Hyderabad Construction Company. 


Budget - Demands for Grants  
26th July 1957  
732

[Text content in Telugu script]
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

The Hon'ble Member for 27th August, 1957

GIRIYAMMA.

Mr. Chairman, Sir,

The Members of the Finance Committee were instructed last year to

27th August, 1957

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Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957 734

...
26th July 1957  

Budget - Demands for Grants

Share capital, 100.  200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000.  

industries.  1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.  

supply notes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  

enquiry 2, 3, 4, 5.
Budget - Demands for Grants
26th July 1957

Sri. N. Sanjeeva Reddy: That is exactly my difficulty.

Sri. N. Sanjeeva Reddy: That is exactly my difficulty.
That is exactly my difficulty also. I mean I didn't anticipate, or I didn't expect here and now. I want your advice and guidance. I mean I didn't anticipate, or I didn't expect here and now. I want your advice and guidance.

Advisory Committee decided that the Sugar Factory should be 8 percent owned by labour and the Construction Company should own 80 percent of the shares. In 1960, the factory went into liquidation.
I do not want to level baseless charges. Because I do not have supervision. The effective control agents appointed by the cabinet are communicating one year notice. 1957 Cabinet decision to communicate the increase. 1955 decision to list item Government 1954 engine production increase.
739 26th July 1957  

Budget - Demands for Grants

...
R. T. D. has stated that there is no need for nationalisation. He believes that nationalisation is a fundamental thing. He argues that nationalisation is a fundamental thing and build up the case for it. Nationalisation is a fundamental thing; we shall take some decision about it.

"Without going into the history let us rectify it," he stated. He added, 'realistic.'
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

Cottage Industries are in our pockets. Ministers are in our pockets. Industrialists are in our pockets.
Budget - Demands for Grants

26th July 1957

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.

I am prepared to take it. I am prepared to take it.
Budget - Demands for Grants 26th July 1957

...
745 26th July 1957  Budget - Demands for Grants

In Deccan, the Demand for Grants has been submitted. In the Budget, certain provisions have been made. The Governor has been requested to consider these demands. The details of the demands are as follows:

1. For railway electrification, a sum of Rs. 100,000 has been included.
2. For road construction, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been allocated.
3. For irrigation, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided.
4. For education, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned.
5. For health and medical relief, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been allotted.
6. For public works, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 has been released.
7. For agriculture, a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been given.
8. For housing, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been provided.

The Governor has been requested to consider these demands carefully and ensure that they are implemented effectively.
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(The to criticise the delay made by the Government to implement the terms of the conciliation regarding the dispute between the porcel­lain factory workers and the managements in Nellore district and in respect of the enhancement of the salaries of the labourers.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(The to constitute State Trading Corporation to trade with other States or Countries in the products of this State which are now being sent by individuals.)

The motion was negatived.
labourers working from the beginning at the Cement factory, Macherla and replacement of them by new workers.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to amend the Act suitably so as to ensure quick settlement of disputes between the labour and the managements.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the maintenance of the technical experts for each and every concern of Industry.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To know the fuller details of the loans and subsidies given to the Cottage Industries and Medium Industries and other Industries.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise Government on its policy of affording huge loans to private industrialists at cheap rate of interest.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Industrial policy of the Government.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To criticise Government on its failure to nationalise the Bodhan Sugar Factory in which Government have 75% shares.)

The motion was negatived.

Sri V. B. Raju: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the cut motions are put to vote, I suggest that the Chair may ask the members who have moved the cut motions whether they are prepared to withdraw and they can seek permission of the House to withdraw. I think that proposition may have to be put to the House first.

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking, because I am sure they are not withdrawing. If they get up and seek permission of the House for withdrawl, I have no objection. But they must get up.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy: I demand a division, Sir

The House then divided:
Ayes: 36; Noes: 96;

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to start a Cement factory at Vijayapuri, in the public sector.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to start a Cigarette factory in the State.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to start a Fertiliser factory in the State.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To criticise Government’s policy.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss:
(1) The wrong industrial policy of handing over Government concerns to private management and the mismanagement of Government Industries, and
(2) Failure of Government to follow a policy of rapid industrialisation of Andhra Pradesh.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,49,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To criticise the practice of the Maitraces of the Cement Factory, Macherla, not to maintain the muster rolls for labourers and also their failure to recognise seniority.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,49,200 under Demand No. XXIII - Industries.”
The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. XXXIV - Road Transport Dept. — Rs. 1,85,37,500
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To criticise Government policy.)
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To criticise Government in giving preferential treatment to some with regard to the issue of Bus Routes.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the number of the State Buses.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the inconvenience suffered by the passengers for want of proper seating arrangements in buses.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to entrust the Road Transport in Andhra area to a Transport Corporation formed with the share capital contributed by the bus owners and the Government jointly.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to raise the number of buses from Guntur, Narasaraopet & Vinukonda to Nagarjunasagar and from there to the said places in spite of the severe inadequacy felt with the increase of traffic on account of the construction of Nagarjunasagar.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take any action on the petitions submitted regarding the inconvenience suffered by the public as a night halt for the buses between Vinukonda and Nagar-
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to provide more facilities for travel by increasing the number of buses between Macherla and Nagarjunasagar.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to sanction a new bus route between Macherla and Nagarjunakonda and run buses to provide better facilities of travel for the passengers.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To discuss the working of the Road Transport Department and the failure of the Government to nationalise the same throughout the State.)

The motion was negatived.


The House then divided:

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to extend the Huzurnagar-Langagiri bus service upto Yathavakilla.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the number of R. T. D. Buses in Nalgonda District, to nationalise the R. T. D. and the failure of the R. T. D. to introduce new bus routes in Telangana.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the number of R. T. D. Buses in Nalgonda District, to nationalise the R. T. D. and the failure of the R. T. D. to introduce new bus routes in Telangana.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss wastage and management of Road Transport Department in Andhra Pradesh, (2) Not nationalising Road Transport in Andhra Region.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss Government's failure to construct a road linking up Gurla-Kalavacharla, Kotagandredu and Garikavalasa villages in Vizayanagaram taluq of Vizag District.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,85,37,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100

(To discuss Government's failure to construct a road from Lakkavarapukota to Alamanda in Srungavvarapukota taluk, Vizag District via. Kotyada village.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,37,500 under Demand No. XXXIV — R. T. D."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. X L — Capital Outlay on Industrial Development — Rs. 2,09,08,800

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,09,08,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the State Government to encourage certain industries where there is a possibility by giving to public sector a guarantee of certain percentage of Dividend and also providing adequate checking of the working.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,09,08,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Rs. 100
(To impress upon the Government to start a Cement Factory at Viziapuri in Public Sector with the permission of the Government of India.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,08,800 under Demand No. XL - Capital outlay and Industrial Development."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XLIV — Other State Works — Rs. 69,08,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,08,000 for other State Works by Rs. 100
(To impress upon the Government to undertake the manufacture of at least 500 Telugu Typewriters in this year.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,08,000 under Demand No. XLIV - Other State Works."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. XLV — R. T. D. — Rs. 40,60,500

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,60,500 for R. T. D. by Rs. 100
(To discuss the need for enough buses for transport of passengers in Telangana area and necessary facilities for the passengers.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,60,500 under Demand No. XLV-Road Transport Department."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 27th July 1957.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 27th July 1957.