ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

PART II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

Business of the House [65- ]

Privilege Motion re
Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign [65-73] —Postponed

General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60 —Not concluded [73-133]

Messages from the Council [133-134],
The Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment Bill), 1959.

Note — * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time

Printed By Nagarjuna Printing Works, Hyderabad
For The Director, Government Press, Hyderabad.
1960
PRIVATE MOTION re:

Alleged Statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign.
Privilege motion re:

Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign.

That does not mean I have agreed or I am going to accept it. There seems to be a lot of confusion. The House of Commons has technical rights. House of Commons has traditions. There is no question of accepting.

...
Privilege motion re:  
Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign.


We are merely following English Constitution. We are merely following English Constitution. We are merely following English Constitution. We are merely following English Constitution.

Privileges

I am prepared to change my opinion and give a decision in your favour.

Particular adjournment motion

...
Privilege motion re:
Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during
the last General Election Campaign

The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 173 and hold,
that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, • 1
after the questions and before the list of business is entered
upon call the member concerned who shall rise in his place
and, while asking for a leave to raise the question of privi­
lege make a short statement relevant thereto;

I must be convinced.

I have not given
my consent. • does not mean my consent.

I must be convinced.

I am a private property
right. • individual
right. •

statement only two object discuss it clear
Privilege motion re:

25th February, 1939.

Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign.

Member: — A little more.

Mr. Opposition: — Do not make me more than I am.

Speaker: — Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may suo motu refer any question of privilege to the committee of privileges for examination, investigation or report.

Mr. Privileges Committee: — I am not going to refer it.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: — All right Sir, that is all. It is privilege aspect, the able and efficient.

Mr. Speaker: — The committee of privileges.

Mr. Leader: — Well then, what are we doing? Time.

Mr. Speaker: — Well then, the committee of privileges.

Mr. Leader: — If you do not want to argue, let us time. Prima facie, everything is clear.

Mr. Leader: — Well then, the committee of privileges.

Mr. Speaker: — The committee of privileges.

Mr. Leader: — To avoid confusion.

Mr. Speaker: — The committee of privileges.

Mr. Leader: — The committee of privileges.

Rulings.
February 25th, 1959.

Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign:

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.

They are all against you.
Privilege motion re


Alleged statement of the Chief Minister during the last General Election Campaign

Mr. Speaker : Particular Member is bringing to my notice that there is a privilege case in the present context. “Insulting particular members, attacking them and abusing them” are three general points on which privilege is asked. A general privilege motion is being moved. Particular Member is moving a general privilege motion.

Mr. Speaker : A House privilege privilege.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy : I have no objection if Mr. Latchanna insists on that. If there is an advertisement, it should be discussed in the House.

Mr. Speaker : Now, it is in your favour unless they convince me. Therefore—

Sri P. Gopalu Reddy : Sir, if you are convinced that there is a prima facie case—

Mr. Speaker : Sir, I would like to know what the motion is before the House and what the House is discussing on?
Mr. Speaker: The House is discussing whether such a thing at least can become part of a Privilege Motion.

Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju: Under what rule, does it come? I would like to know under what rule this discussion is going on in the House. I do agree that you have a right to say whether a motion is a frivolous motion or not. If you want to enlighten on that, you can take such help as you require. You can call certain members and can discuss. I say it cannot come before the House. (Interruptions from some hon. Members) This kind of discussion cannot come before the House unless it is a motion. There is no motion before the House. If you want to enlighten on that point, you can take such help as you want from outside the House. (Several interruptions) I want to see that rules are observed. That is all.
GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1959-60

Mr. [Name], Subordinate (Sub-Inspector): I think I must correct it. It is not necessary to suspend anything. As you have already pointed out, there are administrative interference and sub-inspector's headquarter's influence. If the investigation is not proper, it is difficult to take any further action. So I would like to suggest a Sub-Inspector's enquiry to give a proper solution.
7^ 23th February, 1959. General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60

 indicative of the stage of development, the problem of the situation is not
 Sub-Inspector's report is not a matter for discussion. A Sub-Inspector's
 report on the matter of corruption is not a matter for discussion. A Sub-Inspector's
 report is not to be treated lightly. The matter should be examined thoroughly.

 The matter should be examined thoroughly. The matter should be examined thoroughly.

 A Sub-Inspector's report is not a matter for discussion. A Sub-Inspector's
 report is not a matter for discussion. A Sub-Inspector's report is not a matter for discussion.

 If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
 look into the matter and dispose of the files immediately. If there is any corruption, it is intolerable. Whoever comes to you with a grievance,
Discussion on the Budget


for the year 1959–60

...
Transport Bill 1959 has various aspects. The key point is the tax burden on various economic sectors. The naturalisation of transport sectors will introduce open markets and change interest rates. Operators will have to adjust their strategies accordingly. In summary, Life Insurance Company 1959 laid a strong foundation for future development.
General discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1956
for the year 1959-60.

Centre has taken up several new projects, like workshops and sizable units, to
increase production. For instance, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a new unit to
deal with State Tracing in Minerals has been established. Also, the
Central Trading Corporation has started trading in minerals. Trading in minerals
has been increased by 100%. Similarly, the State has increased its minerals
trade, which has also increased by 100%. It is hoped that sound trading organisations
will be established in the future.

Sales tax administration has been tightened. Sales tax evasion has
increased, and the supply
system has been improved.

Small savings have also increased. The target for the year 1959-60 has
been set at Rs 200 crores. The approach to the non-officials has been
improved. The administration of small savings has been unpopular among
the people. The patriotic outlook has been encouraged by various approaches.

Foreign exchange has been restricted. The industries have not
been encouraged. The demand
for quality has not been met. The industries have not
qualified for the Institute. The industries have
not been encouraged to produce
quality goods.

The Ongole bull has been introduced along with
breeders. The Ministry of Agriculture has
introduced foreign exchange. The Mold is being
produced in the country.
Heavy penalties for un-utilized agricultural lands, taxation on conspicuous consumption are among the measures proposed. Economy and Vigilance; prize bonds and state Lottery should not be dismissed off hand. The Budget estimates by P. W. D. for contracts for construction of roads, works on railways, etc. are about Rs. 20,000,000 for 1959-60.

A questionnaire is proposed to be sent to the Finance Minister in the Budget estimates for 1960-61. The Finance Minister is also asked to take into consideration the recommendations made by the various committees set up by the government.

In this context, it may be noted that the Finance Minister has already undertaken to implement certain recommendations made by the various committees set up by the government.
Finance Minister D.V. Narasimha中关 the government's economic policies for the year 1959-60.

Government has decided to implement minimum prices for certain crops. The minimum prices for rice, wheat, and pulses are 38/-, 40/-, and 36/- per quintal respectively. The government has also decided to extend the Land Reforms Act to the adjoining territory of Hyderabad State. The Land Commission Act has been implemented to facilitate this extension.

The Finance Minister further stated that the government is committed to providing所需的内容。
build up its. While the increase in sales was due to
the adoption of new technology, the additional costs of
developing the technology were significant. As a result,
the company decided to postpone the launch of the
new product.

In conclusion, the company's decision to build up its
sales by adopting new technology was not
sustainable. The additional costs of developing
the technology outweighed the benefits of increased
sales. Therefore, the company should consider
alternative strategies to increase its sales.

গুরুপ্রিয় প্রিয়ে, স্মরণ করুন, আমি প্রথম বিষয়টি তাদের নিয়োগ করা প্রথম বার। এটি হলো দায়িত্বের একটি অংশ, যেটি আমাদের মনে করতে হয়। এটি সম্ভবত একটি সমস্যা হতে পারে যা সমাধান করে যেমন স্থিতি, সময় এবং সংগঠন সহজ করা যেতে পারে। এটি সমাধান করা যেতে পারে যেমন সময়, স্থিতি এবং সংগঠন।

নব্য প্রিয়ে, স্মরণ করুন, আমি প্রথম বিষয়টি তাদের নিয়োগ করা প্রথম বার। এটি হলো দায়িত্বের একটি অংশ, যেটি আমাদের মনে করতে হয়। এটি সম্ভবত একটি সমস্যা হতে পারে যা সমাধান করে যেমন স্থিতি, সময় এবং সংগঠন সহজ করা যেতে পারে। এটি সমাধান করা যেতে পারে যেমন সময়, স্থিতি এবং সংগঠন।
25th February, 1959

General discussion on the Budget
for the year 1959–60

(தமிழ்நாட்டின் மக்கள் கைதோற்ற நடவடிக்கை. நாட்பெண்கள் மக்கள் கைதோற்ற நடவடிக்கை எனும் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதை முழுவதும் சிற்றெடுத்து வருவது கூறுகோம். கால வளர்ச்சி என்பது என்று அறிவித்துவிடும். அது முதலில் காணப்படும் வரையறை மறுமலர் குறுகியதாக கருதப்படும். அதைப் படிக்கும் வாய்ந்தது வரும் வரையறை மறுமலர் குறுகியதாக கருதப்படும். ஏனெனில் காலத்திற்கும் பதினைக்கும் வட்டம் தோன்றும் வரும் வரையறை மறுமலர் குறுகியதாக கருதப்படும். அதில் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகள் பதினைக்கும் வட்டம் தோன்றும் வரும் வரையறை மறுமலர் குறுகியதாக கருதப்படும்.

அது மறுமலர் குறுகியதாக கருதப்படும் வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. காலத்தில் முதலில் காணப்படும் வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. அதை முதலில் காணப்படும் வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. அதை முதலில் காணப்படும் வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. வரையறையை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது.

1/8 மேந்தூர் லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. 10 செவ்வை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது. பண்டை லிங்கங்களை கைதோற்றப்பட்டது.
General Discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1959.

for the year 1959–60.

...
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60.

Democracy is a fundamental right and a fundamental right is a right to participate in the elections. The Constitution guarantees the right to equality and the right to participate in the elections. The right to equality includes the right to be elected to a public office. The right to participate in the elections includes the right to cast a vote. The right to equality includes the right to be elected to a public office. The right to participate in the elections includes the right to cast a vote.

Influence, ruling, and point are important elements in the concept of democracy. Influence means the ability to influence public opinion. Ruling means the ability to influence public opinion. Point means the ability to influence public opinion. Influence means the ability to influence public opinion. Ruling means the ability to influence public opinion. Point means the ability to influence public opinion.

The government machinery must punish murderers. The government machinery must punish murderers. The government machinery must punish murderers. The government machinery must punish murderers. The government machinery must punish murderers. The government machinery must punish murderers.
General discussion on the Budget 


for the year 1959-60.

The budget statement was made by the Finance Minister. The budget was presented in a manner that reflected the priorities and needs of the country. The budget aimed to balance the needs of social welfare, education, and infrastructure development.

Backward classes and scholarships were discussed. The budget allocated funds to support education for these classes, recognizing their struggle for equal opportunities. High schools were also highlighted, and efforts were made to improve their facilities.

N.G.O.s played a crucial role in the development of the country. Support was provided to enhance their initiatives, especially in social welfare projects. The budget emphasized the importance of N.G.O.s in addressing community needs, and funds were allocated to support their activities.

The statement concluded with a call for continued support and collaboration to achieve the goals set in the budget.
25th February, 1959

General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959–60

Agricultural loans are very essential for the farmers. The question of providing agricultural loans is very important. The Committee on Annual Session has suggested the following:

- Increase in the limit of agricultural loans to 10 lakhs.
- A proposal has been made for the establishment of an agricultural loan fund by the Government.
- The Committee has recommended the appointment of a Committee to study the agricultural loan system.

The Committee has also recommended the establishment of a planning committee to study the agricultural loan system.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60.
February 2, 1959

General discussion on the Budget
for the year 1959-60

In the Budget, it is seen that efforts are made to check the
risks of the various schemes. The budget provides for the
inclusion of the proposed schemes.
General discussion on the Budget
for the year 1959-60.

Prohibition

Prohibition was introduced in October 1959 and a police constable was appointed Sub-Inspector to assist in the enforcement of the law. The Sub-Inspector was instructed to keep a record of all valuable things seized, and to ensure that the offenders were fined according to the value of the goods. The police were instructed to collect a fine of Rs. 500 for each offense.

The B.S.A. cycles were also included in the prohibited items. Prohibition was enforced vigorously and many offenders were fined heavy amounts, including N.G.O. organizations.

25th February, 1959
25th February, 1959.  General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959–60

In the last few years we have been emphasising, keeping in view the expansion of the State economy, certain aspects and suggesting certain major steps to improve the State economy. We are all aware that our State is mainly an agricultural State and, therefore, in the First and Second Five Year Plans, it was natural that some major steps in regard to the improvement of agricultural economy were rightly suggested.

Sri Gopal Rao Elkote (High Court): Mr. Speaker Sir,
and to a great extent implemented. We are now practically in the Fourth year of the Second Five Year Plan and the Indian mind has started thinking of drafting the Third Five Year Plan. I, therefore, naturally expect that this important aspect and some concrete suggestions as to how we should apply our minds, so far as our State economy is concerned, in the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan would be coming forth during the budget discussions. We all know, that in the Second Five Year Plan we tried to build up the plan from below and collected all the needs right from the village to the headquarters of the State. I do not know what definite procedure is going to be followed in preparing the Third Five Year Plan not only for our State but for the whole of India. But I personally feel that the felt needs which were already collected during the course of the Second Five Year Plan which could not be made part of the Second Five Year Plan should be kept in view and given priority. I would, therefore, request the Government to activise the thinking on the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan and it is only from that point of view that if we can take certain concrete steps right from now, it is only then that I feel that during the course of the two coming years we will be able to produce our State plan which will not only be progressive in its impact but will also solve the very problems which are agitating the State mind.

I have been emphasising particularly 4 broad aspects during the last three discussions namely the Land Reforms, Nationalisation of Road Transport industrialisation, and Prohibition. I had of course touched other aspects regarding economy also. But I was very particular in emphasising these four prominent features of the State economy.

As far as the Land Reforms are concerned, we have a Bill which is now pending before the Select Committee. Naturally there was a great amount of controversy over that Bill because it did not fulfil all the requirements of the Land Reforms. Therefore, some of us were demanding that the Bill should be made broad-based and should embrace all the aspects of Land Reforms. After the Nagpur Congress Resolution all the hard corners are now rounded off and I expect that keeping in view the broad principles laid down in the Nagpur Congress Resolution, either a
comprehensive, all embracing Land Reforms Bill or a series of legislations covering all the aspects of Land Reforms should be brought before the House and let us realise that the improvement of the institution of agriculture in our State would certainly not only improve food production on the one hand but on the other hand, it will also upgrade the level of living of those persons who are making agriculture as their source of income. One aspect of Land Reforms which we cannot lose sight of is that a great percentage of persons will be shifted from the land economy to certain other economy and it is only from that point of view that I have been simultaneously stressing the need for industrialising the State. Therefore, as far as Land Reforms are concerned, we will be certainly getting a broad-based legislation.

In regard to the nationalisation of Transport, we are glad that in one or two Districts of Andhra Region, the nationalisation has been introduced, but the capital with which we have started the Corporation is really very meagre and I find that during the last 2½ years, an amount of 49 lakhs has been put in as an additional capital. I would suggest that on the basis of the capital available at present we should approach the Government of India and thus enhance the capital and not only explore untapped routes in Telangana area but also expand the routes in the Andhra area and the only effective way of doing that is to approach Government of India and to demand additional capital for strengthening the Corporation’s work.

The third important aspect which I was suggesting was about Prohibition. I was really amazed to read in the newspapers that a prominent member in the Upper House has suggested the scrapping of Prohibition. I do not know exactly or understand as to how there has been now and then demands from some of our friends to scrap Prohibition. We all know that in our directive principles of the Constitution, there is a very clear directive that we have to enforce prohibition throughout India. After all, the Constitution is not a party programme. It is a national document to which we have sworn before we entered this House. We all expected that Prohibition will be enforced strictly not only in the Andhra area but will be introduced in all the States in Telangana also. I was told that the arguments which are usually advanced in support of the scrapping of Prohibition are that the Prohibition...
has failed and that practically every alternate house is a house of illicit distillation. The other argument is that there was a lot of corruption in the enforcement of prohibition. These are the arguments which are frequently advanced in support of the demand to scrap prohibition. But I would invite those who think that way to soberly consider that the State is not expected to cater for the vices of the people. I was amazed to find an argument the other day that in Andhra, particularly in Telangana you cannot make the people sober under compulsion of a Statute. If the people desire that drink facilities are to be provided to them by the State, let us tell them very emphatically that the State does not cater for the vices of the people. It is, as I said, a part of our article of faith to impose prohibition at an early date in Telangana and that is exactly what we have been demanding during the last 2 1/2 years or 3 years. The loss of revenue to the Government due to the enforcement of prohibition is of course very little and of no practical importance from my point of view. If we allow this drink devil to spread its tentacles, the moral loss is much greater than the loss of revenue to the State. Therefore the loss of revenue or the mismanagement of prohibition can hardly be any ground for scrapping of prohibition. On the other hand, I would have welcomed practical suggestions and steps which we should take in order to remove not only the corruption and mismanagement but every other defect which has crept in, the enforcement of Prohibition. You should invite the attention of some of our friends who are demanding the scrapping of Prohibition to the latest attitude expressed very clearly and prominently by Russia. In his speeches Mr. Khrushchev has incessantly pointed out the evil effects of drink to the Russian people and he not only stressed about the.....

Sri D. Kondayya Chowdary: Probably the evil effects of over-drinking.

Sri Gopul Ram Ekbose: I do not know. I am sure it was Mr. Khrushchev that said about the evils of drink. He seems to have completely given up drink. I would like to invite the members who advocate the scrapping of Prohibition that immediately after the Russian Revolution, it was Lenin who ordered the closing of all the distilling industries. He drink should be supplied in the public because he realised that drink is the enemy of socialism, and therefore, let us
learn lessons, if not from our own country, but from other
countries whom we regard as progressive and not create
stumbling blocks in the way of implementing or enforcing
Prohibition. I would therefore demand Sir, that if Prohibi­
tion which is already in practice in the Andhra area, has
been found to be defective, some sort of enquiry should be
made. I would particularly invite your attention to the
fact that in 1952, the Bombay Government instituted an
enquiry and Sri Bhansali who was a senior officer, after
enquiry presented a report to the Bombay Government.
Those who had the privilege of reading his report will agree
with me that in certain districts of Bombay State where the
backward classes were living and were addicted to drink,
their and social economic position has amply improved. If it
is so in Bombay State, I may ask why in Andhra-Pradesh
the Social and Economic aspect of the down-trodden people
should not be improved? With all earnestness, I would re­
quest the Government not to be deceived by the spacious
arguments advanced by some persons to scrap off prohibi­
tion but I would request the Government to make it tight
and introduce prohibition immediately in Telangana also.
Let us not bother about the loss of revenue as it will give
us in return men and material which will be very useful in
the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Fourth point which I would like to place before
you is with regard to industrialisation. As you are aware,
there was not much in the First Five year Plan to contri­
bute towards the major or medium industries in the Andhra
and Telengana areas. It has been rightly put in the Second
Five Year Plan that a modest beginning was made. In all,
I believe there are five schemes, expansion of the present
Government industries at Rajahmundry and Gudur and
establishment of certain Co-operative Sugar Factories. I
will not go into details regarding the progress that has been
made so far as these four items are concerned. But one
thing I would like to point out that as far as
Andhra area consisting of 63 thousands of square miles,
only 23,000 sq. miles were explored or surveyed upto
the end of 1954 by the Geological Department of the
Government of India. If I am right, the then Andhra
Government had demanded from the Government of
India that exploration should be made particularly in
the Godavari Valley to find out whether coal deposits
are available there and the Government of India has
been agreed to survey the Godavari Valley. I am not
aware whether such survey was carried out and if so, what the results of such survey are. In Andhra, there­fore, nearly 40,000 sq. miles still remain unexplored.

In Telangana also except a specified area, the other portion has not been surveyed by the Geological Depart­ment of the Government of India. It is vaguely believed that we are rich in various types of basic minerals and that we have rich natural resources. I also believe that in our State if the resources are properly tapped and if the geological survey is scientifically carried out, it will certainly unearth lot of basic minerals and fuels, like coal and oil, which will contribute to the development of the industries in our State. I would, therefore, make a suggestion that before we prepare the Third Five Year Plan, during these two years or the year and a half, we should emphasis on the Government of India, particularly the Geological Depart­ment to complete the survey—if not complete survey, at least exploration of certain valleys of Godavari, Krishna and Pennar rivers—to explore the natural resources there. Let us at least find out as to what basic minerals are available. Our State is really contributing to a very great extent, as far as Asbestos, Mica or Manganese are concerned, towards the industrial potentialities. But the exploration of further minerals is what I am emphasising upon.

Therefore, I would suggest that as a first step for the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan, the Government of India should be requested to carry on the exploration of all the natural resources and complete the survey both in Telangana and Andhra areas.

Now, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, why I am inviting at this stage the attention of our State Govern­ment is because we are aware that in April 1948 the Government of India had laid down the Industrial Policy and on the wake of the Second Five Year Plan, in April 1956 they revised the Industrial Policy. Now this is the time. If we want to have our own share in the industrial development of our Country, in the moulding of the industrial policy of the Government of India and if we want to participate in the actual building up of the industries, then we will have to make some immediate and effective steps right now not only towards formulating the new policy or re-thought-out policy, as far as the industri­al policy of the Government of India is concerned, but also-
towards preparing our Blue-print as far as the industrial development in the Third Five Year Plan is concerned. In the Second Five Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh it is said that as many as 63% of the persons are economically inactive and only 37% are economically active in the State. It is really a very sad picture which is presented. If we carry on a comparative study of the other neighbouring States, we find that the percentage of persons who are not busy in the economic production is not so poor. Therefore, we have to find out in the Third Five Year Plan not only greater employment chances in the urban area where the employment question is assuming a very serious proportion, but also remove some persons from the agricultural economy and find out certain non-agricultural avenues of employment for them. And it is only from that point of view that I suggest that firstly survey should be completed, secondly we should ourselves lay down definitely as to what the Industrial Policy is should be as far as our State is concerned, and then effectively participate in moulding the Industrial Policy which has to be renewed in the wake of the Third Five Year Plan. I also suggest that the co-operation of the M.L.As. and M.Ps. of the Andhra Pradesh should be taken to formulate the Third Five Year Plan which should naturally have a predominant place or a dominant place as far as the industries are concerned. These are the three things which we should emphasise this year particularly and invite discussion in order to effectively rebuild our economy as far as our State is concerned.

The other thing to which I would like to invite the attention is this. I am glad that the hon. Chief Minister had agreed to the suggestion of hon. Dr. Chenna Reddy for the appointment of a Committee consisting of some M.L.As. and non-officials for finding out the tax-structure in our State. I have been suggesting the appointment of Commissions not only to find out the economic structure of Andhra Pradesh but to suggest improvements towards the development of our economy. Instead of confining this Committee, therefore, to officials and non-officials, if we appoint that Committee at expert level, it will certainly yield better fruits.

Likewise, for the purposes of integration of services or rationalisation of service structure for the integration of Andhra Pradesh, I have been suggesting, and I repeat that ...
tion again this year, to appoint two Commissions—one Law Commission to integrate the Laws or to rethink about the existing Laws, and another for the integration or rationalization of service structure. The Committee should be appointed at an expert level only with a view to bring in a rather congenial atmosphere in which we will be able to increase our efficiency.

These are the few suggestions, which I wanted to make in this regard, Sir. Thank you very much.
(Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao in the Chair)

(Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao in the Chair)
General discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1959 for the year 1959-60.

...M. L. A. Sir, arguments were made that an increase in the budget would not necessarily lead to increased orders pass. It was observed that the budget must be based on realistic instructions and should be presented in a conference setting. However, instructions were not given. However, the representations made by the Finance Minister were not accepted.

As for the overall (estimate), it was observed that the budget was not in line with the expectations. However, the Finance Minister argued that the budget was realistic. However, the Finance Minister argued that the budget was not in line with the expectations.

...percent in the budget. However, the Finance Minister argued that the budget was not in line with the expectations.

Regarding the Primary type building, it was argued that the High School was not in line with the expectations. However, the Finance Minister argued that the budget was not in line with the expectations.

General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60.

...
for the year 1959–60.

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908

Tenancy Act 38 (e) 38 of 1908 38 of 1908 38 of 1908
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959–60.


...
General discussion on the Budget
for the year 1959-60.

..

...
General discussion on the Budget  
for the year 1959-60.


Cash balance of the year 1959-60. The year ended on the 31st March 1959. The balance of the year is as follows:

- Cash in hand:
  - Gold:
    - Reserve:
    - Currency:
  - Silver:
    - Reserve:
    - Currency:

- Bank balances:
  - Foreign:
   - Reserve:
   - Currency:
  - Indian:
   - Reserve:
   - Currency:

The cash balance at the end of the year is as follows:

- Gold:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
- Silver:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:

The total cash balance at the end of the year is as follows:

- Gold:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
- Silver:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:

The cash balance at the end of the year is as follows:

- Gold:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
- Silver:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:

The total cash balance at the end of the year is as follows:

- Gold:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
- Silver:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:

The cash balance at the end of the year is as follows:

- Gold:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
- Silver:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:

The total cash balance at the end of the year is as follows:

- Gold:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
- Silver:
  - Reserve:
  - Currency:
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959–60.

The Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 1959–60. The Budget estimated revenue to be Rs. 13,450 crores. The main items of expenditure are mentioned in the Budget. The Budget also includes a provision for the repayment of loans. The Budget is presented in detail and explained.
Sri Dawar Hussain (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a balanced budget in spite of the heavy expenses possibly to be incurred due to the acceptance of the recommendations of the Pay Committee but at the same time, I feel disappointed that while framing the budget and framing the policy of the Government, stock of the situation prevailing in the headquarters of Andhra Pradesh, the city of Hyderabad, and the Districts of Telangana was not taken note of. This august House is aware that Hyderabad originally was a feudal State and here different sections of public were engaged in different branches of economic employment and it so happened that the minority community of the State predominantly got engaged in the services of the State and of the main Samasthans, Jagirs and Sarf-e-khas etc which because of the advent of independence and police-action and because of the reforms coming in the wake of police-action remained no more. This was the problem created by the development and advancement of the State, abolition of jagirs, sarf-e-khas and samasthans, Nizam's army etc. It was from the unofficial sources that we have the figures. On the floor of the Hyderabad Assembly, it was expressed that about 2,40,000 persons were rendered unemployed because of various developments etc. It was also expressed that as a result about 12 lakhs of persons of these families had become supportless for which alternative schemes have got to be found out.
Sir, Kumari Padmaja Naidu had expressed in one of her speeches in the Parliament of the Indian Union in the year 1951 that in the city of Hyderabad alone, about one lakh of persons have been rendered unemployed because of these various developments and advancement and it was expected that something like 5 lakh of persons were thrown out of economic support and that they were passing their lives in search of some means to find their daily bread. This was the situation which was created in the first year after the police-action. It was a problem which faced the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad, but I am sorry for various reasons, it did not succeed in finding a solution for such a vast problem.

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, Sir, we expected that the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which is non-communal and secular, will find some solution for this problem. The people of Hyderabad are really grateful and especially the minority community thanks the present Government for its language policy and the various declarations safeguarding the language of the minority community. We also hope that these declarations will be implemented. At the same, time we expected that this Government will find some solution for the problem of unemployment which during the past 9 years has still increased. The need for its solution is urgent and the Government should find some way of providing employment to them for earning their livelihood.

When such a large number is thrown out of employment, we naturally find them frustrated and disappointed. On the eve of the First general elections our communist brethren had harped on their grievances and these people had gathered round them in the hope that they would find some solution for their vast problem. So, when these false hopes were cleared away the people began to think that only the Andhra Pradesh Congress Government would be able to find some solution in finding employment for them. Sir, two years have passed since then and this Government could not do anything in providing alternative employment for such a large number; and that is why during the end of the last year, when Kamal Haqvi was released and some other persons as his successors gave a call on communal basis, a vast majority of persons, especially of the minority community gathered round them, not with great hopes, but on the belief that they
might show some solution for their problem just as a sick man who could not get cured at a good doctor goes to a quack. The problem that has got to be solved is still the same. I do not claim that the jagirs and the samathans which were abolished should be re-created for giving employment to them. I do not say that. But, some alternative employment should be found for them, on humanitarian basis, because it is the duty of the State to see that every citizen should be able to earn his livelihood. And for this purpose, I request the Government that a committee should be appointed to survey the extent and magnitude of the dislocation caused on account of the police action, to find out the working capacities of the persons who have been thus dislocated and to suggest alternative measures for giving them employment either in the shape of cottage industries or co-operative farming or any other such scheme. I know that in the private sector also attempts are being made; the Jamiat-ul-ulma has formed a committee to find out ways and means of providing employment to these people; they have framed bye-laws, but because of the unsympathetic attitude of the Departments they could not come to any conclusion and the societies also could not be registered, and at the same time there is the problem of funds to run those societies. Therefore, unless the Government takes the initiative and take steps to provide alternative employment for such large number of unemployed persons who had been dislocated because of the advent of democracy, no society can feel itself safe and satisfied and can live in a peaceful state.

Another point I would like to suggest is in regard to the Act of Muslim Endowments. In the old Hyderabad State, the Central Act of Muslim Endowments had been applied; but that is operating only in the Telangana area. I think that after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Board should be reconstituted and the Central Act should be extended to the whole of Andhra Pradesh, and such of the inams and endowments, like the service inams, etc., which do not come at present under the purview of the Wakf Committee should be handed over to that committee. Also other endowments and buildings, like the Madiin Building, etc., should be handed over to the Muslim Wakf Committee, so that the income may be utilized for the economic advancement of the minority community especially those who have been dislocated as a consequence of the abolition of jagirs, etc.
Sri K. Vema Reddy (Kadiri) :- In supporting this Budget, I feel like making a few observations, and I may not touch upon all aspects in the budget, as the time allotted to me is very limited.

At the outset, it is quite appropriate to congratulate the Minister for Finance for having presented a budget with a very short deficit, because it is a great relief to the people who have been burdened with the incidence of heavy taxation. As a matter of fact, we have passed through several deficit budgets, and this year especially it is a happy augury that the deficit budgets have been wiped out.

We are on the threshold of the Third Five-Year Plan. The process of economic and social revolution has begun. The first Five-year Plan programme has touched only the fringe of the problem. The second Five-year Plan had its setbacks for obvious reasons—financial difficulties; but the position has improved to implement the plan fully. The economic momentum generated by the first and second Plans has to be increased by the Third Five-Year Plan if the barriers of unemployment and the barriers of social disparities have to be broken. Our low level of living standards must be increased. It is a huge task involving great sacrifices, will and determination on the part of the people.

The Budget provides a capital outlay of 28 crores of rupees on irrigation and power, and the main items of the capital outlay include the Tungabhadra High level scheme which confers great benefits upon Rayalaseema as the area is subject to periodical famine. I pay my tribute to the Chief Minister for having used his good offices in bringing about this scheme. Leaving alone the interest taken by the Govt. I must say that there has been considerable agitation on the part of the people also to have this scheme to benefit the famine tracts of Rayalaseema.

Another important feature of the Budget is the mention about the fertiliser factory for which also there has been agitation for a long time past; and it is gratifying to note that the Government has made arrangements to establish a factory which is estimated to cost 25 crores of rupees. There is a great demand for fertiliser, ammonium sulphate and the demand has not been met fully...
I am sure the fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh will augment production.

You know, Sir, increased production in agriculture is the very pivot of our plan. We are depending on imports even today which is a bottleneck. We must be self-sufficient in our production. I am sure in Andhra Pradesh the scheme with regard to production in agriculture has made considerable progress and I am confident that agriculture will improve a good lot by the implementation of further schemes.

So far as minor irrigation schemes are concerned, the provision in the budget is very meagre. In areas where there are no rivers, the minor irrigation sources have to be developed by the renovation of tanks and renovation of supply channels. So far as lift irrigation in Rayalaseema is concerned, about 33 per cent of the wells exist there and lift irrigation has to be developed by the extension of rural electrification schemes. The progress in this regard during the last 2 or 3 years has been very slow in the scarcity areas in Andhra Pradesh.

The Budget is conspicuous by its non-reference to the land reforms. The impending land reforms, we cannot resist. They have to come in and the land reforms are a step in the direction of socialism in rural areas. The same ceiling must be extended to the non-agricultural sectors also if you want to have a solid edifice for the social structure in our country. The most burning topic of the day is joint co-operative farming, which is much criticised as being most unpractical and idealistic. Some of the leaders have said that it is something like a communist ideology, which the Govt. want to introduce by back-door methods. Ideologies are not the monopoly of the parties. Ideologies, whether they be of the communist or of any other party, if they are beneficial to the people and if they bring great relief to the poor and the landless labour, have to be accepted. I think joint co-operative farming system must be enforced. 'No doubt, it has got its own defects and there are difficulties in implementing it. People are allergic to new methods; the farmer, sentimentally attached to the land is individualistic; the villages are riven with factions; and there is no good atmosphere for bringing about joint co-operative farming system. But still, the Government must
demonstrate to the people the benefits that accrue from it, by taking up new farms.

As regards industrialisation, Sri Ekbote laid great stress on this aspect of the problem. As a matter of fact, every undeveloped country has begun industrialisation. We have also begun industrialisation of our country. The programme has not received any impetus in the first plan or the second plan. I think that in the absence of industrialisation there would be greater pressure on land-holdings, leading to fragmentation of land and unemployment; and these things could be remedied by laying greater emphasis on industrial development. We have got rich mineral potentialities in our State which should be tapped. Our cottage industries have to be fully developed and their economy is going to strengthen our villages. They also serve as an alternative employment to our agriculturists who remain unemployed for a major portion of the year after the agricultural operations are over.

The Finance Minister referred to the Economy Committee which was constituted a few years ago. No doubt, it envisaged a saving of Rs. 33 lakhs, but they have not completed their work. It is the intention of the Government to effect economy, not at the peril of efficiency; and they require the co-operation of the people to bring about efficiency in the administration of this country. There has been a volume of criticism levelled against the Government in regard to the working of the plans and wastage of funds. I do not say there is no truth in that, but it has been exaggerated. Corruption cannot be eradicated overnight. It requires greater change in the outlook of the people. Not only the officials but also the non-officials must feel that it is the duty of one and all to check corruption as far as possible and avoid wastage. Government alone is helpless in this matter.

As regards the community development programme which was begun in 1952, it has not made any spectacular progress. But still, it has caused enthusiasm in people and the consciousness of the people, and our progress depends upon the co-operation of the people. Initially, it has been developed among people, and there is a feeling among the people to make their village...
So far as the Pay Committee Report is concerned, I do not want to deal with it at length, because the time is very limited.

Mr. Chairman: Only one minute.

Sri Vema Reddy: The Pay Committee Report will be implemented by the Government, and it involves heavy financial implications. I do sympathise with the demands of the N. G. Os. The time is not ripe to fulfil all their demands. The N. G. Os. cannot embarrass the Government by threats of strike which will not be constitutional. I am sure it will not capture the imagination of the people. I am also sure that better counsels will prevail and it is only by constitutional methods and non-violent methods and not by embarrassing the Government that the demands will be fully met. I am sure Government will surely consider their demands.

Thank you, Sir.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. [Speaker in the Chair]. Hon. Members, the Prime Minister, Mr. [Name], has explained the Budget for the year 1959–60. He has stated the outlook of the country. The Prime Minister has added that the Government is going to spend more in the field of education and health. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to increase the production of foodgrains. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the living standard of the people.

The Prime Minister has stated that the Government is going to take steps to increase the production of foodgrains. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the living standard of the people. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the education system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the education system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the health system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the economic system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the economic system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the political system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the social system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the social system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the cultural system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the religious system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the religious system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the environmental system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the technological system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the technological system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the industrial system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the commercial system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the commercial system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the agricultural system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the fisheries system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the fisheries system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the forestry system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the mining system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the mining system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the energy system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the petroleum system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the petroleum system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the industrial system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the commercial system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the commercial system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the agricultural system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the fisheries system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the fisheries system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the forestry system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the mining system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the mining system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the energy system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the petroleum system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the petroleum system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the industrial system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the commercial system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the commercial system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the agricultural system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the fisheries system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the fisheries system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the forestry system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the mining system of the country.

The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the mining system of the country. He has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the energy system of the country. The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government is going to take steps to improve the petroleum system of the country.
General discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1959. 115

for the year 1959–60.

...
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959–60.

...
General Discussion on the Budget 35th February, 1959.

Land Revenue Reforms committee 

Integration Telangana Services

Andhra Services atmosphere, 100 integration Telangana Services individual cases

Urban areas serve the consumer better because they are more accessible and efficient in terms of supply, demand, and economic conditions. In urban areas, economic factors such as market demand, consumer behavior, and production costs are more stable, leading to better economic conditions. "State trading corporation" is an economic mechanism to manage the supply and demand of goods. It helps to maintain the price and quality of goods. The state trading corporation aims to regulate supply and demand to ensure stable economic conditions. These factors contribute to better economic conditions in urban areas.
General discussion on the Budget
for the year 1959–60.

revenue ₹ 500 lakhs. This is a very significant decision for the state.

The revenue figure of ₹ 500 lakhs is a substantial increase compared to the previous year. The government has proposed a budget that aims to balance the state's financial needs with the expectations of the people. The revenue figure is expected to be supported by various sources, including taxes, fees, and grants.

P.W.D. has been assigned a significant role in the budget, as it is responsible for the development and maintenance of infrastructure, which is crucial for the state's economic growth. The budget allocation for P.W.D. is set to boost the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and other essential infrastructure.

The government is also focusing on education, as it is the foundation of a prosperous society. The budget includes increased funding for educational institutions, including schools and universities, to ensure that the state's population is well-equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary for the 21st century.

In conclusion, the budget presented by the government is a comprehensive approach to achieving the state's development goals. The revenue figure of ₹ 500 lakhs, supported by various sources, will enable the government to implement its plans effectively and ensure a prosperous future for the state.

...
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60.

Mr. Chairman, 20th February 1959. 'Let us start our work!' and
orderly business got underway. If the Board wanted to feel like
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295.
anniversary year. Mr. Chairman, 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300.
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959–60

Co-operative credit societies

10. Co-operative credit societies are a vital component of the rural credit system in the country. The estimates for the years 1959-60 indicate the growth and development of these societies. The area of operation of these societies has expanded significantly, with an increase in membership, deposits, and advances. The taxation aspects, such as agricultural income tax, have been studied, and methods for improving the tax structure are being discussed.

For the year 1959-60, the estimates show a growth in membership, deposits, and advances. The area of operation has expanded, and the societies have been able to provide better services to their members. The taxation aspect has been studied, and methods for improving the tax structure are being discussed. The societies have also introduced new schemes to meet the needs of their members.

Bonds

Bonds are another important source of finance for the country. The estimates for the year 1959-60 show a significant increase in the issuance of bonds. The proceeds from the issuance of these bonds are being used to fund various developmental projects.

In conclusion, the Co-operative credit societies and bonds are important components of the country's financial system. The estimates for the year 1959-60 indicate a healthy growth in these sectors, and the government is committed to furthering their development.
General discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1959
for the year 1959-60

... bonds ... revised estimates ...

... of the year 1959...

... honest citizens ...

... honest citizens ...

... dis-honest citizens ...

... years...

... years...
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60

In the year 1959-60, loans were made available under various schemes. Small Scale Industries, particularly in the small scale industries sector, were encouraged with grants and other forms of assistance. The government's policies were aimed at promoting the growth of small-scale industries, which were considered to be in the national interest.

Totalitarian State's threat to N.C.Os' autonomy and national interest

N.C.Os. are autonomous and are responsible for maintaining the interests of N.C.Os. They are not subjected to the threat of government as the N.C.Os. are not threatening the government.
General Discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1959

for the year 1959-60

[Text内容]

N.G.Os are successful and as successful as a market society etc. N.G.Os have been performing well in the past few years. The year 1958-59 was

NGOs are successful and as successful as a market society etc. N.G.Os have been performing well in the past few years. The year 1958-59 was

NGOs are successful and as successful as a market society etc. N.G.Os have been performing well in the past few years. The year 1958-59 was

NGOs are successful and as successful as a market society etc. N.G.Os have been performing well in the past few years. The year 1958-59 was
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60

Loose currency

Handloom cloth in market

Survey and Settlement
General Discussion on the Budget

for the year 1959–60.


127

...

General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60

...
General discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1939 129

for the year 1959-60.

In conclusion, "theopcode of the commoner's view, that the government is too free and too agent in the matter of income distribution" is quite true. The government should not only have the power to regulate the distribution but also be responsible for it. In this regard, the Agency recommends the following:

1. Moral development of the people, strengthening the moral fibre of society.
2. Education, improving the educational standards of the people.
3. Health, improving the health standards of the people.
4. Agriculture, improving the agricultural standards of the people.
5. Industry, improving the industrial standards of the people.
6. Trade, improving the trade standards of the people.
7. Finance, improving the financial standards of the people.
8. Administration, improving the administrative standards of the people.
9. Defence, improving the defence standards of the people.
10. Foreign affairs, improving the foreign affairs standards of the people.

In addition, the Agency recommends the following:

1. Forest Ranger, improving the forest ranger standards of the people.
2. School, improving the school standards of the people.
4. Industry, improving the industry standards of the people.
5. Trade, improving the trade standards of the people.
6. Finance, improving the finance standards of the people.
7. Agriculture, improving the agriculture standards of the people.
8. Health, improving the health standards of the people.
10. Foreign affairs, improving the foreign affairs standards of the people.

The Agency recommends the following:

1. Forest Ranger, improving the forest ranger standards of the people.
2. School, improving the school standards of the people.
4. Industry, improving the industry standards of the people.
5. Trade, improving the trade standards of the people.
6. Finance, improving the finance standards of the people.
7. Agriculture, improving the agriculture standards of the people.
8. Health, improving the health standards of the people.
10. Foreign affairs, improving the foreign affairs standards of the people.

The Agency recommends the following:

1. Forest Ranger, improving the forest ranger standards of the people.
2. School, improving the school standards of the people.
4. Industry, improving the industry standards of the people.
5. Trade, improving the trade standards of the people.
6. Finance, improving the finance standards of the people.
7. Agriculture, improving the agriculture standards of the people.
8. Health, improving the health standards of the people.
10. Foreign affairs, improving the foreign affairs standards of the people.

The Agency recommends the following:

1. Forest Ranger, improving the forest ranger standards of the people.
2. School, improving the school standards of the people.
4. Industry, improving the industry standards of the people.
5. Trade, improving the trade standards of the people.
6. Finance, improving the finance standards of the people.
7. Agriculture, improving the agriculture standards of the people.
8. Health, improving the health standards of the people.
10. Foreign affairs, improving the foreign affairs standards of the people.

The Agency recommends the following:

1. Forest Ranger, improving the forest ranger standards of the people.
2. School, improving the school standards of the people.
4. Industry, improving the industry standards of the people.
5. Trade, improving the trade standards of the people.
6. Finance, improving the finance standards of the people.
7. Agriculture, improving the agriculture standards of the people.
8. Health, improving the health standards of the people.
10. Foreign affairs, improving the foreign affairs standards of the people.
repair Forest Department and one or two Forest agencies in the State. In this Agency
report a proposal is made for the proposed sum of Rs 10 lakhs and the usual
outlay of Rs 25 lakhs is also included. The sum is Rs 10 lakhs
out of which Rs 7.5 lakhs are for the
construction of the project and Rs 2.5 lakhs for the
administration.

*147* (147) - 147, the sum
is Rs 10 lakhs
out of which Rs 7.5 lakhs are for the
construction of the project and Rs 2.5 lakhs for the
administration.

147 Sur-charges. The sum is Rs 10 lakhs
out of which Rs 7.5 lakhs are for the
construction of the project and Rs 2.5 lakhs for the
administration.

Petitions

147 rural water supply scheme 1959.

147 rural water supply scheme sanction 1959.

Estimates 1959.

administration 1959 ineffective 1959.

147 rural water supply scheme 1959.
General discussion on the Budget 25th February, 1959.

for the year 1959-60

Birth control is an essential part of the welfare of the people. The Committee on Birth control submitted its report in 1958. The report was accepted by the Government in principle. The scheme has been implemented in the Block level. The programme has been approved in principle. The programme has been implemented in the Block level.

Forest Act 1906 and its amendments are important. The Forest Act 35-36 sections have been amended. The Forest Act has been implemented in the Magistrate court.

*Footnote* 5. The procedure (Mahapatra — bisexual): The division of the forest is under the jurisdiction of the Collector. The Collector is responsible for the forest administration. The Collector inspects the forest and reports to the Collector. The Collector is responsible for the enforcement of the law. The Collector is responsible for the protection of the forest. The Collector is responsible for the protection of the forest. The Collector is responsible for the protection of the forest. The Collector is responsible for the protection of the forest. The Collector is responsible for the protection of the forest. The Collector is responsible for the protection of the forest.
General discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60.

Block Development

WHO, Planning officer, Planning officer.

Reserve
MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.


Mr. Speaker: I have received the following messages from the hon. Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council:-

"1) In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under Clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I transmit a copy of the the Andhra Tenancy (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1959 (L. A. Bill No. 5 of 1959) as passed and agree to by the Council on the 23rd February, 1959 without any amendment and signed by me.

2) In accordance with Rule 111 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Rules as adopted under clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution of India, I return herewith
a copy of the Madras Famine Relief Fund (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1959 (L. A Bill No. 6 of 1959) which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on the 19th February, 1959 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill.”

Now we shall adjourn till 8-30 a. m. tomorrow.

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 26th February 1959).