ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

PART II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

Business of the House

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance
   The behaviour of the Police, Proddutur
   The Statement of the Chief Minister, Orissa about the transfer
   of Pralakamedi Taluq of Andhra

Adjournment Motion
   Lathi charge at Rayagiri — Disallowed

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance
   Levying of additional assessment of wet lands in Vizagapatnam
   and Srikakulam districts

Adjournment Motion:
   Situation caused by the retrenchment of 4000 workers in the
   Nagarjunasagar Right Canal. — Disallowed

Business of the House:
   General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60

General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60.

Note — * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the
Member not received in time.
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

[Part II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thirty Second day of the Eighth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 26th February, 1959

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Questions and Answers

[See Part I]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

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mr. muni.Somu (Andhra-pradesh) : Extend 51
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mr. stepher : 31 11 a000000 100000. Pay Committee
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Pay. I shall give special concession to the Leaders because Leaders
have to express opinions on behalf of groups of parties. 280000 members
are 100000. 2800 100000 280000 100000 Finance
Minister 280 100000 280 100000 280 reply 100000. I shall give
the Finance Minister as much time as he reasonably requires. 280
Chief Minister 280 100000 280 100000 280 time 100000. 280 100000
280000 100000.
Calling Attention to matters of urgent public importance re:
The behaviour of the Police, Proddatur.

Mr. Speaker: Now, under Rule 74, Sri P. Venkateswarulu has given notice of a motion regarding the behaviour of the Police, Proddatur.

The behaviour of the police, Proddatur, in connection with the arrest of Desetti Narayana on 21-1-1939 who subsequently died in police station under suspicious condition and the action taken by the District police officials after enquiry and medical examination.
Statement by the Chief Minister of Orissa, about the transfer of Parlakamedi taluq of Andhra.

"Replying to the Opposition Leader, Mr. in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, the Chief Minister of Orissa, said that the attention of the State Government had been drawn to the reported reply of the Andhra Chief Minister in the Andhra Assembly to the effect that the Andhra Chief Minister was corresponding with the Central and Orissa Governments for the transfer of Parlakamedi taluq of Andhra, but Mr. Mehtab said there was no correspondence between the two Chief Ministers on the subject and hence the question of placing a copy of the correspondence on the subject before the House did not arise."
ADJOURNMENT MOTION re:
Lathi charge at Rayagiri

Mr. N. K. Gadgil. Sir, we are unanimous in the view that conditions as regards the contribution to the medical facilities should be improved.

We demand the return of the lathi material. The conditions as regards the contribution to the medical facilities should be improved.

The decision made by the Court should be implemented.
Mr. N. K. Gadgil.

He made a complaint to the police.

The decision should be implemented.

The lathi material should be returned.

The medical facilities should be improved.

The decision should be implemented.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance re:

Levying of additional assessment of wet lands in Vizagapatnam and Srikakulam Districts

Mr. Speaker: I disallow the adjournment motion.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RE:

Levying of additional Assessment of wet lands

In Vizagapatnam and Srikakulam Districts

"I call the attention of the hon. Minister for Revenue under Rule 74 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules that in Vizagapatnam and Srikakulam Districts, the additional assessment of wet lands is being levied as a rule in the case of lands the supply of water is far less than the period of 8 months in a year as provided in sub-section 2. Section 3 of the Andhra Land Revenue Additional Wet Assessment Act 1956, as amended by the Andhra Pradesh Act No. 21 of 1957, causing hardship to the cultivators."
Levyng of additional assessment of wet lands in Vizagapatanam and Srikakulam Districts.

According to Section 3 of the Andhra Land Revenue Wet Assessment Act 1956 as amended by the Andhra
Pradesh Act 21 of 1957, in the case of every wet land in the Andhra area served by a Government source of irrigation, there shall be levied by the Government for Fasli year commencing on the 1st day of July 1957 and for each subsequent Fasli year an additional assessment at the rate of 37½ per cent of the amount of land revenue assessments payable for that year in respect of that land subject to the condition that the additional assessment together with the land revenue assessment payable in respect of the land shall not exceed Rs. 13-50 per acre in the case of single crop wet land and Rs. 20-25 in the case of double crop wet land. But lands irrigated by wells, spring channels, rain-fed tanks which ordinarily receive supply of water for a period less than 8 months a year are exempted from this levy. Even in the case of rain-fed tanks which ordinarily receive supply of water for not less than 8 months in a year, if the supply of water in any particular year is not sufficient to sustain the paddy crop on the lands included in the ayacut of that tank, no additional assessment shall be levied for that particular year. The expression ‘rain-fed’ tank has been defined as a tank which derives supply of water from a source other than a river. But as the ‘river’ has not been defined in the Act, Government issued instructions in October 1956 directing the District Collectors to exercise their judgment in determining whether or not any particular water course possesses the characteristics of a river as distinct from a mere jungle or hill stream. The Collectors were also asked to take the advice of the P. W. D. wherever they considered it expedient. The Collectors will no doubt closely follow the provisions of the Act and the above instructions while publishing in the District Gazette the list of the sources of irrigation, the wet lands under which they are liable for the levy of additional assessment, as required under Section 4 of the Act. In this motion, the hon. member has referred only to wet lands but he has not specifically mentioned the category of irrigation sources he has in his mind. The requirement as to 8 months’ supply in the Act for the levy of additional assessment applies only to rain-fed tanks. "Under other kinds of sources such as river-fed tanks, irrigation channels etc., except wells and spring
channels, additional wet land assessment is leviable even when the supply of water is for less than 8 months. If the hon. member furnishes to the Government particulars of the sources in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts in respect of which he considers that additional assessment was wrongly levied, the Government will have the matter examined and instruct the concerned Collectors to take remedial action if the examination disclosed that in any case additional assessment has been levied in the case of rain-fed tanks which ordinarily receive supply of water for a period of less than 8 months in a year.

*Mr. Speaker: It is closed now.*

**ADJOURNMENT MOTION re:**

_Situation caused by the retrenchment of 4,000 workers in the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal._
Mr. Speaker: I disallow the adjournment motion.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

I have to be very strict. I want to restrict the number. Some may commit mischief tomorrow and the day after. I have to be careful; I have to protect the right of the whole House. I also want to keep up the dignity of myself and the House.
GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1959-60.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1953-54.

General Government of India contribution 200,000 rupees as grants, 2-5-1, grants in aid commission Excise 32, commercial crops by 2-5-1, surcharge on land revenue 2-5-1, commercial crops 2-5-1. Finance Minister 2-5-1, land revenue 2-5-1, commercial crops 2-5-1.
26th February, 1959

General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60.

The provision for capital expenditure on Irrigation, Power, etc. schemes in 1959–60 has been placed at Rs. 28.30 crores of which...
Rs. 25.91 crores is for other essential items outside the Plan.

28.30 crores are for Plan schemes. Rs 30.66 crores are for other irrigation schemes. Rs 18.66 crores are for the major irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation schemes as well as minor and medium irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation works. Rs 28.30 crores are for readymade schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for minor irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation schemes as well as minor irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation schemes as well as minor irrigation schemes.

Total 131 crores are for irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation schemes. Rs 28.30 crores are for irrigation schemes.

14 other irrigation schemes have been included in the budget. Financial Advisors have been included in the budget. Public debt has been included in the budget. 11 other irrigation schemes have been included in the budget. Public debt has been included in the budget. Financial Advisors have been included in the budget.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60.

Passing the Finance Bill without discussion. Blocks continued to dominate the discussion on the Budget for 1959-60. A motion was moved by Block to have 10-year tax on land surcharge. The revision was made by the Block members.

The discussion on land revenue surcharge, commercial tax and settlement charges was passed without discussion. The settlement was made in the Sub-division area. 2.20 AM to 3.00 AM by 1955 to 1961. Revenue from land revenue surcharge was Rs. 57 million.

Revenue from land revenue, sur-charges and settlement charges was Rs. 57 million. Revenue from commercial tax was Rs. 10 million. Revenue from land revenue sur-charge was Rs. 57 million. The total revenue was Rs. 57 million. The total revenue was Rs. 57 million.
survey and boundaries act

Pay Committee

appeal
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Matter proposed: Business Advisory Committee

Matters 2, 3 Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff

Business Advisory Committee Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET
FOR 1959-60.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET
FOR 1959-60.

Re-settlement

Resettlement

Resettlement
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959–60.

26th February, 1959

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26th February, 1959

General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60.

...
Mr. Speaker: Please sit down.
154  26th February, 1959.

General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60

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

26th February, 1959

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

The speaker congratulated the Budget for the period 1959-60. He stated that the Budget has been presented in a manner which is both inspiring and encouraging. The speaker mentioned that the Budget has been planned with careful consideration of all aspects of the economy. He praised the efforts made by the government to ensure that the Budget meets the needs of the people. The speaker concluded by expressing his confidence in the success of the Budget.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

26th February, 1959

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...
Mr. Speaker Sir, though I rise as a critic of the hon. Finance Minister's speech, I cannot fail to express at the outset my appreciation of the satisfactory statement he has made. I would also like to say that this satisfactory position is due to his careful marshalling of resources and husbanding of expenditure during the tenure of his office. There is one feature in the budget which has impressed me much and that is, the Finance Minister in spite of his heavy commitments in the Second Five-year Plan has been able to provide a huge sum of Rs. 3841.0 lakhs, nearly Rs. 38.50 crores for nation building services. How great this amount is can be gauged when it is realised that the amount that we are going to spend next year will be double of that which we spent in the previous year—exactly Rs 2027 lakhs more than we spent two years ago. It may impress you further if I point out this expenditure represents 54 per cent of the total revenue of the State. I doubt if this has been equalled by any other State in India. Truly this is a welfare budget, which redounds to the credit of the Government.

Sir, I have not the time to refer to other features. But there are a few token grants which are praise-worthy. The most important is the provision of Rs. 25.0 lakhs for a fertiliser factory. This is a matter which needs the support of the whole House, for it is a valuable contribution that such a factory will make to the economy of the state and it is hoped that the Government of India will take up immediately the scheme which the Andhra Pradesh Government has prepared.

Then, there is a token provision under compulsory education. It is proposed to introduce compulsory elemen-
General discussion on the 26th February, 1959
Budget for 1959-60.

parliamentary education in Telangana in the next year. This is a long overdue effort and is very commendable. But, what gives me great pleasure is the token provision of Rs. 3.0 lakhs to help the economically backward classes. Unsatisfied as I am with this meagre provision, I am happy to note that the Government have full sympathy with such persons and also with the idea underlying this kind of aid. But, I would appeal to the Government not to make use of this provision for political purposes or to placate a certain minority which may count in numbers in millions. If there is discrimination, this provision will be illusory and a hoax. I would also like to take this opportunity of reminding the Government that a fair number of people of Anglo-Indian community in this State belong to the category for which this aid is intended. The Anglo-Indian community is cent per cent literate, well disciplined, loyal and hard working. But many are unfortunately miserably poor. I trust the Government will not over-look their claims.

There is another commendable provision, but with a snag, which tends to discrimination. I refer with gratification to the Finance Minister's provision of Rs. 1.61 crores in the Standing budget and Rs. 10.0 lakhs under Part II Schemes for various activities of Government for promoting the welfare of Harijans, Backward Classes, Castes, etc. This means increase of almost Rs. 40.0 lakhs, which is highly commendable for such down-trodden masses deserving every sympathy. Here again, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the Government very seriously to the fact, that included in the Harijans are 15 millions of Christian Harijans who are in the same pitiable plight as their Harijan brothers in the villages, and their conversion to Christianity has not removed their poverty nor have their economic disabilities been improved. In a Secular State it would be discrimination not to take notice of the Harijan Christians.

Sir, I crave your indulgence for a divergence. It is a very relevant divergence. I wish to refer to the needs and expectations, to the rights and privileges of the Anglo-Indian community. But, when I speak of Anglo-Indian community, what I say applies not only to the Anglo-Indians whom I represent, not only to Christians for whom I have a right to speak being a Christian myself, but to
This divergence is necessary here because under the guise of nationalism there has crept into our political practice a doctrine, which I might call, the Divine Right of the Majority. It is a rule of the minorities according to the wishes of the majority. Any claim of the minority for the loaves and fishes is looked upon as communalism. But the monopolisation of such privileges by the majority is called nationalism and secularism. Governed by such a civilization, the majority is not prepared to allow the minorities a proper share in the benefits which the State provides them. I therefore propose to go into the concept of ‘minorities’. It is a divergence, but it is pertinent.

I may mention, Sir, that these things which I am placing before the House are based on the definition and classification of minorities prepared by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and other internationally recognized principles. These principles have also been endorsed by the Indian Constitution and the Reorganisation Commission on States. Sir, in modern times the problem of minority applies to more or less distinct groups living within a State dominated by the majority group. But there are some fundamental distinctions. One minority group is made up of persons who desire equality with the dominant groups in the sense of non-discrimination alone. They do not wish to preserve any particular characteristics, but prefer to be assimilated with the majority. For example, and without prejudice, there are the Indian Christians. They are an Indian minority based on religious distinction, but prefer to be absorbed in the majority in social, political and economical matters. Then, Sir, there is another minority whose members desire equality with the dominant group in the sense of non-discrimination plus, (and this is important) the recognition of special rights and positive services. The latter feel that even the full realisation of the principle of non-discrimination would not place them on a real equality. They want special rights and positive services to be extended to them by the State to make their equality a reality. In this category, Sir, there are the Anglo-Indian community and the Muslims; I advise you to stress ‘Muslims’ because this is a community which has recently changed from a ruling minority to a craving minority, but a deserving minority.
Now, the question will naturally be asked, 'what are the special rights and privileges?' I answer that by quoting from the Human Rights Commission: (a) provision of adequate education for minority in its own language and its cultural traditions; (b) adequate facilities to the minority in the use of its own language in the legislature, in the public, in the courts and in the administration; (c) provision for respect for family law and personal status; and, this is important, freedom for its religious practices and interests. These are the special rights. But all positive services have taken two forms; one, provision effected at the expense of minority, and two, provision effected out of public facilities.

Sir, I now come to the Anglo-Indian community. Sir, I hold no brief for Muslims, but I speak with some authority for my community. We suffer with no inferiority complex of inequality. We have a well-defined ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious tradition. We have a distinct way of living, mode of speech and manners different from the Indian community. But, we are a part of India and we belong to India by right. We have responsibilities for this State as much as any other community. Our ancestors during the last 2½ centuries have contributed much for the material, intellectual and cultural progress of India. Today members of my community are serving conspicuously in the defence services in the administration and in the nation building activities, and therefore we contribute humbly but loyally every thing that we possess for the benefit of our country. Can you then deny, Sir, that we should expect from the State our rights as Indian citizens. We are a minority, a microscopic minority. I don't think we number more than 1,20,000 in the whole of India, and our Chief Minister has said the other day that we are barely nine thousand in Andhra Pradesh. But, small as we are, we have a national unity and a dynamic social life. We are distinct from the other communities, but not so distinct, inasmuch as we go with them in the up-building of new India, and in that new India I want my community to find a place. I ask for preferential treatment if you like to call it, but I ask it because in the race of competition we are being left behind. I would like to ask you particularly to give us our privileges in the matter of education in our schools, and particularly in our elementary schools. In this context I refer to the question of
acquisition of elementary schools. I hope that the Anglo-Indian and Missionary Schools which are doing very well will be safeguarded and protected.

Lastly, Sir, there is the question of employment. We have got handicaps. Children of our community are not able to learn Telugu and Hindi at the same time, and therefore are not able to pass the high school examination at an early age. Therefore they fall back in competition. For this they should be given some sort of special treatment. I don't ask for much, Sir. But when you are looking after the minorities and asking them for emotional and psychological integration, what better means are there than that you should give us what is rightfully our due. This is what we deserve and what we demand. Thank you, Sir.
Budget for 1959-60.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60, 26th February, 1959

The discussion begins with an overview of the financial year 1959-60, highlighting the challenges and achievements. The focus is on the budget's implications for the nation's economy and its goals for the coming year.

Key points discussed include:
- The significance of expenditure and revenue projections.
- The role of taxation in balancing the budget.
- Strategies for economic growth and development.
- The importance of public sector finance in the overall economy.

The discussion is interwoven with detailed analysis and recommendations to ensure the budget meets the objectives set for the fiscal year.

Further consideration and debate would be required to fully understand the implications and make informed decisions.
26th February, 1959.

General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60

మనం మన జాతి కుటుంబాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తాం. అంటే జాతి జాతి సంస్థలను, మాం జాతి జాతి సంస్థలను పరిశీలిస్తాం. ఇది చాలా సంఖ్యలో తెలుసుకోవడానికి జరిగింది. నాకు చాలా సంఖ్యలో తెలుసుకోవడానికి జరిగింది.

ఇందులో నాట ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాయి. స్వప్నం స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి. స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి. పరిశీలనలు స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి. స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి.

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స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి. స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి. స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి. స్వాభావికంగా ఉండాలి.
హాసితాం స్థితి అవసరించే సదా సాధారణంగా ఈ వఃపించే రీతిని ఉంచాలని సంభవన కావు నిర్భాగంగా ప్రధానంగా వంటి ఉపయోగంలో ఉంచడానికి ఆధారం చేసే పదార్థాలను ఉంచడం జరిగాలంటే, ఈ పదార్థాలను ఉంచడానికి ఎందుకంతం సమయం వినిపిస్తుంది. యొక్క 6 వ వర్షం నుండి అధికార సమితి ప్రధాని ఎడియరు మహాక్రాంతుల పరిస్థితులను ఉంచడానికి ఎందుకంటున్నాడు.

అప్పుడను ముగ్గురు దసాధికారుల్లో జాత్రాలను మరో ప్రతియేదిగా ఉంచడానికి సమయం ఉంది. ఈ పదార్థాల ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతియేదికి ఎందుకంతం సమయం వినిపిస్తుంది. అప్పుడు ఈ పదార్థాలను ఉంచడానికి ఎందుకంటున్నాడు.

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Back to villages" an idea not new. Some 30 years ago, in the speech of the Prime Minister, an effort was made to attract the village people to come back to the villages. But the idea was more theoretical than practical. Over the years, the idea was not serious enough to be implemented. However, in recent years, the idea has been revived. Whether it will be successful or not, remains to be seen.

The Prime Minister mentioned that the idea of attracting villagers to return to their villages is an old idea. But he also pointed out that the idea was not seriously pursued.

The Prime Minister emphasized the need for a serious approach to attract villagers back to their villages. He pointed out that the idea should not be considered as a temporary solution but rather a long-term strategy.

The Prime Minister also mentioned that the idea of Back to villages has been discussed in previous years. However, it was not given serious consideration. The Prime Minister emphasized that this time, the idea should be given serious consideration.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60.  
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26th February, 1959.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60

MicrOrigation of the present year has been more or less successful. The reclamation of land, construction of canals, and provision of water of the various river systems have been carried out with much success. The combined efforts of the Government and the people have resulted in the development of this neglected area. The Minor Irrigation projects have been completed and the irrigation facilities have been extended to a large number of acres of land. The fertiliser factories have been functioning efficiently and the production of fertilisers has been increased. The Food Crops have also shown a significant improvement.

The agricultural activities have been improved by the extension of irrigation facilities and the provision of fertilisers. The peasants have been encouraged to increase their food crop production by providing them with adequate irrigation and fertilisers. The Government has taken several measures to improve the agricultural production and the results are satisfactory.

The development of minor irrigation projects and the provision of fertilisers have resulted in the increase of agricultural production. The peasants have been benefited by the provision of water and the fertilisers. The efforts of the Government have been appreciated by the peasants and the results are satisfactory.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

26th February, 1959

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The discussion on the 6th of May, 1959, was resumed. The Minister for Finance, Mr. Y. Rajendran, in his opening remarks, said that the budget for 1959-60 was designed to meet the financial needs of the government. He said that the budget was prepared with the aim of achieving a balanced budget and ensuring economic stability.

Mr. Rajendran also highlighted the importance of the budget in providing economic relief to the people. He said that the budget had been prepared with a view to providing relief to the poor and needy sections of society.

The discussion on the budget continued for some time with various members of the legislature expressing their views and suggestions. Overall, the budget was received positively by the legislators and there was a general consensus that it would help in achieving the objectives of the government.

Note: The text is in Telugu.
26th February, 1959.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

ಕವರ್ತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ. ಇಗೆ ಗೋಡು, ಅನುಕೂಲದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯ ವಿಧಯನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಅವಳು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ದೃಶ್ಯ..

ಮತ್ತು ಇಂದು ಬುದ್ಕಾನ ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಖೇಳಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಟು ಅಸ್ಪತಾಲದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಳಿ. ಎನ್ನುವದಿದ್ದು ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಗೋಡು ಬೃಹತ್ತಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮತ್ತು ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಗೋಡು ಅಸ್ಪತಾಲದ ವಾಸ್ತವ. ಎಂದರೆ ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಗೋಡು ಬೃಹತ್ತಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮತ್ತು ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಗೋಡು ಅಸ್ಪತಾಲದ ವಾಸ್ತವ. ಎಂದರೆ ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಗೋಡು ಬೃಹತ್ತಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಮತ್ತು ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಗೋಡು ಅಸ್ಪತಾಲದ ವಾಸ್ತವ.

ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬುದ್ಕಾನ ಈಸಾಪ್ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಡಿಮೆ.

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Sir Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Sultan Bazaar): Sir I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Minister for Finance, Sri Brahmananda Reddy

Last year, we were very much disturbed as we saw the then Finance Minister giving his anxious tone when he had presented the budget. The anxiety of his was: at one end, there was an over-draft account with the Reserve Bank of India; on the other, for planning purposes, Government required a great deal of money, which should come either by way of taxation or by way of loan. That was what was causing some anxiety in his mind, in the mind of the public and also of the legislators, at that time. But today, we note with a happy gesture that, though the amount of our indebtedness to the public may have increased, the reserves that we have made wiped away the loan that we have taken from the Reserve Bank, and our State, young as it is, is entering steadily into a very very happy position. The cash balances today have improved. The cash balances may have improved due to the grant received from the Central Bank; they may have improved due to less expenditure as
has been stated by the Finance Minister himself; or it may be for any other reason.

It is the fourth Budget that has been presented today. From the three previous Budgets, which were deficit, we knew the conditions under which the Andhra State became separate from the parent Madras State. When it came out from the Madras State, our Government had to draw overdraft from the Reserve Bank sometimes for administrative purposes, and the ways and means position was rather precarious. But today the State stands in a happy situation, and the Reserve Bank cannot say: 'We shall not advance you any loan'.

Last year we knew that when Sri Gopala Reddy wanted that the Telangana securities must be sold because the State had to pay heavy interest towards the over-draft amount, some of the members were apprehensive, and pressed that the securities should not be sold. Today, the position is, those securities are in tact; the overdraft account was wiped out; and the finances of our State are sound; and the budget of today is a 'planned' budget—'planned' in the sense that it is in the direction of growth and development on sound lines. When I say 'planned', I mean that all the money that is spent is as per the plan period that has been envisaged.

To implement our plan, we have made certain commitments and according to those commitments we are having our revenues built up. In the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, we would see that first of all when the plan was envisaged, there was very little with them, 51-10. crores; now it has gone to 68.50 crores. This would show that our revenue expectations for the plan commitments have increased considerably. This increase must be due to the realisations made by taxation. What has been expected under taxes, viz. Rs. 9.8 crores has increased to 15 or 16 crores. My point is that the growth of Andhra Pradesh is very steady and on sound basis, without causing any anxiety, and we are in a position to say to the Reserve Bank or to the Public or to the Central Bank: "Here we stand, these are our finances; our position is sound; these are our plans and programmes; give us more loans or grants to meet our plan expenditure."
No doubt, our public debt is of the order of 168 crores. But what are we to do? We cannot help it. From every nook and corner of the country, there are demands for social and economic development by means of projects etc. To meet such demands, we have no other resources, and necessarily our public debt increases. My first view of the budget speech, when I read it is that the budget has been very cautiously drafted and that Government has been taking all pains to achieve slowly and steadily the ever-all development of Andhra Pradesh.

But we may not be complacent for all that is happening. Our increase in revenues may be due to the taxation which has brought in about 16 crores. As Sri Jalayya has said, because of the heavy prices we are having, we are having more taxes. The collection of taxes is therefore due to heavy prices that we are having. Due to Sales-tax, Excise-tax, Income-tax and all such other taxes, we are having some increased income. We will have to stop somewhere and try to find out a method, an alternative method, before long, so that we may not be in a position to show a very discouraging feature in the near future.

As has been said yesterday and today, I feel Andhra Pradesh Government has laid great stress until now on agricultural stability. But at the same time, they cannot for long rely only on agricultural economy; they will have to shift themselves to the economy of industry, commerce and trade. When I say they have to shift to an alternative economy, I say so because there must be some alternative method by which they can stabilise their revenue in the years to come. When I say that industry has to develop, I envisage that the Andhra Pradesh State will be aware of the immediate need to improve industries. Industrial development has for long been neglected in Andhra Pradesh, both in Telangana and in Andhra areas.

To improve our industrial conditions we will have to improve the electrical supply. Supply of power is the prime need of the country and we cannot afford to neglect it. As has been said just now by Sri Narsing Rao, there are heavy potentialities of industrial power. I could tell the House, the position of electricity today is such that if we develop it, we can by 1970 supply it to Madras, Kerala and Mysore also. Now, Madras and Mysore are giving some power to Telangana and Andhra but the position there now is that
(Sri P V Narsimha Rao in the Chair)

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

J. Bhargava (Vice-Chair) : Budget is a set of points that must be considered carefully. The classification of budget points was done with the guidance of the Procedure Committee and the advice of the Finance Department. I propose to consider the following six points:

1. Administration of the Union
2. Employment of the Union
3. Education of the Union
4. Health of the Union
5. Transport of the Union
6. Finance of the Union

In conclusion, I think that the adoption of the Budget is a step towards a disciplined and united party. I hope that the Budget will be adopted by the House in this manner.

N. G. Os : I think that the adoption of the Budget is a step towards a disciplined and united party. I hope that the Budget will be adopted by the House in this manner.

Disciplined and united political parties are necessary for the development of the Union. I hope that the Budget will be adopted by the House in this manner.

Union will be a progressive and democratic Union. This is what I hope for the Budget.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959–60

26th February, 1959

Proposed measures to tackle serious problems faced by pay committee members. The Pay Committee should not exceed 10% increase in cost of living. A 60% increase was recommended by the Pay Committee. A 10% increase has been proposed by the Pay Committee for teachers and 5% for graduates. A realistic approach is needed to accept these demands. A 10% increase was proposed by the Pay Committee. Teachers and graduates should start as soon as possible. Graduate trained teachers start 150 and graduates start 90 principles. The income tax on Agricultural Income Tax is 3% and 5% for the opposition. The income tax on Agricultural Income Tax is 3% and 5% for the opposition.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1956-60.

The land revenue and gradation of revenue are significant. The revenue from agriculture is a major source of income. The spirit of prestige and the desire to avoid corruption are important. The income from agriculture is also significant. The discussion on the budget for 1956-60 is ongoing.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

26th February, 1959

Sir. I would like to bring to your notice the remarks which I am going to offer, and I hope you will kindly pardon me if I am going to be a bit severe in the use of my language.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

At the outset, let me submit to you that the remarks which I am going to offer will be of a general nature and if I am going to be a bit severe in the use of my language you will kindly pardon me.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddy (Kolikunta): Mr. Speaker, Sir:

At the outset, let me submit to you that the remarks which I am going to offer will be of a general nature and if I am going to be a bit severe in the use of my language you will kindly pardon me.
Sir, I am today participating in the discussion before the House with a view to express my dissatisfaction of and disappointment about the budget before this August House. To be frank, I expected the Hon. Finance Minister, reputed to be a very sharp, clever and wise man and supposed to be the rising star of a falling firmament to come forward with a few bold and forward moves which will pave the way towards the prosperity of Andhra Pradesh in general, Rayalaseema and Telangana in particular, but I very much regret to observe that after his hard and painful labour (as Finance Minister) for about 11 months, he has produced one which is like a still-born child which only deserves to be cast aside for daws and vultures to peck at.

Sir, in recent years we have been hearing responsible Congress leaders and dignitaries telling the people in all congregations that their ultimate goal is to bring about a socialistic pattern of society, Ramrajya, Satyodaya all very fine words, high-sounding words which connote and denote universal happiness, prosperity and plenty for all and which words are usually intended to please and satisfy the gullible masses. Sir, it is natural for all members of this House to review the budget with reference to the ideals and objectives which they have placed before the public. Judged by the principles and standards which they have set up before themselves and judged by the several pledges and assurances that they made to the people, I am constrained to observe the achievements of the Government are very poor, if not, miserable and pale into insignificance when viewed in the light of the extravagant promises they have made.

Whether a socialistic pattern of society means reducing the gulf between the highest-income man and the lowest-income man or whether it means increase in the standard of living of the man in the street, the average citizen is made to believe that very soon a state of society is going to be ushered in where he can live free from want and suffering. The leaders have raised very high hopes and aspirations in the minds of the public and when people find that these high hopes and aspirations are nowhere nearer realisation, when people are under-fed and under-clothed, and when people like the N. G. Os., the labourers and the low-paid employees resort to strikes and demonstrations to express their disappointment and frustration, Government
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Sir, we have been hearing all members of this House expressing ad nauseam about corruption, nepotism, and favouritism, in season, and out of season still we do not find any signs of abatement of these evils; on the other hand there is an increase of all these which only shows that Government do not seem to have bestowed any serious thought and attention in the lessening of these evils. We find a slow degradation of the whole nation morally and culturally. As we know, Sir, democracy has got its own weaknesses and strong points. Unfortunately in this country, franchise having been extended to the utmost possible, the corruptions of western democracy have obtained stronger foothold than its virtues. The whole Government machinery is keyed up and tuned to the wishes of the party for its benefit and advantage. In the process, members of the party have not hesitated to make use of their position for their own private gains and benefits. Interference of the Government and its members in administrative matters is so much that many responsible officials, who are anxious to discharge their duties efficiently, honestly and conscientiously, are not able to do so for fear of dire consequences of refusal, the first in the sequence being transfer. I only trust that the champions of democracy will endeavour to remove its weaknesses as early as possible.

Sir, I will be unfair if I do not compliment the Government on the good work which they are doing with regard to the projects. It is really commendable that the works on these projects is progressing very satisfactorily. I only
hope that Government will not slacken their efforts to complete these as early as possible.

The only silver lining in an otherwise dark and gloomy atmosphere, as observed by one of the daily papers is that there is no indication of the imposition of any new taxes during the coming year. I also remember in this connection the statement made by the hon. Chief Minister that the ryots are heavily taxed and that they will strive as far as possible to relieve their burden. It only remains to be seen as to how far these assurances will be fulfilled. If Congress members do not deserve to be congratulated for anything else, they deserve to be congratulated for one thing, namely, that they have got a knack of promising liberally, doing little and magnifying what little they have done making mountain out of mole hills. I would only point out that there is seething discontentment and dissatisfaction among the people and I cannot predict in what form and in what shape it is going to express itself. Meanwhile, members of the Government are labouring under a sense of security, their infallibility and invincibility. I would only bring to their notice the saying of Oliver Goldsmith who said that the head of the man which has today grown giddy with the roar of the millions is found fixed on the pole the next day.

Lastly, Sir, I would close my speech by quoting a few lines from the famous poet Swinburne:

"I expect to pass through this stage but once:
Any good that I can do or any kindness that I can show to my brethren
Let me do it now;
Let me not defer or neglect it;
For I may not pass this way again."
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5.
26th February, 1959

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

education is a matter of concern. The government has taken steps to improve education in the country. The focus is on providing education to all, including children from disadvantaged backgrounds. The government has increased the allocation for education, and efforts are being made to ensure that every child receives a quality education.

Sales Tax has been increased by 100% in the budget. With the increase in sales tax, there is a need to assess its impact on the economy. The government has assured that steps will be taken to mitigate the effects of the increased sales tax, and efforts will be made to ensure that the benefits of the budget are reached to all sections of society.

In conclusion, the budget for 1959-60 aims to address the needs of the people, particularly focusing on education and health. The government has taken steps to improve the lives of the citizens, and efforts will be made to ensure that the budget reaches its intended goals.
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General discussion on the Budget for 1939-40.

माहौँ समाजाची निर्देश्त स्वतः नेहन कसली, नेहन निर्देश नसल्यात. तसेच निर्देश नसल्यात. तसेच निर्देश नसल्यात. तसेच निर्देश नसल्यात.

N. G. O. हा अत्यंत नोकराणाचा प्रतिकूल स्वतः होत. होत तर कठीण असली.

कही 'शिक्षा' ठरू त्यामध्ये एकाच, एकाच ठरू त्यामध्ये एकाच राहू होत. होत होत तर कठीण असली.

प्रश्नातील समस्येच्या योजनेचा ह्याच आपल्याकडे आलेला. होत तर कठीण असली.

माहौँ समाजाच्या निर्देश नसल्यात.
మే సంచాలన స్థాయి‌లో బడి, ఐదుగా అట్టుపాటు అయితే వాసిన ఇది ప్రపంచ వ్యాఖ్యాతా ప్రసిద్ధి స్థైరంగా పెరుగులు ఇస్తుంది. ఈ మూల హల్మా అట్టుపాటు కారణం లేదా తండ్రి సంచాలన అట్టుపాటు కారణం. మేము విషయంలో అత్యుఖాతం అనుసరించచు. ఈ ప్రశ్నలు మే సంచాలన స్థాయి‌లో బడి అట్టుపాటు కారణం లేదా తండ్రి సంచాలన అట్టుపాటు కారణం. మేము ఇస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రశ్నలు మే సంచాలన స్థాయి‌లో బడి అట్టుపాటు కారణం లేదా తండ్రి సంచాలన అట్టుపాటు కారణం. మేము ఇస్తుంది.
Mr. Speaker, Sir. the financial position of our State as reflected in the Budget presented to us is a sound one. There is indeed a great improvement. It is comforting and relieving to know that the financial position of our State is sound. Our hon. Finance Minister has allocated large sums for development and constructional activity. He has rightly realised that no new or additional taxes can be imposed. As a matter of fact, we have reached the saturation point, and he was quick enough to realise that and appreciate that. For all that he richly deserves our congratulations. There are, however, some matters which require a little thought. It is possible and probable that he is faced with difficulties because he has to synchronise with the Central economic and financial structure, and there are obviously limitations.

The Budget is a sound one, but we may say that it is not an inspiring one. The Budget is not an inspiring one in the sense that no new note has been struck in it. We all visualise a socialistic pattern of society. There are no indications of any short cuts. It is a routine budget.

Food and Unemployment are our pressing problems. As far as food is concerned, Napoleon is said to have remarked that the army marches on its stomach. I say that the Nation exists on its stomach. Philosophers have said: ‘Beware of the hungry men’. I say, sir, that this Food Problem is a very serious problem that we are facing. We are told that we are the granary of the South. We are told that there is a bumper crop as far as rice is concerned. But we read surprisingly in the papers that the prices of rice are rising even in Vijayawada. The prices of food-
grains lie at the root. Cheapen the food and you cheapen all the other commodities. Otherwise, we create a vicious circle. If the food is dear, then nobody is happy. The farmer may be getting a little more, but for other requirements of life he has to pay a lot. Things become dearer and dearer, and his life becomes dearer and every commodity in the market becomes dearer. At the bottom lies the structure of food-grain price. Once you cheapen that and you cheapen the others. Otherwise, even if the farmer gets a little more for his produce, he is not happy but the whole thing leaves him as poor as he was—if not poorer—because of the prices of all other commodities and necessities of life. Therefore, it is necessary that we improve in the production of food a great deal.

As far as food production is concerned, it is essential that we must have some land reforms. These land reforms must be bought in relentlessly and sternly and it is really high time. We should have already done that. We have ignored agriculture for centuries and now that matter brooks no delay. They must be there and other means of increasing food production must also be adopted. The Hon. Finance Minister has allocated Rs. 25 lakhs for a fertilizer factory. But it is a token grant. I am afraid that it is time for something more than mere tokens. We must bring forth all that we have. All efforts must be brought towards more production of food. That is the first and most important thing that we must attend to. That is a fundamental matter and it must be attended to immediately.

There is, of course, a lot of talk about overpopulation and that we are suffering from hunger because there is overpopulation. With all due respect, I submit that this Malthusian theory has been exploded years ago by thinkers of both East and West. There is no scarcity in Nature. We all know that in this atomic age, even a pebble that lies on the road has atomic power. If the atom in the pebble is broken an energy can be released which can be unbearable for hundreds of miles together. We know that this Earth is a great store-house of energy material and all power that we ever can require. I say that the question of our overpopulation is a fallacy. There is this store-house containing every thing that the human race can ever need. It is because of our ignorance and
incapacity to utilise the bounties of Nature that there is scarcity. Mr. Speake, Sir, are we sure that we have done all that is necessary to produce more and more? Are we sure that we have done every thing to see that whatever is produced is fairly and equally distributed amongst the people? Certainly, not? Merely being complacent and saying that there is over population and that we are not able to provide food for people is not right. There is no room for complacency. We in fact place hindrances in the production of wealth. We place hurdles in the natural flow of trade, perhaps, by our wrong taxation policy. We are, so to say, approaching the matter in this way that neither the producer, nor the tradesman, nor the businessman, nor the consumer is happy about it. It is a malady or so to say a disease which has to be cured and some thing must be done about it. We have to have a fresh and careful approach and probably though we are moving and trying to improve things, we require fresh thought and fresh approach to this problem.

Now, Sir, I would refer to two or three important matters; they are small matters, but very important matters. One is the problem of N. G. Os. The Government also appears to have sympathy. For the N. G. Os. to have this sort of agitational approach is not a healthy thing, not a proper thing; it is not advisable. Let us sit together and talk together; that must be the attitude. I firmly believe that this agitational approach is not necessary in the present circumstances, when there is sympathy all round. At the same time, I would request the Government and the hon. Finance Minister who is himself the Chairman of the Pay Committee, to examine the matter again. In spite of our sympathy and in spite of the eminence and knowledge, it is possible that sometimes a lay man may not be able to understand the technical problems or appreciate them. It is probably also not possible to appreciate the gravity of their grievances. So, I would suggest that with him he might take one or two financial or administrative experts so that they could sit together and revise the recommendations already made. I don’t think it is a matter which should cause great anxiety or involve a question of prestige. Of course, it is rather difficult to understand their emoluments, their scales, etc. which are all a complicated matter. I would therefore suggest that the hon. Finance Minister takes with himself in that Committee, one or two experts.
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There is another small matter with regard to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. It seems that the grant to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has been stopped. We all know that after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, there has been a considerable increase in the population and in the expenditure the Corporation has to bear. I am told that an officer was appointed to go into the question and suggest ways and means to augment the income of the Corporation. But before that report could reach the Corporation and before the Corporation could devise some means to fill up the gap, the grant has been stopped. Thus our Corporation has been hard hit; and in the circumstances mentioned above it may appear to be a hit below the belt. They have not been given the time to fill up the gap. I don’t say it is a hit. But, it is not a thing which the Corporation expected. I would suggest that at least for this year, the Hon. Finance Minister might reconsider the situation and give the grant.

As far as the city of Hyderabad is concerned, I have to bring to the notice of the Government one other important point. There is a great deal of unemployment and hunger in this city. It is a great city; but amongst the great cities of our country, this city is the least industrialised. Therefore we need industries and factories to give employment to the large number of people who are now unemployed; they are starving under our very noses; and it is not a healthy thing and it must be cured. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.
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ಮಾಲಾವೆ ವಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಲಿಂಗ್ಲ್ ಜಿ ಮಾನುಕುವ ಉಂಟು ಹಿಂದೆ 1950 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಜಿವಿಯು. ಅವರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು 1956 ಥೀ 772 ಜನವರಿ ಬಿಂದಿ, 58 ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. 1956 ಥೀ 927 ಜನವರಿ ಅಂತಿಮ 608 ಜನವರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬಿಂದಿ. 1957 ಥೀ 902 ಜನವರಿ ಅಂತಿಮ 780 ಜನವರಿ ಬಿಂದಿ. 1958 ಥೀ 664 ಜನವರಿ ಅಂತಿಮ 427 ಜನವರಿ ಬಿಂದಿ. ಇದರ ಸರಿಸೂಕ್ತತೆ 3285 ಜನವರಿ ಅಂತಿಮ 2219 ಜನವರಿ ಬಿಂದಿ. ಎಸೆ, 7476 ಜನವರಿ ಬಿಂದಿ. ಇದರ ಸರಿಸೂಕ್ತತೆ 5792 ಜನವರಿ ಅಂತಿಮ 4488 ಜನವರಿ ಬಿಂದಿ.

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26th February, 1957

Pay Committee

Block areas 

Standing Committees

Minor Irrigation

Planning

contribute.
Small Scale Industries

Small Scale Industries are those industries which are engaged in the production of goods on a small scale. These industries are generally owned and operated by small investors. The term "small scale" is used to indicate that the production process is carried out on a relatively small scale, with limited capital and resources. Small Scale Industries are usually characterized by their low production capacity, low profitability, and low risk. They are often considered to be the backbone of the economy in many countries, particularly in developing nations.

Application

Application for Small Scale Industries is usually made to the relevant government agency. The application process typically involves submitting a detailed business plan that outlines the proposed project, including the proposed production process, the estimated capital requirements, the projected market demand, and the expected financial returns. The government agency will then review the application and determine whether the project meets the criteria for classification as a Small Scale Industry. This may involve assessing the project's potential for economic development, the expected job creation, and the project's compliance with environmental and social standards.

In recent years, there have been various initiatives and policies aimed at promoting Small Scale Industries. These initiatives often focus on providing financial support, technical assistance, and market access to Small Scale Industries. The goal is to enable these industries to grow and thrive, contributing to economic development and job creation.

*Note:* The text is in Telugu, and the translation is provided for better understanding.

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General discussion on the 26th February, 1939
Budget for 1939-60.

మరువాయంలో నేడు ఉండాలా ఏ పలుచుకున్నా ఈ నిషేధాంకాలు అందరి. ప్రత్యేక కారణంగా నా ప్రపంచ ఎండో సూపర్షెక్టివ్ ఆరోగ్యం సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. 1952 లో ముందు సాధారణంగా ఉండానే ముందు నెలల్లోని పాటు నీటికి వేయబడినా సంఖ్యలు. ఈచెట్టుకు చెందినా ఆట కొనిస్తుందని ఉండాను సాధారణంగా ఉండానే ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. అప్పుడు మనం ఉండానే కొన్ని ముందు పాటు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు ఉండానే ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. ఈచెట్టుకు చెందినా ఆట చూపతాం మనం ఉండానే కొనిస్తుందని ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. 

మేము కనపడాగా మనం ఉండానే మతాధికారాలను మాత్రమే. మేము ఆధారంగా ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే సాధారణంగా ఉండానే పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. 1953 లో ముందు సాధారణంగా ఉండానే పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే కాక నాటి ఉండవచ్చు. మరొక ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే కాక నాటి ఉండవచ్చు. మరొక ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే కాక నాటి ఉండవచ్చు. మరొక ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే కాక నాటి ఉండవచ్చు. 

మనుస్తూ మనుగడ్డు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే మనుగడ్డు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. 

మరువాయ లేదా Sugar factory areas లేదా 5% లేదా
ముందు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. మరువాయ లేదా Sugar factory areas లేదా 5% లేదా
ముందు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. 

మరువాయ లేదా Sugar factory areas లేదా 5% లేదా
ముందు ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే. 10 ప్రత్థానాలను సూపర్షెక్టివ్ ఆరోగ్యం సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితులు మాత్రమే.
26th February, 1959.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

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The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 27th February, 1959.