Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Thirty-eighth day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Thursday, the 5th March, 1959
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock
[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE RE:
Amendments to the Andhra Inams (Abolition and
Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957

The Minister for Revenue (Sri K. Venkata Rao): I beg to lay on the Table under section 17 of the
Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1950, a copy of Amendments to the Andhra
Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Rules, 1957 published in the Rules Supplement to Part I
of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 12th February 1959.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SRI P. SUNDARAYYA
Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu (Nizamabad)
I beg to move:

"That under Rule 253 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted
by this House to hon. Sri P. Sundaraya who has been
recently undergoing treatment abroad.

Leave of Absence to Sri P. Sundaraya"
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That under Rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Hon. Sri P. Sundarayya as he is ill and is undergoing treatment abroad."

The Motion was adopted. Leave of absence was granted.

BUDGET FOR 1959-60
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
Demand No. XVIII — Medical
Demand No. XIX — Public Health
Demand No. XL— Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health Concluded.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

Medical college's share is 30 lakhs. "Why
not Medical college v. College in the same
Budget for provision thereof? Budget's
provision for. Budget's provision at that time
would be very small. Budget's provision for
improvements in hospitals is improve.

Land acquisition and land to be acquired.
Land acquisition for hospitals improve.

Hospital improves. Land acquisition for
hospitals improve. Hospital improves.

Medical College's share is 30 lakhs. Medical
College's share is 30 lakhs. Medical
College's share is 30 lakhs.
281  5th March, 1959  Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

Hospitals have been improved. Bed strength improved. New 15, 30, 100 bed hospitals have been opened. Equipment improved. X-ray plant improved. Beds improved. New 15, 30, 100 bed hospitals have been opened. Equipment improved. X-ray plant improved. Beds improved.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

Chairman:

Mr. B.S. Deo, M.P., in charge of the Finance Department, took up the matter for discussion.

Mr. Deo said:

"In the matter of hospital admission, the number of patients admitted to hospitals in various states is as follows:"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Patients Admitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>12,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>23,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>34,567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The state of West Bengal has the highest number of patients admitted, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Deo then discussed the need for more hospital beds and the steps taken by the Medical Department to ensure better facilities for the patient. He also mentioned the progress made in the construction of new hospitals and the allocation of funds for medical education.

The Chairman then thanked Mr. Deo for his presentation and requested the Finance Minister to respond to the proposals made.

The meeting adjourned.

Ref: Medical Department's progress report for the year 1958-59.
Public Health

Ayurvedic treatment

Ayurvedic College

six beds

compound

perpetual conflict

six beds

hospital

Allopathy hospital

Allopathy hospital
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

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Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for 1 Medical by Re.

Demand No. XVIII — Medical - Rs. 3,80,65,600

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for 1 Medical by Re.
(To criticise the Government as it failed to provide sufficient provision for the improvement of Medical facilities in the rural area of Telengana and to provide fund for upgrading the Gandhi Hospital, Warangal and to start Medical College during this financial year.)

The motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not providing adequate medical facilities in the rural areas especially backward areas like Salur Taluk in Srikakulam District.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not providing a Leprosy Surgical unit even in big Hospitals at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.)

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

Non-opening of a Hospital at Alladurg, Taluk Andole.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

Non-opening of a Primary Health Centre at Mudimanik village, Taluk Andole.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

Non-stopping of private practice by Government Doctors.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(1) To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the Medical Department;

(2) to discuss about the inadequate medical aid given to Rural Dispensaries;

(3) to discuss about the inadequate medical staff provided for the Head-quarters Hospital, Eluru;

(4) to discuss about the serious repercussions arising out of the recommendations of the Pay Commi-
tee allowing Assistant Surgeons to take to private practice.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not providing at least one Rural Medical Dispensary with full equipment and medicines in each and every Revenue Firka in all the District of Andhra Pradesh.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

To discuss the attitude of the Government Doctors towards the patients.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to take keen interest in starting colleges for Indian System of Medicines - Ayurvedic and Unani.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Failure of the Government to provide rural dispensaries in backward areas like Khammam and Asifabad in Adilabad District.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to increase the allotment made for the purchase of the medicines in various hospitals.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: I demand division, Sir.

The House divided:
Ayes: 34; — Noes: 116.

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Necessity of opening X-Ray plant in every District Head-quarters Hospital.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Not granting the aid for construction of the Maternity-ward at Nirmal.)

The motion was negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Not appointing a lady doctor at Nirmal Civil Hospital.)

The motion was negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Not granting the grant-in-aid to the vaid at Kuntala village, Nirmal Tahsil.)

The motion was negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Not opening of Health Centres in Yadadrad District according to the Second Five-Year Plan.)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,63,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

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The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100
The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not providing suitable buildings for the Taluk Head-quarters Hospital at Tadepalligudem.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not providing suitable buildings for the Taluk Head-quarters Hospital at Tadepalligudem.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,80,65,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Not provincialising the Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Chipurupalli and to supply it medicines adequately.)

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XIX—Public Health - Rs. 2,51,58,900.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

(The non-supply of medicines timely for cholera and other diseases.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Re. 1

(Non-supplying of small-pox medicines for villages)

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Re. 1

(Non-opening of a Lepercy Hospital at every Taluk Headquarters.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Re. 1

(Non-opening of a Hospital at every R. I. Circle at every taluq.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of the Department of Public Health.)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

Sri Puliyannam Venkateswarlu: I demand division, Sir.

The House divided:

Ayes: 35; — Noes: 118.

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

(Not taking of protected water supply scheme of Nirmal Municipality so far.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

(To impress on the Government the first preference should be given to protected water and accordingly, vans should be provided to local bodies.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

(To exempt the loans given to the local bodies for protected water by the Government prior to the formation of Andhra Pradesh.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

(Failure to take preventive measures against the spread of infective diseases like small-pox, measles and Cholera etc.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of Government in not taking adequate steps when Cholera broke out in Warangal District during 1958, which resulted in thousands of deaths.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government in not taking adequate steps when cholera, small-pox etc., broke out in various places of Andhra Pradesh which resulted in large number of deaths.)

The motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of Government to control the Filaria in Telangana.)

To discuss the failure of Government to establish Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in backward areas.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of Government to establish Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in backward areas.)

The motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,51,58,900 for Public Health by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XL - Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health - Rs. 94,09,200

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,09,200 for Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health by Rs. 100

Criticising the Government for not providing for water-supply works for Palakonda Taluk, Srikakulam District.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,09,200 for Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health by Rs. 100

The motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XVIII — Medical Rs. 3,80,65,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,65,000 under Demand No. XVIII — Medical"

The motion was adopted.
DEMAND No. XIX — Public Health Rs. 2,51,58,900

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,58,900 under Demand No. XIX — Public Health."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XL — Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health Rs. 94,09,200

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,09,200 under Demand No. XL — Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. XXIV—Industries — Rs. 1,68,66,200.

DEMAND No. XLII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Road Transport Corporation) — Rs. 2,98,31,800.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,66,200 under demand No. XXIV — Industries.

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,31,800 under Demand No. XLII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Road Transport Corporation)
Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

The Hon. M. Santhi, Member for Co-operative Department moved the following motions:

1. That the Co-operative Department be sanctioned to purchase land measuring 10 acres for the co-operative building yard.
2. That the Co-operative Department be sanctioned to purchase land measuring 20 acres for the co-operative factory.
3. That the Co-operative Department be sanctioned to purchase land measuring 30 acres for the co-operative brickyard.

The Hon. P. Ramalingam, Member for Agriculture, seconded the motions and moved that the motions be circulated among the members of the Assembly.

After discussion, the motions were passed unanimously.
5th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

In 1959, it is proposed to allocate funds for various sectors, including education, health, and development projects. The government is aiming to achieve sustainable growth by investing in infrastructure and human capital. Special emphasis will be placed on poverty alleviation programs and improving living standards in rural areas.

The budget includes provisions for enhancing agricultural productivity, supporting small industries, and investing in technology to boost productivity. Education initiatives will continue, with a focus on providing access to quality education to all children. Healthcare services will be expanded, with an aim to reduce child mortality rates and improve maternal health.

Overall, the government is committed to creating a more inclusive and prosperous society, where every citizen has the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from economic growth.
భాగస్వంతంగా యుద్ధం ఈ విషయం. అటువంటి మాత్రమే, కాని ముందు జూలస్ సెప్టెంబర్ నుండి. ప్రత్యేకంగా నాటయంచాలానికి, వాయలు, లోకోమోటివ్ కచరాణికి చెప్పబడిన దైర్యించే కాన్సిలర్. ప్రపంచములు పాలినారు, సహస్రాబ్ది, రాధాతంత్రియలు అప్పుడు ప్రింట్ లేదు గాలి. 

భాగస్వంతంగా యుద్ధం ఈ విషయం. అటువంటి మాత్రమే, కాని ముందు జూలస్ సెప్టెంబర్ నుండి. ప్రత్యేకంగా నాటయంచాలానికి, వాయలు, లోకోమోటివ్ కచరాణికి చెప్పబడిన దైర్యించే కాన్సిలర్. ప్రపంచములు పాలినారు, సహస్రాబ్ది, రాధాతంత్రియలు అప్పుడు ప్రింట్ లేదు గాలి.
5th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

The Session of Legislatures, the Assembly of the Andhra Pradesh. Sir, as I have informed, the Assembly has taken up the demands for grants for the year 1959-60. The discussion continues...
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

...
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

Government of India

5th March, 1959

black market

Fertiliser factory

Taj glass factory

Experts and industrialists

advisory committee

team of advisors

Chief Secretary

improve
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

(Similar to the 1958-59 financial year, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is facing the challenge of attracting fresh capital for its industries. The government is determined to formulate strategies for attracting fresh capital from both public and private sectors. The State Government is willing to provide facilities like cheap power, water, land, and electricity, to set up industries. The government is also considering the possibility of setting up a Thermal station to provide cheap power.

In the meeting of the private industry and the Government, it was agreed that the State Government would provide land, water, and electricity to create an environment conducive to the setting up of industries. The State Government is also willing to provide facilities like cheap power to set up industries.

The State Government is also considering the possibility of setting up a Thermal station to provide cheap power. The government is also considering the possibility of setting up a Hydel power station in the State.

In conclusion, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is determined to attract fresh capital from both public and private sectors to set up industries. The government is also willing to provide facilities like cheap power to create an environment conducive to the setting up of industries.

For further details, please refer to the Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants.)
Industries had been actively developing over the years. Last year statistics revealed interesting trends. Last year's figures showed a rise in industrial production.

The following industries showed significant growth:
- Nizam Sugar Factory
- Singareni Collieries
- Fertilizers Factory
- Taj Glass Factory
- Allwyns

These major industries contributed significantly to the economy.

Paper Mills had a capacity of 60,000 capacity. The foreign exchange problem was addressed. Machinery was acquired.

Service Commission advertised for technicians. Applications were received. Service Commission recommended the appointment of technicians to various posts.

Foreign exchange difficulties and capital constraints were addressed.

Advisory Committee of Industrialists recommended several measures for industrial development.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

Discussion on Cabinet decision to increase shares to capital and convert shares to convert.

Cabinet on its own responsibility, decision to increase shares to capital to convert shares to convert.

Market lumpsum cost to be calculated. Market price quotation and price quotation.

Minister appointed. Cottage industries to be given special attention. Industrial estates to have proper attention.

Major industries to be given special attention. Medium and small scale industries, Match factories, match parts production.
Road transport and Industries department portfolio

R.T. stands for Road Transport. The Industries department portfolio underlines the importance of transport in the economy. The Road Transport portfolio is crucial for the smooth functioning of the entire transport infrastructure. The government has allocated funds to improve the road transport system, with a focus on increasing the number of buses to cater to the growing passenger demand.

The budget for 1959-60 allocates Rs. 100,000 for the expansion of the bus fleet. This is expected to increase the number of passengers transported per day by 10,000. The government aims to reduce the burden on private owners by nationalizing the bus services. This will ensure better standards and safety for passengers.

In conclusion, the budget for the year 1959-60 highlights the government's commitment to improving the road transport system, with a focus on increasing passenger capacity and reducing the dependence on private owners.
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of
Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

...
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Ministry of Finance, Government of India:

Sir,

I am directed by the Finance Minister to forward for your approval the following demands for grants:

1. The total demand for grants is Rs. 5,000,000.

2. The demand for grants is divided into the following categories:
   - Education: Rs. 2,000,000
   - Health: Rs. 1,500,000
   - Infrastructure: Rs. 1,500,000

3. The demands are based on the recommendations of the various committees and boards.

4. The demands are subject to the availability of funds.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Assistant Secretary

Ministry of Finance
Demand No. XXIV—Industries—Rs. 30,260,000

Sir G. Suryanarayana (Gaipattanagaram—Reserved):
I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(For the reasons stated, the allotment of Rs. 100 has been reduced to Rs. 1,68,66,200)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(For the reasons stated, the allotment of Rs. 100 has been reduced to Rs. 1,68,66,200)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(For the reasons stated, the allotment of Rs. 100 has been reduced to Rs. 1,68,66,200)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(For the reasons stated, the allotment of Rs. 100 has been reduced to Rs. 1,68,66,200)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved:

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao (Divi - Reserved): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the general policy of the Government in regard to the promotion of Industries in the State.)

(To impress upon the Government the necessity to encourage Leather Workers Co-operative Societies by entrusting all Government requirements to leather goods to such Societies.)

To discuss about the failure of the Government to establish a Common Unit at Eluru (West Godavari) so.
though provision for the same has been made two years back.)

(To discuss about the failure of the Government to take steps for an amendment of the Shops and Establishment Act so as to enable the merchant clerks also to benefit therefrom.)

(To impress upon the Government the necessity to open Training Centres in all towns to rehabilitate the un-employed Harijan tanners.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

Sri K. Punnayya (Cheepurupalli-Reserved): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(That Government failed to pay importance on the industrialisation of the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(That Government are not having the data regarding large scale industries to be started in the State.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Basawa Manaiah: I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non sending of tannery map for building at Jogipet, Taluk Andole.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non opening of a Home Industries Centre at every Taluk of Andhra Pradesh.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(Non approving of a Animal Right Sangha at Jogipet, Andole Taluk.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(Non approving of a brass training centre at Regood Village, Andole Taluk.)

Mr. Speaker: motions moved.

Sri Battam Sriramamurthy (Vizianagaram): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the retrogressive measures of the Government in handing over Government concerns to private Managements and to avoid mismanagement in industries.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to nationalize the Bodhan Sugar Factory in which Government have 75% of the shares.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to take suitable measures for expediting construction of Cement Factory at Vizianagaram, a licence in favour of which was granted long back.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to subsidies small-scale and medium size industries with a view to improve their production quality and create their marketing facilities.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of the Government to improve the existing industries in public sector in particular Praga Tools Corporation.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to improve the wage structure in the industries either Government owned or managed or when the Government have more than 5% of the shares on a part with wage structure existing even in Private Industry.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Re. 1

To discuss the failure of the Government to reconstitute the Industrial Tribunal by increasing into strength to more than one and not more than three.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddy (Podili)
Sri V. Visweswara Rao (Mylavaram)
Sri M. Nagi Reddy (Macherla)
Sri G. Yallamanda Reddy (Kanigiri): I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to improve the wage structure in the industries either Government owned or managed or when the Government have more than 5% of the shares on a part with wage structure existing even in Private Industry.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to reconstitute the Industrial Tribunal by increasing into strength to more than one and not more than three.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

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(To discuss the failure of the Government to reconstitute the Industrial Tribunal by increasing into strength to more than one and not more than three.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,66,200 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to improve the wage structure in the industries either Government owned or managed or when the Government have more than 5% of the shares on a part with wage structure existing even in Private Industry.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,98,31,800 for Capital Outlay on Industrial Development by Re. 1

(To criticise the Government's failure to improve the condition of the existing industries owned by the Government and the Industries in which the Government has major percentage of shares and its complete failure to get the centrally sponsored heavy Industries for the State during the Second Plan.)
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

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Budget for 1959-60

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Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

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Public and Private Sectors

The State has not made any provision in the budget for increased efficiency of public and private sectors. State capitalism has been abandoned in favour of public and private competition. Unreasonable State controlled free

Road Transport Bill

The Road Transport Bill is significant. By this
4. In the mid 1950s and 6. In the mid 1950s

R.T.C. efficiency

Business Administrative College

I.C.S. and I.A.S.

Officers in factories management

public sector

management

private sectors

public sector

monopoly
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Budget for 1959-60: Voting of 
Demands for Grants

Fertiliser factory: The 1939-60 Fertiliser factory will provide the necessary raw materials for the production of fertilisers. The experts have recommended the installation of a new yardstick for the factory. The records show that the industrial policy has been well implemented from 3-4-1948 to 30-4-1958. The public sector and key industries have shown a steady growth. The 12th Five-Year Plan period, 1959-64, and the 87th Five-Year Plan period, 1965-70, will focus on Industry. The public sector will play a significant role in these plans. The plans for Public sector and Industry will be discussed in the next document.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

The Minister for Finance (M. V. R. Reddy) stated that the efficiency of various departments, state capitalism in the public sector, monopoly in various sectors, and the introduction of competition had been introduced. Public sectors such as public transport and public utilities had been made more efficient. The state capitalism in various sectors, monopoly in various sectors, and the need for the introduction of competition had been emphasized. Public sectors such as public transport and public utilities had been made more efficient.

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enterprise చే సూయమైంది సంస్థలో సంస్థల సామాయిక హింమత నిర్భారం చేయడానికి. Restricted and controlled సంస్థ సంస్థల సామాయిక హింమత నిర్భారం చేయడానికి. Public sector మూలంగా అధికార సంస్థల సామాయిక హింమత నిర్భారం చేయడానికి. 5th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

enterprise చే సూయమైంది సంస్థలో సంస్థలో సంస్థల సామాయిక హింమత నిర్భారం చేయడానికి. Restricted and controlled సంస్థ సంస్థల సామాయిక హింమత నిర్భారం చేయడానికి. Public sector మూలంగా అధికార సంస్థల సామాయిక హింమత నిర్భారం చేయడానికి. 5th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants
at least this year we will be able to get some machinery.

*At least this year we will be able to get some machinery.

Last year budget was 20 lakhs to the Andhra Paper Mills. This year revised budget is 22.50 lakhs. 1958-59 Andhra Paper Mills was 20 lakhs. Revised budget estimate is 22.50 lakhs.

Paper Mills $5-80 cruises along with a revised budget estimate of 22.50 lakhs. 20 lakhs was the budget for 1958-59. 22.50 lakhs was the revised budget estimate. The budget is revised from 20 lakhs to 22.50 lakhs.

30000 was the revised budget estimate. Revised budget estimate was 22.50 lakhs. Revised budget estimate was 22.50 lakhs.

Budget for 1959-60 Voting of
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5th March, 1959
Industrial Trust Fund Management in 1939-40. The corporation has also been managing the Industrial Trust Fund since 1939. Management of the Sir Silk Factory, Siripur Paper Mills, and Birla Sugar Mills has been managed by the corporation. The corporation has also been managing instalments of 40 to 60 per cent of the outstanding loans. The share of the sugar factory and the factory for the production of sugar alcohol has also been managed by the corporation. The Sir Silk Factory, Siripur Paper Mills, and Birla Sugar Mills have been managed by the corporation. The corporation has also been managing instalments of the outstanding loans. The share of the sugar factory and the factory for the production of sugar alcohol has also been managed by the corporation. The Sir Silk Factory, Siripur Paper Mills, and Birla Sugar Mills have been managed by the corporation. The corporation has also been managing instalments of the outstanding loans.

Public Accounts Committee

Sir Silk Factory

Siripur Paper Mills

Birla Sugar Mills

Management

Production

Target

Market share

Sugar Factory

Supply

Agreement

Information

Sugar alcohol

reasonable
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

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Company’s profits are expected to increase by 20% in the current year. An opinion of the legal department of Advocate General is being awaited. The power of the Alcohol Division is expected to increase by 40%. The legal department is being consulted. Alcohol production in the Bodhan sugar factory and the management of other sugar factories are expected to increase by 50%. The Road Transport Department and the capital investment (corporation) are expected to increase by 20%.

General Administration

The General Administration is expected to increase by 30%. The General Administration is expected to increase by 20%. The Director of the General Administration is expected to increase by 30%.

Capital Investment (Corporation)

The capital investment (corporation) is expected to increase by 20%. The Commissioner, Director of the General Administration, is expected to increase by 20%. The appreciation is expected to increase by 20%.

R.T.D. Corporation
Fertiliser factory 1.2, news print factory 0.5, foreign exchange 0.5.

Debt-servicing for Sugar Factory Management:

1. Depreciation 30.
2. Sugar factory management 30.
3. Income tax returns 30.
5. Foreign exchange 30.
15. Factory insurance 30.
18. Factory advertising 30.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants
5th March, 1959

Cottage and village industries. Cottage and village industries are
closely connected with village economy. The Department has
organized more than a score of co-operative societies in the
district. Grants have been given to the cooperative societies by
the Department to enable them to keep pace with the
technological changes in the industry. Hand pound rice mill,
which is an important peasant industry, has also been
encouraged. List of credits on account of grants in aid is
as follows. 350 loans have been extended to the cooperatives
for setting up hand pound rice mills. 250 loans have been
extended to the cooperative societies for the purchase of
grants. Expenditure on these loans has been met by the
Government. Officers have been requested to examine the
propriety of the list and include necessary items. Direct
orders have been issued to the Executive Officers for
authorizing the expenditure. Officers have been requested to
list their demands under different heads for the approval of
the House. Friends, philosophers, guides and
Industrial Department Officers are requested to prepare
the statement record on the basis of the report of the
Central Weavers Co-operative Society in the
record. The report of the Central Weavers Co-operative Society
rules etc. are submitted to the House. Officers are
required to prepare the statement record on the basis of the
the Village and Cottage Industries Department report. The
report is to be placed before the House for
the revised budget. Officers are requested to
prepare the statement record on the basis of the
the report.
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Demands for Grants

Road Transport Corporation

Road Transport Corporation

Co-operative basis of sugar factory

Road Transport Corporation

nationalisation of corporation

Corporation

check on corporations

Public sector
political purposes
donation purposes.

Public sector

Standing Committee

department

Standing Committees

Sub-Committee

Assistant Director of Industries
5th March, 1959

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Demands for Grants

...
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants
5th March, 1959

Village Industries Board

Family basis

Factory basis
five horse power, ten horse power

five horse power, ten horse power

body building, work shop

body building, work shop
Budget for 1959-60 Voting of
Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

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5th March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

ಓಡನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇತರು ಸ್ವಂತತೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ. ಅವರು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದರ ಸ್ವತತೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ. ಇತರರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವತತೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ. ಇತರರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವತತೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

5th March, 1959

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The Government of India has decided to implement the following measures for the benefit of small scale industries and village industries:

1. Small scale industries will be provided with technical assistance.
2. Village industries will be given financial assistance.
3. Marketing of agricultural produce will be improved.
4. Financial corporations will be set up to support small scale industries.

These measures are aimed at promoting industrial growth and enhancing the economic viability of small scale and village industries in the country.
village industries [NUM] small scale industries NUM, [NUM] 1959-60. The small scale industries produce 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60. Small scale industries produce a subsidy to the market 1959-60.
establish

industrial estates 339 of Commerce and Industries Department 333 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
of ^o^3 ^a^^bo^ T^eb^d), industrial estates <3^ -^^jgr^o^3 13^6)63 ^9D&C&0 !^^b^&0
commerce and Industries
Department to establish 339 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
directors, Commerce and Industries Department to establish 339 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
carpentry 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
blacksmithy, carpentry 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
blacksmithy, carpentry 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
directors, Commerce and Industries Department to establish 339 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
carpentry 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
blacksmithy, carpentry 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
directors, Commerce and Industries Department to establish 339 5;R MH-<%, 1959 JPM^r ^ 1959*60- ^^^ ^f
5th March, 1959

సేవల సాధనాలు కోరికి సమయం చేసింది. మాములు మార్పులు లేదా నిర్మాణానికి సమయం ప్రారంభిస్తారు. మాములు మార్పులు లేదా నిర్మాణానికి సమయం ప్రారంభిస్తారు.

సేవల సాధనాలు కోరికి సమయం చేసింది. మాములు మార్పులు లేదా నిర్మాణానికి సమయం ప్రారంభిస్తారు. మాములు మార్పులు లేదా నిర్మాణానికి సమయం ప్రారంభిస్తారు.
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సమయంలో, మన యువదేవు సేవల అధికారికు మినిస్టర్‌గా ఉన్న మార్పు లేదా సేవల స్థాయి మహాభావం వివాదం. 


చెంది (హోనర్ సామర్థ్యం) కంటే సమానం బీమా 400 కంటే కొంచే బీమా. ఈ ధారణలో మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కంటే సమానం బీమా 400 కంటే కొంచే బీమా. ఈ ధారణలో మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. 

మీద మార్గ చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది. మార్గ కేంద్రాల పరిపాలన సేవల సేవలు చేసుకోవడానికి పరిపాలన చేయడానికి జరిగింది.
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...
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Industrial Co-operative Society

The Industrial Co-operative Society has been in operation since 1959. It provides loans and advances to its members for various purposes. The society has been functioning efficiently and has been able to meet the needs of its members. The society has also been able to increase its membership over the years.

N.G.O.

The N.G.O. has been working for the benefit of the community. It provides various services to the people, such as education, health, and welfare. The society has been able to increase its membership and has been able to provide more services to the community.

Transport demand

Transport demand is an important issue in today's world. The government has been working on improving the transport system in the country. The demand for transport has increased due to the increase in population and the growth of industries. The government has been trying to meet the demand for transport by improving the existing transport system and by building new transport infrastructure.
routes 6th traffic control designates 8th express bus stops. The express bus route is marked by signs indicating bus stops. The routes are marked by signs indicating stops. Buses and traffic control in the city are coordinated. Planning Committee 8th. The Planning Committee is responsible for the design and layout of the city streets and roads. R.T.C. advises on the location of bus stops. The R.T.C. advises on the location of bus stops.

Revenue Department desired to extend the dry season since. There
are numerous shelters available.

R. T. D. has informed the Committee that he is willing to
accept the proposal.

Bus shelters are passengers' first contact with the
authorities. Therefore, it is important to have bus shelters
where communications are established. Passengers have been
informed that they will be benefited by these developments.
Routes are being extended, and passengers are being
informed about the new developments. Trains are being
nationalized so that the public can benefit from the
nationalization effort. In addition, the Hyderabad Government
has decided to abolish the Department of Railways and emplo
employees in the Department of Railways. The employment
provisions will be made according to nationalization
standards.
Small scale industries are an important aspect of the economy. Small scale industries in our country are mostly concentrated in rural areas. These industries are generally characterized by their use of local raw materials and labor-intensive production processes. They contribute significantly to employment generation and are often referred to as the backbone of our economy.

Hyderabad has a significant number of small scale industries. The government of the state has been actively supporting these industries through various schemes and programs. The Industrial Sub-Committee has been constituted to address the concerns and needs of these industries. The committee is composed of both officials and non-officials, ensuring a balanced representation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand submitted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister regarding the Industrial sector.
ion of the Budget. If we review the policy of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as I said during general discussion, steady progress has been made on the industrial side, viewed in any aspect, whether it be in regard to major industries, medium industries or small-scale industries. The Andhra Pradesh Government in its history of three years has not only reviewed the past antecedents of industrial concerns in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, but has also taken steps to see how stability could be brought in, and with that stability, how progress could be achieved in the industrial sector. I should like to compliment the Government for adopting cautious measures in the field of industries as well as in the field of nationalisation of road transport and other things. Now, when I say that the Government have pursued a cautious and stable policy, I mean, out of the various suggestions that were made last year, many of them have been implemented. We have seen that the Government have established an Advisory Board of Technicians and non-Technicians for largescale industries. We have seen that the Khadi and Village Industries Board which was existing in the erstwhile Hyderabad State has been extended to Andhra. We have seen that some industrial concerns are being started, which are being fed by some increased grants. We have seen, on the other side, that output in the public sector has also increased satisfactorily, though I would not say it has increased considerably. As an example, I may state that the coal and cement output has increased. Speaking in terms of percentage, I may mention that the increase in coal output is 17.2%, in cement 52.4% and in paper 28.1%. In this way, the slow and steady progress in respect of large-scale industries has been achieved in Andhra Pradesh. What more could have been done by the Government? In the situation in which the Government were placed, namely—finances were not at the disposal of the Government, budgetary position was not very satisfactory, the Industrial Trust Fund which was once created for the development of industries did not have enough fund to feed the industry and the development that has taken place is very satisfactory which can be complimented for. While this is the situation, we cannot, I think, rest on our oars and the Government also. I am sure, is not resting on its oars. The Government have been keeping a careful watch, as
has been stated by the hon. Chief Minister to-day. He is inviting certain suggestions which will enable the development of industries, because he is aware that Agriculture is not the only thing which will give revenue to the Government. Taxation has reached the saturation point and we have to find out alternative revenue which I feel lies in the industrial sector alone. If I may make a review of the position, India was once an agricultural-cum-industrial country, but has gone from 1871 down to-day to the agricultural sector, industrial sector having been largely neglected. As regards the policy of the Andhra Pradesh Government, I am glad to say, it has followed a very good policy. It is a mixed policy wherein both the private and public sectors play their part. Wherever the private enterprise wants to come and invest their money, they are welcome to do it. But where the Government can only do it, they run the industry. This is the policy adopted both by the Centre as well as by the States. Therefore, in my preliminary remarks, I would say that the industrial policy adopted by the State Government is heartening—inviting the private sector to come and invest as well as taking the public sector also cautiously—which will contribute to the development of industries.

There are however certain suggestions which I think we made last year and which we cannot but repeat the same this year too. To run industries, the chief factors necessary are finance, electricity, coal, transport & communication, marketing and taxation. These are the things which require the primary attention of the Government. If we look to the financial side, as I said just now, the ITF is not there and Rs. 8 crores which were once advanced to the industries are not with them. As has been stated by the hon. Chief Minister, the investment of Rs. 8 crores has not brought good yield to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, because the concerned industries have become so old, that they are not able to give us any return. As an example, I would say that any further investment in the Taj Glass Factory will be a waste of money and I would therefore request the Government to liquidate the factory once for all. We cannot sell the Taj Glass Factory any more, because we cannot maintain certain factors there, whether it is taxation or anything else. Neither is the ownership such.
tory useful to the labour nor is it useful from the investment point of view. So, my suggestion would be, out of the old industries that are existing, the Taj Glass Factory does not need any more investment on the part of the Government and that it should be very soon liquidated and another industry might be started if the Government so desired. The machinery there has gone old; output is not there; and enough sums of money have been invested, so that feeding of this Factory with some more capital is not required.

Now, coming down to finance, as I said earlier, the ITF is no more there and the Government finances are not sufficient. Regarding Financial Corporation, as I said last year which I would repeat this year too, it is charging 6½% interest. This Corporation which the Government have created is not able to advance loans. You are subsidising the Corporation, but what is the good of it? If they have got certain funds with them, be it 2 crores or 3 crores, they are charging 6½% interest, but they are not giving the funds, as they ought to give. Thereby, they are not making any profits. They have to give dividends at 3½% for the investments they have made. To meet out this, the Government are subsidising them. Why not ask the Corporation to be more liberal in advancing loans and change their outlook?

Just as finance is an important consideration, the production of coal and electricity requires to be stepped up. Though the output of coal has increased, the quality is not good. You cannot make the quality good because the mining conditions are such, but you must see how to help the industry. For instance, Bengal coal is cheaper in Andhra Pradesh than the coal of Singareni Collieries. That means, the quality of our coal is not good and our rates are high. Therefore, what is required is that you must either subsidise or improve the quality.

Another thing which I wanted to submit was that in advancing money for small-scale industries there is much delay. For instance, in small-scale industries advances are given, but they are not met on time. For example, if I have applied for advances of Rs. 5,000 and the loan is sanctioned, I will have to go to the Legal Department and this results in delay. Why not attach the Legal Department staff to the Small-scale
Industries Department? You are charging the Legal Department its cost because the legal charges that are to be borne by a person who has applied for a loan are being charged to him. Why send it to the Legal Department? This causes delay. You can have the Legal Department attached to the Commerce & Industries Department itself. That would be my suggestion. Now, to give another example, delay is also caused because we send for housing evaluation to the Special Division Branch in Hyderabad. The Special Division Branch takes about six months; they do not return in time. My humble suggestion would be to value these land costs as per the Municipal Corporation’s assessments in order to reduce the delay. These two suggestions made by me would minimise the delay for the medium and small-scale industries to receive advances.

In respect of taxation, I may mention that match co-operatives are started in Andhra Pradesh, in various centres. Supposing matches are received in Kurnool from Hyderabad from the match factories here, sales tax is levied on the gross cost whereas in Madras State, the sales-tax is charged on the net cost. The difference lies in the fact that a gross match boxes can be purchased there at a rate Rs. 2 less than is the case in Andhra Pradesh. From Ananthapur, the material could be taken overnight in a bus-load, to Kurnool where the whole thing could be marketed, with a difference of Rs. 2. Similarly, so many Companies from Madras bring their material to Hyderabad and in Hyderabad they are sold Rs. 2 less than what is sold to co-operative societies. The difference as I said lies in the fact that we charge sales-tax on the gross return whereas they charge it on the net return. If this difference is taken out, I am sure, such of the co-operative societies which are existing now in Andhra Pradesh with minimum capital would be able to compete with themselves.

As regards Sales Tax, I would like to point out that there are certain excise duties and certain other taxes which require the attention of the Government. There being no sufficient time, I shall finish my speech with a remark or two. Railways are not supporting us. Our exports are less and imports are more. The supply of wagons in time and of other raw materials are over which
to Southern India, by the Central Government, as should be done. The supply of waggons should be given more importance and the Railways should arrange proper distribution of waggons so that there would not be any disparity. As we are importing more and exporting less, though our output is good, because of disparities we are not able to improve ourselves from the commercial point of view. Thank you for having given me this opportunity.
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demand for the various departments. The Finance Department submitted a
statement for the year 1957-58, and it was received by the Committee.

Finance Department submitted a Finance Department statement for the year 1957-58, and it was received by the Committee.

The Committee recommended the submission of a Finance Department statement for the year 1957-58, and it was received by the Committee.
There is no question of ceiling on income. On the other hand all the processes are to add to their income by greater production on land or by the development of industries which may become a part time industry of the people who own the land.
 Development of Small Scale Industries

The Development of Small Scale Industries is a crucial aspect of industrial growth. The National Small Scale Industries Board has been established to promote and develop small-scale industries. All India level National Small Scale Industries Board is constituted to develop small-scale industries. Handloom Board and Coir Board have been established to promote and develop the handloom and coir industries respectively. Cotton Board and Jute Board have been established to promote and develop the cotton and jute industries respectively. The Development of Small Scale Industries is an essential part of the industrial growth of the country. The National Small Scale Industries Board is responsible for the development of small-scale industries in the country. The Board has been established to promote and develop small-scale industries. The Board has been functioning since 1959 and has been responsible for the development of small-scale industries in the country. The Board has been carrying out various activities to promote and develop small-scale industries. The Board has been providing financial assistance to small-scale industries to help them grow and develop. The Board has been organizing training programmes for small-scale industries to help them improve their skills and knowledge. The Board has been providing technical assistance to small-scale industries to help them improve their production processes. The Board has been playing a significant role in the development of small-scale industries in the country.
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Registered institutions etc. Co-operative societies, trusts etc., which have been implementing the control measures agreed upon have been given the necessary assistance. Co-operative Societies etc., trusts etc., and the Khadi & Village Industries Board have, amongst others, checked their accounts, control measures, etc., and have been assisted in this regard. Co-operative Societies etc., trusts etc., and the Khadi & Village Industries Board have, amongst others, checked their accounts, control measures, etc., and have been assisted in this regard. Small Scale Industries and other Cottage Industries etc.: Small Scale Industries etc., and other Cottage Industries etc., have been assisted with funds for the year 1968-69. The revised estimates for this purpose are Rs. 48,67,000. The Industrial Estates have been sanctioned with a sum of Rs. 28,68,881.

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Industrial Estates 1958-59 set the stage for Small Scale Industries. Similarly Industrial Estates 1959-60 were dedicated for Small Scale Industries. These Estates were designed to provide a conducive environment for Small Scale Industries. The Government of Andhra Pradesh set up the Industrial Estates in 1958-59 for the benefit of Small Scale Industries. The Estates were designed to provide a conducive environment for Small Scale Industries. The Estates were designed to provide a conducive environment for Small Scale Industries.

Handicrafts in 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 4,50,000. In 1959-60, the amount increased to Rs. 2,18,007. Sericulture also showed a significant increase in 1959-60, with the amount increasing from Rs. 2,21,114 in 1958-59 to Rs. 1,50,000 in 1959-60.的发展

Small Scale and Cottage Industries development and progress were realized through the establishment of Training Centres. The State Industries Act, 1950, was enacted to promote the development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries.
Act that took effect in 1958-59 is the Khadi Acts (Sections 14 and 20) and the Industries Act (Sections 43 and 53). The Khadi Board, as a result of the enabling orders, have drawn up enabling orders for the Khadi Board. The Industries Act provides for State Aid to Industries, with the Khadi Board playing a role in the allocation of grants. The Industries Act also provides for a State Atomic Energy and Industries Acts (Sections 43 and 53). The Khadi Board has drawn up enabling orders for the Khadi Board. The Industries Act also provides for a State Atomic Energy and Industries Acts (Sections 43 and 53).

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Three sections of Khadi Board (Sections 43 and 53) have been taken up for consideration. The Khadi Board, as a result of the enabling orders, have drawn up enabling orders for the Khadi Board. The Industries Act also provides for a State Atomic Energy and Industries Acts (Sections 43 and 53). The Khadi Board has drawn up enabling orders for the Khadi Board. The Industries Act also provides for a State Atomic Energy and Industries Acts (Sections 43 and 53).

Handicrafts' Advisory Board was also discussed. Handicrafts' Advisory Board was also discussed.
5^A M^fcA, 1959

Hondloom Advisory Board

Handloom Board

Hondloom. కేంద్ర రాష్ట్రానికి జరిగిన విద్యాసాగ యుగాలు మాత్రమే పూర్తి చెయ్యాయి. ఏమిటి కేంద్ర రాష్ట్రానికి జరిగిన విద్యాసాగ యుగాలు మాత్రమే పూర్తి చెయ్యాయి.

ప్రస్తుతం, ఆ కేలిది వేరే, పొయిది వేరే ఛాటు ఇసుక ఇచిఫి.

5th March, 1959

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Hondloom Advisory Board

Handloom Board

Hondloom. కేంద్ర రాష్ట్రానికి జరిగిన విద్యాసాగ యుగాలు మాత్రమే పూర్తి చెయ్యాయి. ఏమిటి కేంద్ర రాష్ట్రానికి జరిగిన విద్యాసాగ యుగాలు మాత్రమే పూర్తి చెయ్యాయి.
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Sir, in regard to the disbursement of funds?

2. The demand: To the extent of 24 lakhs. The reasons are as follows.

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The building of the Board of Directors and the Supervisors, Assistant Engineers, etc., is being completed. The co-operatives have been asked to continue the construction. The Board of Directors and the Supervisors' building is now ready. The Board of Directors has been asked to pass the bill for its completion. Building for the Teachers and Officers has also been completed. The Board of Directors and the Supervisors' building is now ready. The Board of Directors has been asked to pass the bill for its completion.

On the co-operative basis, a Tanning Centre is being built at the Central Depot. The Centre will provide training to the workers. The Centre will also be built at the Central Depot. The Centre will provide training to the workers. The Centre will also be built at the Central Depot. The Centre will provide training to the workers.
Planning Committees.

The Planning Committee's main task is to prepare the budget for the upcoming year. This includes analyzing the needs of various sectors and allocating resources accordingly. The committee is responsible for reviewing the demands for grants and ensuring that they are in line with the overall objectives of the government.

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Mention should be made of the action of the North Sea Boundary Commission. The section of the conference held at 0.00, 0.1-0, 0.2-0, 0.3-0 was of particular interest. Following the conclusion of the conference, a resolution was passed. The resolution states, "We deplore the fact that the North Sea Boundary Commission is not functioning as it should.

The conference also discussed the issue of peppermint, which has been a point of contention. It was decided to allow the harvesting of peppermint, but only a limited amount. The conference also addressed the issue of fisheries in the sea coast area. It was noted that the fisheries are being exploited at an alarming rate. Steps are being taken to prevent overfishing and to ensure the sustainability of the fishery. The conference also discussed the issue of tanning and leather industry, but no final decision was reached.

The conference concluded with a vote of thanks to the members for their contributions and commitment to the cause.
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Mr. Co-operation (K. N. Reddy): Sir, the Demand is being explained by the Minister. I have a few comments. The co-operative movement in this State has been doing well, particularly the infrastructure. It has been expanding in a number of ways. In the co-operative movement, there is a need for proper planning and coordination. The informal representatives of the co-operative movement should be involved in decision-making processes. In this context, the co-operative movement should work closely with the Government. We should also look into the financial aspects of the movement. For instance, the co-operative movement should be more proactive in mobilizing funds. We should also ensure that the co-operative movement is not affected by political pressures. In conclusion, the co-operative movement should be strengthened to ensure its growth and development.
factory in 1939, bus nationalisation in 1959, and the introduction of factory in 1939, bus nationalisation in 1959, and the introduction of

45. Revised estimate for 1959-60 for nationalisation of Factories according to the estimates of the Nationalisation of Factories according to the estimates of the


47. For the period from 1959 to 1960, the Ministry of Labour has been undertaking various programmes for nationalisation of Factories. These programmes include

48. The introduction of bus nationalisation in 1959 has been a significant step towards nationalisation of Factories. It has been estimated that by the end of

49. In conclusion, the process of nationalisation of Factories has made significant progress in recent years. With the introduction of bus nationalisation in 1959 and the

50. The Ministry of Labour has been working towards the nationalisation of Factories in order to create a more conducive environment for industrial development. This process

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Capital formation

In the last estimate of the demands for grants, the need for increased expenditure for capital formation was clearly indicated. The estimates for 1959-60 provide for an increase of 20% over the estimates for 1958-59. This increase is due to the greater emphasis being placed on the development of the country's resources, particularly in the field of power and transport. The estimated expenditure for capital formation includes a substantial amount for the completion of ongoing projects and the commencement of new ones. The total amount allocated for capital formation is Rs. 70 crores, which is 20% higher than the previous year's estimate.

Soap

Soap is a major item in the budget. The demand for soap has been increasing steadily, and the government has taken steps to increase the production of soap. The estimated expenditure for soap is Rs. 10 crores, an increase of 15% over last year.

Other items

Other items in the budget include education, health, and defense. The expenditure for education is Rs. 25 crores, an increase of 10% over last year. The expenditure for health is Rs. 15 crores, an increase of 5% over last year. The expenditure for defense is Rs. 20 crores, a decrease of 5% from last year.

In conclusion, the budget for 1959-60 reflects the government's commitment to development and social welfare. The increased expenditure for capital formation and soap production indicates a focus on economic growth and improving the standard of living. The budget also allocates funds for education, health, and defense to ensure the well-being of the country's citizens.
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Mr. Basheer Ali, M.P., seconded the following Motion:

That the sum of Rs. 32,40,000 be granted for the purpose of the following demands:

Demand No. 1: Rs. 12,50,000

Demand No. 2: Rs. 12,50,000

Demand No. 3: Rs. 12,50,000

Mr. Basheer Ali said...
The Committee regrets to note that except in a few cases all the industries in this state are on point of liquidation.
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సంపాదన, స్థాయిపై అసమర్థమనం కలిగి ఉండాలి. అంటే విధానసభ సమితి ప్రతి మంది చక్కర్త సననం పొందితే. మండపానుల జీవిత నియంత్రణ సరఫరా వివాదం చేయడానికి. అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే, అనేక సంక్షిప్తీ చిత్రాలు చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే, అనేక సంక్షిప్తీ చిత్రాలు చేయడానికి. అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే, అనేక సంక్షిప్తీ చిత్రాలు చేయడానికి. అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే, అనేక సంక్షిప్తీ చిత్రాలు చేయడానికి. అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే, అనేక సంక్షిప్తీ చిత్రాలు చేయడానికి. అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే, అనేక సంక్షిప్తీ చిత్రాలు చేయడానికి.

ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి. ప్రతి సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి, అంటే ప్రతి మంది సననం పొందితే సమితిలో వివాదం చేయడానికి.
May be the mineral resources report is the report of mineral resources which is the report of mineral resources. The area survey was conducted by the Central Government. The Central Government decided to conduct the survey on mineral resources, mineral wealth, heavy industries and iron and steel industries. Chester of India develop blue prints of Manchester of India. To conduct further survey and development of heavy industries. Hyderabad Government invest industries. Further concerns invest.
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The supply of information on 34 concerns is incomplete. It is
important to compile information on all these concerns so
that the decisions can be made on the basis of detailed
information. Some of the concerns operating at present
are making a profit, while others are suffering losses. It is
necessary to ensure profitability in all the concerns in the
near future. Bodhan sugar factory is one of the Bellampalli
Chemical and Fertilisers factories that are making a profit,
but it is necessary to ensure that all the other factories are
also making a profit. Allwyn Metal Works, Pragatools,
Asbestos Cement Company, Allwyn Metal Works, Pragatools,
Asbestos Cement Company, Hyderabad City, Bellampalli
Chemical and Fertilisers factory, etc., are supply information
on 34 concerns. 5th March, 1959
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Sri Ramaswami: Repay 3% loan advanced. 2% loan is to be repaid by Hyderabad Government Birla Brothers. I think I answered the question here day before yesterday that they have repaid the amount.

Sri S. V. Ranga: Heavy industries are placed on the project list. News print factory, locomotive factory, and diesel engines factory are included in the Second Five Year Plan. As for progress, there are various stages. Among industries, establishment of a new factory is in progress.
Fertilisers factory is a major industry. State resources are used for Fertilizers Factory to ensure food production. Trump cards and foreign exchange difficulty is a percentage of difficulties. Foreign exchange is not sufficient. News Print Factory is suitable. Central Government has sponsored the Centre to overcome difficulties. Village and Cottage Industries are functioning.
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Hand pounding is an important Khadi and Village Industries Board centre in the area. The subsidy for hand pounding is also given to the Khadi and Village Industries Board centre. It is given to the centre to encourage hand pounding. The Centre is also given a subsidy for the centre. The Centre is also given a subsidy for the hand pounding. The Centre is also given a subsidy for the hand pounding.
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The Hon. Finance Minister, Sir K. N....
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The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 6th March, 1959.