Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II — Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: Vaccination arrangements in the Assembly premises

*The Minister for Health and Medicine (Sri P.V.G. Raju): Sir, if the questions are over, I have to take the liberty of informing you that today is the day when we are starting vaccination campaign in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities. You had agreed, sir, to give the lead necessary. A provision has been made in the Assembly premises so that the hon. Members may set an example for the whole State. Therefore, I would request you Sir, to take the lead and come and spend a couple of minutes and take the vaccination. I appeal to the hon. Chief Minister and all the hon. members here Sir, to do like wise.

*Mr. P.V.G. Raju: Sir, can you make 3 journeys in a day in the Budget session? It is very important.

*Mr. P.V.G. Raju: Sir, can you reduce the train journeys to 2 or 3. It is very important.
Sri P. V. G. Raju: Somebody will sit in your place. You can just come for one minute, sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have to arrange everything and come. Till then you have to wait.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: All right, sir, whenever you are ready, you can come, in half an hour or forty five minutes. But in the mean time, other Members may come one by one.

Compulsory (బిల్లు): భారత గణతండు

Compulsory తెలుగు పాఠం

Mr. Speaker: Whenever the question of the last day is taken up, the members may come.

Mr. Speaker: The House has adjourned.

Business of the House

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Speaker, I want to raise a question of privilege. మంత్రి దమ్మతి ప్రశ్న రాహాం.
Calling Attention to Matters of 
Urgent Public Importance
Re: Strike notice by Village officers

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
Re: Strike notice by Village officers

*Amrutha Hyyati: Privilege motion 30th [April/May] 1960

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
re: Strike notice by Village officers

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Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re: Strike notice by Village Officers

15th March, 1960

The matters of urgent public importance are as follows:

1. Notice has been given to the S.S.L.C. about the strike notice by Village Officers. The matter is of great importance and requires immediate attention. The S.S.L.C. is requested to take appropriate action in this regard.

2. The Village Officers have given a strike notice on various grounds. The S.S.L.C. is requested to discuss the matter with the Village Officers and arrive at a mutually acceptable solution.

3. The S.S.L.C. is requested to take necessary steps to ensure that the services of the Village Officers are not disrupted during the strike period.

4. The S.S.L.C. is requested to provide necessary support to the Village Officers in their efforts to resolve the issues that have led to the strike notice.

The S.S.L.C. is requested to respond to this notice within 10 days.

(Signature)
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

15th March, 1960

BUDGET FOR 1960-61—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. II—Excise Department Rs. 68,80,000

DEMAND No. XXIV—Industries Rs. 1,98,15,900

DEMAND No. XLII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development Rs. 3,39,63,400

Sri Baswa Maniah: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 1

(Non-removing of Tadi shop from inside the Jogipet village, Andole taluq, which is newly established.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 1

(For non-implementing of prohibition in Telangana region.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(For not reducing the Tadi shops in Telangana area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 1

(Non-allotting the contracts to tapper associations.)

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri P. Chokka Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not having started a public scheme to manufacture sugar from neera in Kasiralla in Chittoor taluk to provide employment to the unemployed ex-tappers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Department in having stock witness to give false witness in prohibition cases.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(For discussing the failure of the Government in implementing prohibition in the State.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government regarding its failure to eradicate corruption in the Excise Department.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for harassing the poor people and filing false cases upon them.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for collecting tree tax at the rate of Rs. 3 per tree from the tappers.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(Motions moved.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to expedite the collection of the arrears of excise in Telangana and caution the Government in not drastically taking steps to eliminate corruption in the Excise Department in the whole of the State.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Srimati A. Kamala Devi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to expedite the collection of the arrears of excise in Telangana and caution the Government in not drastically taking steps to eliminate corruption in the Excise Department in the whole of the State.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(*A motion for Rs. 100 was moved.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(*A motion for Rs. 100 was moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(*A motion for Rs. 100 was moved.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

(*A motion for Rs. 100 was moved.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Sri J. Ananda Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,80,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XXIV - Industries Rs. 1,98,15,900.

Sri G. Yallamanda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,15,900 for Industries by Rs. 100

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(To criticise the Government policy of trying to convert the Rajahmundry Paper Mills into a Joint Stock Company.)

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,15,900 for Industries by Rs. 100

(To disapprove the policy of the Government in handing over the Industries in which the State had more than 50 per cent of the shares by selling away some of the shares to private companies or individuals.)

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri P. Satyanarayana: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,15,900 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the Industrial Policy of the Government.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri B. Dharmabhiksham: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,15,900 for Industries by Rs. 100
(To discuss the Industrial Policy of the Government.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
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15th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

Industries Demand

Industries Demand in the recent years have been heavily concentrated on the development of basic industries. The demand in 1947-48 was Rs. 70 crores, which was more than half of the total demand. The industries were in a state of stagnation. The demand in 1952-53 was Rs. 100 crores, which was more than double. The industries were in a state of growth. The demand in 1957-58 was Rs. 150 crores, which was more than triple. The industries were in a state of expansion. The demand in 1960-61 is expected to be Rs. 200 crores, which is more than quadruple. The industries are expected to be in a state of rapid growth.
perfect plan, as master plan
pattern of development

Techno-economic survey

East Germany Delegation

Budget

Voting of Demands for Grants

15th March, 1960
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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

15th March, 1960

Industrial Development Financing Corporation

Agency for Industrial Development Financing Corporation

West Bengal, Bombay

20 acres, 30 acres, 70 acres

Politics

Industrial endowment

Inherited endowment

Constitution

Industries

Lists

Project
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
Voting of Demands for Grants  
15th March, 1960

foreign exchange, arrange  
arrange

atomic industry in India; constitution  
Atomic Industry in India; Constitution

Industrial Policy Public sector  
Industrial Policy

Public sector Defence, Public sector  
Defence, Public sector

Private sector Defence, Private sector  
Defence, Private sector

key Industries Public sector Defence, key Industries  
Defence, key Industries

Industrial Financial Corporation  
Industrial Financial Corporation

submit schemes  
Submit schemes
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

(Smt. T. Lakshminarayana in the Chair)
traditional method is also another major cause of this problem. However, the traditional method is labor-intensive and time-consuming, and the results are often inconsistent. A more reliable and efficient method is needed. The traditional method is labor-intensive and time-consuming, and the results are often inconsistent. A more reliable and efficient method is needed.

Textile growth potential

Self generating jute is a good example. Jute is a self-generating textile, and its production is not affected by weather conditions. Financial Corporation textiles in 1960-61 accounted for 10% of the total textile production. The comparative policy of Financial Corporation textiles in 1960-61 was 10%. The comparative policy of Financial Corporation textiles in 1960-61 was 10%.
Growth potential has been highlighted in the textile industry. The 53% increase in exports in the textile sector from 1959-60 to 1960-61 is a testimony to this growth. The Finance Corporation, which played a significant role in the industry, has provided loans and financial assistance to several textile units, enabling them to modernize their operations and expand their capacities.

Automatic looms have been introduced to reduce labor costs and increase productivity. The compound interest on rust has been eliminated, and the take-off stage has been codified. Spinning mill capacity has been increased to 12,000 spindles as of March 1960, with the establishment of new units and the expansion of existing ones. The 53% increase in exports in the textile sector from 1959-60 to 1960-61 is a testament to the growth potential in this industry.
Budget for the Year 1960-61  

Voting of Demands for Grants

sugar factories  

...
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

...37% large scale unit...large scale laboratory-scale...industrial...latest literature...aim...private sector...public sector...State sector...centre...lab...large scale...federal structure...Growth potential...projects...private sector...public sector...State sector...Centre...alphabetical list 'Andhra pradesh'...10...100...time...1000...token grant...scheme...Reserve Bank...Central Government...medium steel plant...medium steel plants...precision instruments...net profit...20%...mild steel structures...Tariff Board...20% mild steel...profit...33%...
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

medium scale plants

industrial resources

foreign exchange

expert opinion

out of the programme

self-sustaining economy stage

self-supporting stage

1007
Voting of Demands for Grants

15th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Foreign exchange 70% now foreign exchange machinery making 50% foreign exchange self-generating stage economy self-generating steel feed steel consumption steel plant
Voting of Demands for Grants

Budget for the Year 1960-61 15th March, 1960

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foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange

foreign exchange
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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15th March, 1960

Southern Regional Development Council

1960 was a year of festivity and jubilation. The establishment of the Southern Regional Development Council on 27th December, 1958, was a major milestone in the history of the region. The Council was formed with the objective of promoting economic development and regional balance. Its formation was a significant step towards addressing the regional imbalance that plagued the region. The Council was charged with the task of formulating policies and implementing projects aimed at improving the living standards of the people. The council was expected to play a key role in the overall development of the region.
"After some discussion it was agreed that a memorandum on the subject be forwarded to the Planning Commission and the National Development Council with a request that when drawing up the third five year plan, the principle, namely, that there should be equitable distribution of industries in the various regions should be kept in view and care taken to ensure that in so far as states in Southern Zone are concerned, it was duly enforced."

"That the important question to be considered is the manner in which the broader objective of national development can be fulfilled, that so far as development of public sector is concerned before deciding on the location of any project, regional considerations are given the fullest possible weight; that for many important public sector projects, technical considerations, however, becoming the determining factors in the final choice."

"It is the intention of the Central Government and the Planning Commission to explore every possibility of increasing the range of industries to be planned on the regional basis in the third five year plan."
Systematic geological mapping of the eleven districts of the Andhra area of the State. This has already been taken up by the Geological Survey of India but steps may be taken for early completion of the works as these maps will be the basis for further mineral exploration work.

"Detailed structural mapping of the iron ore reserves in Rayadurg area of Ananthapur district and Veldurti area of Kurnool district of the State. Detailed geological mapping of Godavari Valley for coal and detailed investigation of coal by drilling."
This is on the programme of the Geological Survey of India but appears to have not been taken up as yet for want of drills.

Detailed structural mapping of barages appears to have not been taken up as yet for want of drills. The geological survey of India has included this in their programme but it seems that the survey has not been carried out so far due to lack of funds.

The Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey has taken up the survey of graphite deposits in Khammam district. The survey is being conducted by a team of staff students under the supervision of the Survey of India. The survey is being conducted in collaboration with the Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey. The survey is being conducted by a team of staff students under the supervision of the Survey of India.
15th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
విశ్వసించిన పద్ధతిద్వారా పాటు భాగంగా పంచుసారం చేసారు. మేనం అంకితం చేసిన వారిని ప్రభుత్వం ఉంటుంది. కానీ అంతర్భాగం ప్రస్తుతంలో ఇంటిని ధరించడం జరిగింది. అమలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంస్కరణ బయలు జరిగింది. ఉపాధ్యాయాలు వేడుకలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంస్కరణ విధానాన్ని ఉపయోగించి పంచుసారం చేసారు. కానీ అమలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంస్కరణ బయలు జరిగింది. ఉపాధ్యాయాలు వేడుకలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంస్కరణ విధానాన్ని ఉపయోగించి పంచుసారం చేసారు. కానీ అమలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంస్కరణ బయలు జరిగింది. ఉపాధ్యాయాలు వేడుకలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంస్కరణ విధానాన్ని ఉపయోగించి పంచుసారం చేసారు.

ఈ విషయానికి ప్రామాణిక సంచారం చేయబడింది. అంతటా సమయంలో ప్రామాణిక సంచారం చేయబడింది. కానీ అమలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంచారం బయలు జరిగింది. ఉపాధ్యాయాలు వేడుకలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంచారం విధానాన్ని ఉపయోగించి పంచుసారం చేసారు. కానీ అమలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంచారం బయలు జరిగింది. ఉపాధ్యాయాలు వేడుకలు చేసిన ప్రామాణిక సంచారం విధానాన్ని ఉపయోగించి పంచుసారం చేసారు.

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State, Central, Public, Private sectors

200 రూ. వచ్చారుగా 1961 లో ప్రతిభకు మాత్రము పరిష్కరించారు ప్రతి ఇంటి, మరియు అశుతిప్ప పంచాయత్తుల ఉద్యోగాల సహాయంతో. కూడా ఇందులో 50 రూ. తలా పంచాయత్తుల సహాయంతో అందరిన జిల్లా పరిధిలో ఉన్న మండలాలను పరిష్కరించడానికి వాస్తవం ఉంది.

స్టేట్, సెనాటిల్, పబ్లిక్, ప్రివేట్ సెక్షన్లు ఎంటి చేసిన సాధనాల

200 రూ. వచ్చారు 1961 లో జిల్లా పరిష్కరణ ప్రతి ఇంటి పరిష్కరించారు. ప్రతి ఇంటి, మరియు అశుతిప్ప పంచాయత్తుల ఉద్యోగాల సహాయంతో. కూడా ఇందులో 50 రూ. తలా పంచాయత్తుల సహాయంతో అందరిన జిల్లా పరిధిలో ఉన్న మండలాలను పరిష్కరించడానికి వాస్తవం ఉంది.
Private Industries

1960-61

Industrial Trust fund

Sub-Committees

Industrial Development Corporation

Share value

Heavy capital

Asbestos products

20% share
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Mr. Auditor Chairman. The 2-8-0 shares held by the Central India Industries Ltd., Messrs. Industrialists and Industrial Development Corporation are also under consideration. The Central India Industries Ltd., Messrs. Industrialists and Industrial Development Corporation are also under consideration. The Central India Industries Ltd., Messrs. Industrialists and Industrial Development Corporation are also under consideration.

Majority of shares

The majority of shares will be held by the Central India Industries Ltd., Messrs. Industrialists and Industrial Development Corporation. The Central India Industries Ltd., Messrs. Industrialists and Industrial Development Corporation are also under consideration.

Industrial Development Corporation

The Industrial Development Corporation has been considered. The Industrial Development Corporation has been considered. The Industrial Development Corporation has been considered.

Industrialist

The Industrialist has been considered. The Industrialist has been considered. The Industrialist has been considered.

Industrial expert

The Industrial expert has been considered. The Industrial expert has been considered. The Industrial expert has been considered.

Potentialities

The potentialities have been considered. The potentialities have been considered. The potentialities have been considered.
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specialised cadre 3rd class officer (industries) and other officials experience and special knowledge in the field of industries. Special training to be provided under the Regional Committee for such officials.

Public Sector

Technical qualifications of I. A. S. officers for technical experts.

Public Sector

Special training of technical experts.
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The Honourable Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following demands and grants for the current fiscal year:

1. **Industries**: The budget for industries has been revised to reflect the current economic conditions. The proposed expenditure is as follows:
   - Factory: [Amount]
   - Operative Director: [Amount]
   - Managing Agent Industrial Trust Fund: [Amount]

2. **Bonus**: The bonus for the Operative Directors has been increased by [Amount]. The bonus for the factory management has been revised to [Amount].

3. **Conference**: The annual conference has been allocated a budget of [Amount].

4. **Steam Roller**: The budget for the steam roller has been increased to [Amount].

5. **Sugar Growers**: The budget for the Sugar Growers has been revised to [Amount].

I move that these demands and grants be adopted.
Association recognise as a recognised Association and registered Association under the Law of 1960-61. The industries Minister recognised the Association as a registered Association under the Law of 1960-61.

Sugar Factory management, including the Chairman, the General Manager, the Deputy Manager, the Operating Directors, the Chief Engineer, etc., are groups. The Factory Management is a group, the Deputy Manager is a group, the Operating Directors are a group, the Chief Engineer is a group, the Technology group, etc., are groups.

Sugar Factory is a breakdown. The democracy attitude is taken. The aeroplane is a cylinder. The factory is a group.
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All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission

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Fertilizer Factory

State sector

Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory

Carbonizing Plant

Economical vs technical

Expert Committee

Iron and steel plant

News print plant
*Sri Dawar Hussain (Nizamabad): Madam Chairman, I come from Nizamabad district where the sugar factory is located and therefore first I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Heavy Industries that the Nizam Sugar Factory is more or less now a Government factory because the Government owns more than 51 per cent of the shares. Recently Nizam Sugar Factory has extended its plants and there is expected to be a rise in the crushing capacity far more than the previous capacity. But again, there is a proposal of a co-operative sugar factory in the private sector of the Second Five Year Plan. Just now as Dr. Chenna Reddi has stated, though the local people have collected more than Rs. 8 lakhs, there is nothing heard about a co-operative sugar factory coming in. People are disheartened and discouraged that in spite of the enthusiasm of the local people the factory is not coming. Recently there have sprung up several factories as small plants manufacturing what is known as khandasari but with all that, it is still a problem that Nizamsagar reservoir is not supplying water to the commanded area and again and again people from the commanded area especially from the tail-end areas have complained to the Government that somethings should be done. One of the complaints why the water-supply has become insufficient has been that the area under sugar-cane cultivation has increased than what the Irrigation Department has formerly expected and it has got to be seen with the increased capacity of the present Sugar Factory and with the establishment of the proposed co-operative factory and with the establishment of
the present small factories manufacturing khandasari, how the supply of sugar-cane will be met in that area which already is considered to be more than what the Irrigation Department had expected. Therefore, instead of facing this problem after all these factories come up, I would request the hon. Minister for Industries that a meeting of the important officers of the Irrigation Department and the Industries Department may be convened to see whether the sugar-cane grown in that area is sufficient to supply to all these factories. Otherwise, there should be no conflict or waste of energy in the establishment of these factories.

Another thing which we in Nizamabad feel very badly and for which the Government is already taking steps is to set up a very big newspaper manufacturing scheme with the bagasse in the Nizamabad area and with the bagasse that we get from the factory. But the Second Five Year Plan is coming to the end and yet it has not taken any shape. It is for the Government and the present Industrial Minister to pursue the matter. I am sure with his enthusiasm and zeal it will come up without any waste of time.

(Sri P. Satyanarayana in the Chair.)
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Before going further, I would like to call your attention to a certain aspect of the proposals for the next year. It is often alleged that the demands for grants are too high and that the government is overspending. This is not true. The government's spending is in line with the needs of the country.

The budget for the next year has been prepared with careful consideration of all factors. It is aimed at ensuring economic growth and development.

Thank you.
I request two more minutes, Sir, because I am dealing with Excise about which I have not yet finished.
The policy of the Government of India and that of the State Government is to accelerate the rate of economic growth by establishing industries in the private, public and central sectors. While this is the policy, my hon. friend Dr. Chenna Reddy has rightly directed the attention of the House to the fact that we are not receiving that much of support as we should have received from the Central sector. It is not true to say, Sir, that the Government is taking shelter or is trying to by-pass its duties due to laziness or any other reason, or that they are not interested in promoting, planning or developing the existing industries or new industries. They are very keen; but there are circumstances and factors which force upon the State sector, the Central sector and the private sector also, to have thin limited growth. I agree with the attitude just expressed by hon. Dr. Chenna Reddy. I have facts to show that apart from location of industries, even in the matter of granting of licences, Andhra Pradesh or even the erstwhile Hyderabad was not fortunate to receive as much encouragement as it should have. In the 42 groups of industries, permit me, Sir, only 84 licences have been granted to us. Even in the granting of licences, we are not encouraged by the Central Government. If I could give you some of the instances, that will be evidence to show that we did not lag behind in proposing our features, or proposing our projects. But I do not know the reasons for the attitude of the Central Government. Either we are not able to convince them or we are not able to press them so much as other States are doing. I know that 30 years before, circumstances were such that you could concentrate your industries in Bombay or West Bengal because of transport facilities, because of other accessibilities or other availabilities of finances or raw-materials. But those conditions do not exist now today. I can read out to you some of the instances but the time allotted to us is only 10 minutes and within 10 minutes I have to cover small scale industries also in which I am more interested. As you yourself have said in your speech, sir, there is enough iron ore. The quantity is so much that we can promote steel plants which the Government also have proposed. Let me tell you, Sir, that we did not get licence even for one plant while the other States have got two plants. West Bengal has got no iron ore.
and yet two plants are established in West Bengal. Similarly Madras does not produce iron ore, but yet they manufacture 15,000 tons of pig iron. Not only this, Sir. I can give you even small instances. No licence is given to us for fire-clay though we can produce so much here. What is this attitude that is shown to us? Apart from these plants, you know, Sir, how much quantity of skins and hides we export from here. But what is the position? 16 licences were issued in 1956-57. As per ‘Andhra Pradesh’ the production is 9.6% here. When this is the condition and when we have so much of raw-material and all the potentialities, we are not given the licences. This is a poor condition of allotment. Can we not say that the attitude shown to us is not favourable to Andhra Pradesh?

Much has been said about big industries in the private sector and public sector. I agree fully and completely with the Government that they have planned to have Rs. 120 crores instead of Rs. 280 crores. Let us review our position. What are we doing? What have we done in the erstwhile Hyderabad or Andhra? We are now trying to generate power. Power is available, accessibilities are available, transport is available, and ports are there in our State. I think we can think of heavy industries as hon. Dr. Chenna Reddy has said. In the Third Five Year Plan we want to increase the capacity of power by 170 million KW. The present requirements for our existing industries are 130 million KW. Our present commitments and additional requirements in the Third Five Year Plan, will altogether be 416 million KW. Imagine; with Sileru project, with the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric project and with the expansion of the boilers at Ramagundam, we will not be able to spend enough power even if we plan and send our plans to Delhi Government. We will be producing so much of power. But we must have big industries here.

We get coal at cheaper rate at Calcutta than what we get at Singareni Collieries. The quality of Singareni coal is also inferior to that of Calcutta coal. We have to see some possibilities of reducing the rate of coal. A few days before, we have known, Sir, that a Committee was appointed for revising the rates, for revising the quality, for revising the capacity, etc. The
Committee has submitted their report. If that report is available with the Government, I am sure the rate will be there, the required quantity will be there; and when rate and quantity are there, steel plants will come, heavy industries will come and the synthetic drug plant will also come. As you have rightly said, Sir, foreign exchange position also will improve. But why is it that Andhra Pradesh has not got them? We lag behind because the private sector is not able to establish its industries. Coal is inferior in quality and is costly. Unless you create conditions favourable for the location of industries, there is no good of only thinking and planning to have heavy industries. We must create these conditions. When we create these conditions, I am sure, the industries are at our hand—at our command. If these conditions are created, and if Rs. 120 crores are allotted as the Government envisaged, I think Andhra Pradesh will be too glad to receive it and too fortunate to spend it in the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, I have no doubt that the energetic Government of Andhra Pradesh will not lag behind in establishing factories. I do not feel that I should take the time of the House in saying what factories they should establish. Enough material is there, all data and statistics are there and they can select and give priorities to such industries as they choose. Now, Sir, as I said, it depends upon the conditions that you create for the growth of industries. For the growth of big industries, the condition mainly is the supply of electricity. But, for small scale industries, I say Sir, the conditions are finance, training of men, supply of material, strengthening the department with experts in different fields, establishment of industrial cooperative banks, establishment of marketing corporation with chain stores, etc. Under the State aid to industries, they are giving only Rs. 25 lakhs. They must raise it to Rs. 40 lakhs in the Third Five Year Plan.

Now, Sir, they have got some industrial estates, But the private sector takes time to obtain licence to establish industries in such estates. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should establish the industries themselves, run them for some time and then hand them over to private industrialists, to avoid delay
and to avoid difficulties which a private man has to face. So, under the State aid to industries if this policy is adopted, I think it will help us very much.

I could say that there are enough handicrafts here. My hon. friend Sri Dawar Hussain has justly said that we have several funds from several Boards. If they are all pooled together and channeled from one centre, you would be not only avoiding duplicacy, you would be not only avoiding waste of time, but I think you will be helping the needy man at the needy hour.

There is one more thing about unemployment and under employment. This can be overcome to a large extent by cottage and small scale industries. Enough has been produced and enough money has been spent under the Khadi and Village Industries Board. They have been able to spend Rs. 50 lakhs last year and Rs. 125 lakhs are at their disposal. They should be given a greater help. But one thing is that there are institutions here, there are trusts here, there are certain industries here under both limited concerns and co-operative stores, and Government is trying to encourage them. I am very glad that they encourage them by receiving their material, just as they receive handloom cloth. But one thing is that they ask for tenders. Khadi industry is such that I know my own trust is giving them Rs. 30 lakhs worth of cloth per year for Andhra Pradesh and I am giving employment to so many people on this Amber Charkha and other Charkas. But yet we are asked by Government to quote tenders as if we are profit making concerns, and try to make each of us to compete or to contest among ourselves. The Government should, I think revise that policy. Instead, they should call for the rate of production, cost price and its break-up and then try to settle as to what quantity should be indented from one and what quantity should be indented from another institution.

In the end, Sir, if the Government wants to have all the Rs. 210 crores, they cannot get it by taxation. Taxation has reached the saturation point and we cannot get any thing from it. They cannot get much from agriculture, because we have got limited land. But industry is such which will give them easy returns, industry is such which will give them quick returns.
and therefore, as you yourself have said, Sir, much importance and responsibility must here and now be laid on establishing the small scale industries and also the heavy industries.

Thank you, sir,

*B. Deo.* (Mysore): Admitted, it is a duty of the present Government to do so. And therefore, as you yourself have said, Sir, much importance and responsibility must here and now be laid on establishing the small scale industries and also the heavy industries.

Thank you, sir,
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Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Speaker: The following is the Votes of the Year 1960-61 on the demands of Grants in-aid-

1. For the development of weavers' colonies, the amount of Rs. 470 crores has been provided. This includes centrally sponsored schemes. A total of Rs. 120 crores has been allocated for the schemes. A further amount of Rs. 40 crores has been provided for the schemes in the Table of heads. The total amount for the schemes is Rs. 380 crores. The weavers' colonies have been spread centrally sponsored scheme

change

Quorum bell was rung

The Hon'ble Speaker: The following is the Votes of the Year 1960-61 on the demands of Grants in aid-

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15th March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ ಮತ್ತೆ ಒಂದು ನೇಮಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತಾರೆ.
Enterprise and Small Industries

Voting of Demands for Grants

Budget for the Year 1960-61

15th March, 1960
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

15th March, 1960

"basic products"...
تقریرون ہے کہ مقام طالبہ نے اپنے آپ کی توجہ اور خصوصی مثال
کی طرف لیجا اچھا ہوئی۔ وہ بہت کہ ہمین جو کچھ بھی کرنا ہے۔ وہ بہت
کہ ہر ایکہاتھ بھی آپ کے ساتھ ہونے کے لئے کارنا ہے۔ لکن ہم بہت ڈکتے
ہیں کہ آپ کے کمال کی معاشرتیں لاکھوں لوگ جو اس میں بھی شامل ہیں وہ ایک
حقیقت ہے کہ دنیا کے سب سے اچھے لوگزدیہز رہنے میں اکیہ متعلق
ہو گئے ہیں۔ اور دیکھا پھیہ کہ سرما بھی بہ جارہا ہے تو کس دنھگ؟
یا سوچا کہ اسے ہے۔ خصوصی طور پر ممکن کہ اسکی درمیان اس
کا لاکھوں جو کر رہے ہیں دوسرے لوگوں کی جب ہم بہت جلد ہے اور
سکریٹ کی ایکسیئن مصنعت یہ کہ روٹے ہوئے ممکنہ ان کی ہستی ہے۔
اکنہوں ہے کہ چونکہ یہ اس پیشہ سے تقسیم رکھتے ہیں ان کے حالات
دن بدن اب ہر یہ چاہے ہے اس کے حالات میں کوئی بھی ہے ہو کہو کہ نیچہ
ہو جو دلائل والہ مستریہ ہیں۔ اگر ہم کر رہے ہیں کہ دوسرہ
کر رہے ہیں۔ ممکن کہ ہم نیچہ کہے ہو ہیں۔ اس
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ایک نئو اپنی سہیہ۔ اور کر کر رہے
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کاریگریا ہے۔
Budget for the Year 1960-61
15th March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

۱۳۰۰ کیلو متر کرکسی سے - مہارا ملک کیا آگے گزین ہے - اور ہمارے

عرام کیا خوشحال ہو سکتا ہے - اور ہمارے

اب کا طرف تو اسلوب برادی دی رہ ہو اور دوسری طرف ہم بیہہ دیکھیے ہیں کہ نیکس

کی جنوا کیئے اور اپنی لہر کر چھاپنے کیلئے ان دن تازہ اور سبھتیہ کی

درخت کلایے جائیں اور برادکیئے جائیں ہیں - دن دھارے یہہ ملہوٹا ہے -

گیرنکش اور گورنمنٹ کی روا مئی رو اسی کے حوالے گیا ان کی حفاظتی کی ذیلا ہے۔ ان

حرکتیں کر چھاپنے کی کورشین کریں ہے - بیہ مشورہ بات کہ آبکاری میں

میل 13 ماہ کو بیٹلے 15 ماہ کا ہوا ہے - بیہ عام لگوں کا جو خیال میں

وہ دن بدن واقع اور مصعہ ہو جانے ہے۔ ایک اسکرط کریں نویں

نیبی کیجیا۔ ایک معلوم ہوئے ہے جبیہ آپ ایک بھیک اور پیاس سے مرنے

وہاں کر ہوئے اس کا آپکا یاد کیجیا اسکیار لاحق اور یاسن کور یہاں دن چائے

ہیں۔ اسے اسکار لاحق اور زیادہ ہو جائے۔ اسکی بہت آپ سارے گدول کر

ایک خاص اسکری دیکھنے کے تحت ایک بونے بتاکر گیرنک یہہ تنظیم نہیں کریں۔ بیہا اس

گیرنکش کی بہت ایکنی ہو اور وہ اساجر استعمال کرینے اوراون کی لوہ

پہی بھی بنی۔ سمجھیہ میں نیا 23 کا سوسائٹیا ایک ساتھ دینے مین گورنمنٹ

چچہرہ ہے۔ اکر اس طرح کہ ایک قوم ہو جائے تو اس سے نہ سکرتی گیرنکش

گئے تحقیق نہیں ہوگا بلکہ اس پہچان سے تعلق رکھیے واہوں کر دوزگار مین میگا-

ارک کریں بنی آپ کے ایک سے تحقیق کے عمل کریے

گیرنکش کے ساتھی کورسی چچہرہ ہے۔ اکر کریں چچہرہ ہے۔

تو وہ ایک ہو سکتا ہے کہ اسکرائی وجہ سے بیہ بنی جو کہن لگی ایہا پیش

بہت ہی ایک کرامی منجر ہوگا۔ بیہ دیکھیا جا رہا ہے اور رپورٹ سے

بہت ظاہر ہے کہ یہ تنہا یہاں ہو جو عمل کا ہوا ہو اور اس نئيں، عبر میئیمیک

اور غیر وائس ایئر ہو کہ ہم نہیں بیہا سکتا۔ خود رپورٹ نام کریں بہت

کہ جب شراب اور آتشیل بر نیکس زیادہ دا لا گدیا پیشہ دلی ہاگیکر

تہ چچہرہ اور سے بیہ بنی چچہرہ ہیں۔ اسے رکھنے پناہ ہو سب بھی

کورشین کی جسکہ وہ سب تاکم رہیں رپورٹ خودہ سی۔ بہت اس

بر سختی کم کی گئی ہم چچہرہ کو رونکا ہو آمدی میں آئی ہو۔ اور

جی خیبریان یہاہے گھنہی نہیں۔ وہ دوست ماری۔ بیہ نہ نہیں ہے کہ

دوسرا طرف پہت سے چچہرہ کے بجے بہت اہدا ہے۔ وہ نہ بیہہ جانے ہے کہ

ابوگن کہ آہمہ ہم مسلسلہ گئے اور ہم ہاگیکر اس سمیتہ کر ہم کا باہا۔

بیہ بنی کوری کوریا کہ اس کی نیکا نو فوری ہی سکیا کہا باہا۔ بیہ نہ

کہ چچہرہ کوری گئے کہ گئے کہا باہا کہا باہا کر عمود کہ ہی میئی مخالف نیا کر

ان کے شروع کر پیدا کہ گئے کہا باہا کہا باہا اس کو کریں مین گیانگر گیرنکش

اور دولتی ہبوں ہے پہت جہاہے ہیں کہ کام ایہا اور اس معاہدہ میں اسے نہیں المین
Mr. Speaker Sir,
in supporting the Demand, I wish to make a few observations. I do not touch the compass of the entire demand because the time allotted is very limited. We are in the process of social and economic evolution and the economic development depends upon the industrialisation of our country. We are on the threshold of the Third Five Year Plan which envisages a great future for the industrial development. Rightly we have begun industrialisation in an undeveloped country like ours. The pace of progress is slow and the Government is trying its best and is very sincere to industrialise our country. As a matter of fact, industrialisation is a long process which cannot be achieved overnight. Our industries have to be developed for solving the problems of poverty and unemployment. The Second Five Year Plan marks no appreciable progress in the development and it marks no progress in the industrial development. And further, as a matter of fact, if the barriers of poverty and the liquidation of unemployment is to be broken, industrial development is the panacea for our country.

There is a need for increased productivity. Increased productivity does not mean production. Increased productivity is not synonymous with production. It means proper utilisation of man power and efficient operation of the machinery. Today our industries are not functioning properly because of the inefficiency on
the part of the labour. Mal-nutrition and ill-health of labour are responsible and stand in the way of industrial progress. The condition of labour-class must be improved. Fair wages must be assured to the labourer. He must have a share in the profits of the industries. Till then increased productivity cannot be assured. So far as our industries are concerned, we have a very few industries as already observed in the note of the hon. Minister for Industries. Our industrial units are very small in number under private sector. The sugar factory and the cement factory envisaged an increase in the production. Apart from it, at the State level there are only two industries. They are the paper mill industry at Rajahmundry and the Ceramic Industry at Gudur about which I hear since 1952 ever since I became a member of the Assembly. They are the only two industries which have a chequered history. At last, inspite of foreign exchange difficulties, the Government have proposed to augment the rate of production in the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry.

Regarding our mineral wealth, as observed by our hon. Minister, we have larger mineral potentialities in our State. Specially, Rayalaseema presents a good picture of mineral resources and wealth. We have barytes and asbestos. Iron ore is found in Kurnool, Ananatapur and other places in Bellary district. We have coal deposits. Even diamonds are found in Vajrakarur. Though Rayalaseema is an agricultural place, its mineral wealth will serve the purpose and acts as a second line of defence against its recurring famines, if we develop these industries by tapping the mineral resources to the best advantage. Rayalaseema, though an agricultural place, as every body knows is susceptible to famines. Nature always frowns at it by the denial of rains. We have no river projects there except lift irrigation here and there. So that will be a good place— I think it will be the best place for development of industries. Our industries, as a matter of fact, had a set back since a very long time. Our dynamic Minister in charge of Industries and another Minister in charge of Small Scale Industries, will use their good offices and see that more industries are established in Andhra Pradesh. It is a matter of gratification that the Central Government have agreed to locate the newsprint factory
and another drug plant in Andhra Pradesh. The Fertilizer Factory proposed really contributes to step up our agricultural production and the deficiency of our soil in phosphorus and nitrogen will be remedied to a larger extent. As a matter of fact, the Industrial Development Corporation which is to be instituted very soon will play a vital part in our industrial development. It promotes many industries. It is a great aid to Andhra Pradesh in getting aid to several industries from other parts of India. Capital resources are available in the country and there are many other industrialists who are prepared to locate small scale industries and medium industries in private sector. Private sector should be encouraged and the Government should even try to help, as far as possible, in the shape of giving funds to see that at least under private sector, our industries are developed.

I want to divert the attention of the House to small scale industries which play a vital part in the rural economy. Village is a symbol of India—not Delhi or Hyderabad—and villages have to be rejuvenated. Now, there is much pressure upon land and the land cannot be increased. As the population increases, industries have to be developed. Agriculturists as a matter of fact, throughout the year will not have work. Most of the time they will have no work. Only 5 or 6 months in a year will they work. Their leisure time must be diverted to the other occupations as in China and Japan. The small scale industries serve as units of production. They also resolve unemployment to a certain extent. We have a catalogue of industries under small scale which I do not propose to enumerate. But the most important industries are the handloom industry which has a chequered career and today it could solve unemployment among the weavers because of the Government aid. You have some other industries; beedis industry, glass industry, kambli weaving industries. These are the small scale industries which give greater employment to the people. Our village economy will be very much developed and so better impetus must be given to these industries. In Rayalseema bamboo is available everywhere. Basket making industry is an industry which caters to the needs of poor people and this industry can be developed by improved
bamboo articles, because many people live on basket making.

I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to sericulture as suggested by the hon. Speaker. Sericulture depends upon the growth of mulberry trees. As a matter of growth of mulberry trees should be encouraged. Specially we have got certain places like Hindupur in Anantapur district where sericulture can be developed to its utmost. There are several industries like Kambli weaving industry in Anantapur district. Funds must be provided for the development of this industry. Apart from major industries, if these industries are developed, if these industries are properly managed and if they are properly manned, I am sure the rural economy will be improved and the villages will be improved to a good lot.
15th March, 1960

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registration supervision 

Department successful

amount difficulties

Department

tappers established

actual small scale industries
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
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178

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri. V. R. Krishna Iyengar, presented the Budget for the year 1960-61.

Excise Department

The Hon'ble Minister stated that the take-up of excise department in the year 1959-60 was as follows:

- Excise Department
- Excise Arrears

Excise Department:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>Rs. 1,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties</td>
<td>Rs. 1,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears</td>
<td>Rs. 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excise Arrears:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrears</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hon'ble Minister also mentioned the list of lists, 1959-60, etc.

G. O. dated 10-1-1960, etc.
Now that the arrears due have to be re-assessed in the light of the concessions referred to above, the Government direct that the sales already held, but not confirmed, should not be confirmed, pending such re-assessments.

An important point is that the government, having already re-assessed the item under consideration, should not repeat the re-assessment as said.

14th March 1960

R.

Now that the arrears due having to be re-assessed in the light of the concessions referred to above, the Government direct that the sales already held, but not confirmed, should not be confirmed, pending such re-assessments.

A.

15th March 1960
15th March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

ఎం. ఏడాది నిధిమార్గి ఉత్సాహం చేసాయి. దానానికి సమాంతంగా, వారి సంశయం 1900, దీ పాట నిధి వివరాలు అందరి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండటం మాత్రమే. గో.ఎం. ఇంగ్లిశ్ మాండస్తూ, దాని విషయం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండటం మాత్రమే, సమాంతగా 7 రైట్స్‌లు ప్రతి సంపాదించాయి. రైట్స్‌లో చెక్కరు సాగి ఇంగ్లిశ్ లేకుండా ప్రతి సంపాదించాయి. 7 రైట్స్‌లో కేవలం ఆశ్చర్యం చెందాయి అనే భాషా మాయి. 7 రైట్స్‌లో తోటించిన తలాలు instalments కే ఆలాం ఇందులో దొరికే అనే పదార్థము సాధనం. దాని సంచారం ఉండే విషయం రైట్స్ తినే assessment కే చాలావిశ్వాసకరంగా ఉండది. మహత్తు నిధిని తినటం అతి చిన్న ప్రత్యేకప్పటికి చెందాయి. ధరలను మార్గం తీసింది, ఈ విషయం మిగిలిన దినాలలో దీనిపై ప్రతి సంపాదించాయి. ఆంగ్లం విధాన మార్గం ఉండాయి. సాధనం సారోం అంక ప్రత్యేకప్పటికి నిధి పోటించాయి. 1948 నందికి 56 సంచార ఉండే సమాంత తిరుగి విధిని ఉపయోగించాయి. ఎం. ఏడాది నిధిమార్గి సంచారం పోటించాయి. దాని సమాంత నిధి విధిని ఉపయోగించాయి. ఇది సంచారం పోటించాయి. తిరుగి విధిని ఉపయోగించాయి. అనే అవసరం ఉండది. అనే అవసరం ఉండది. కాగా మార్గం మనం పోటించాయి. దానిని తిరుగి విధిని ఉపయోగించాయి.

మంగాస్తుగా కలిసింది, డడి.డీ. అందరి ముందు 1 తప్ప, మంగాస్తుగా 2 తప్ప 20 విషయం, దాని సమాంత ఉండాయి 1868 నందికి అందరి మనం అందరి 12 తప్ప మనము 1852 మంది అడవి మనం అందరి 12 తప్ప మనం అడవి. 1862 నందికి గొప్ప విషయం. కానీ 12 తప్ప మనంను పేరు పోటించాయి కానీ? గొప్ప విషయం నందికి గొప్పలో మనం అందరి మనం అందరి కానీ. కానీ 12 తప్ప మనం నందికి గొప్ప విషయం. కానీ 12 తప్ప మనం నందికి గొప్ప విషయం. కానీ 12 తప్ప మనం నందికి గొప్ప విషయం. కానీ 12 తప్ప మనం నందికి గొప్ప.
جنتا کہ پہلے منوچہ نہیں سی۔ اسے خاص اسباب منفلتر ماحول کے علم سے لازم چاہتا ہوں۔ ہر سال مشکل ایک انہم کی کہووش جو روہیہ بائیں چوہدری منظر کا جاگہ سے۔ اسی ضرورت کیوں ہوریہ سے اس پر غور کا جاگہ تو حلیم ہوگا کہ یہ کہ کوئی اور رواست کا ہو ام کہ کوئی اور رواست کو موفق کیا قرار ہے فرآم کر رہے ہیں کیونکہ اس کی اور لگنے سے ان کے اور دیکھنے سے لگدا چہوئہ بنیں سے ان کے یگیا گزاردیں ہیں۔ لیکن ان چہوئہ بننے کی ترغیب ہے خاص نہیں کہ بجاتی ہے اس کی لئے روہ دیکھنے تک ڑک کرکے شہریوں سے ملاؤت کیا ایہ ہیں جو چہوئہ بنیں الیکھنے بنیں مسالمہ بنیں سے سالمان رکھ کر نہیں ایک آخر انکے یگیا گزاردیں کے موارق ہم لیں قرار دیں ہیں۔ اناکہ ایک نے کلیت اچھی گزاردیں اسی میں نہیں ہے۔ بیجو سگریث اور یہ ہی کر سے انی معاویہ آمدھی سے سیاسی شریف ہیں کر گی۔ یہ کا کا سے جبہ بیگاررین سے میلاد ہی جاگہ ہیں یہی اس لئے ہو اس کہ ہم لے چہوئہ بننے کی جانب تو جبہ نہین دی چوہدری بننے کی جانب تو جبہ سے بھیتی منفی گنگاپیش قرار دیں نہیں کہیں۔ تائیم اس مرتے میں منفی صاحب کو مارکار دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ 95-0 کم مراوہ کی مقنعت میں 0 -06 کے مراوہ کے منفی من (3) لاکھ رہوڑ زیادہ حاصل کیئے کئے ہیں۔ اس یہ منفی صاحب کو خاص طور پر مارکار دینا ہوئے۔ چونکہ آپ خود منفیوں بر توجہ دینے والے خلادان کے ابک فردی اور پہلیلہ لوم پورسی کے کافی ترغیب کلے رہے آپ یہ کروشش کہ تمہاں لئے نوکہ سے کہ دوسرا اندریر کی ترغیب کلے ہیں آپ کروشش کرگئے۔ آپ منفیور ہوئے بہ اس بات کہ نوکہ ہیں چوہدری کہ آپ یہہ کروشش کرگئے۔ آپ منفیور ہوئے بہ اس بات کہ نوکہ ہیں چوہدری کہ آپ یہہ کروشش کرگئے۔ آپ نے اسکی ترغیب کہ تم لئے بجا کروذہ قائم کیا ہے وہ نبیت قابل مارکار اقدام نہیں۔ اسکے سامنہ سامنہ میں اور چندا ایکتا ہوئے تلہ من لاگہا ہوئے وہ بھی چوہدری بنیں جو سوسائیئٹی قائم ہیں۔ وہ کئی ایکی اباظت کہ ہوئے ہے خود غرض یگیا گزاردیں یہ کہ آسکا صدر با سکریری بیتنگ کا موقع ملا ہے اسکی روحہ سے جو رقومات منفیہ ہوئے وہ لگنے ایکی ایکی اندریر کرم کر گئے۔ اسکے نہیں دو چار سوسائیئٹی قائم ہیں۔ لیکن سوسائیئٹی قائم ہیں۔ اسکے نہیں سوسائیئٹی قائم ہیں۔
I request two more minutes, Sir, because I am dealing with Excise about which I have not yet finished.
**Budget for the Year 1960-61**

**Voting of Demands for Grants**

15th March, 1960  

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*Dr. K. K. Nair (K.G.)*: Adequate, Industries demands are essential. The demand in respect of industries is quite substantial. It is required to increase the output and to save the foreign exchange. The increased output would also result in a rise in employment. The demand for industries is quite substantial in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. The industries in these areas are developing employment potentialities. The problems to be solved are agriculturally related. Agriculture is a surplus state, and industries are to develop balanced view. The industries are to develop in steel industries, industries related to agriculture, and industries related to steel industries. The demand for steel industry is quite substantial. The steel industry is required to be developed. Apart from steel industry, the industries related to agriculture are to be developed. The industries related to steel industry are required to be developed. The balanced view is required to be developed. The industries are to develop balanced view. The industries are to develop balanced view.
ment position will strengthen industries. Development of industries develop for which a number of factors are important. Mineral resources are available. Oils, coal, iron ore, and bauxite are some of the resources. Basic industries need to be in place for which encouragement is given. Pressure on industries will be reduced. Industries such as fertilizers and drugs are also encouraged. The drug industry is encouraged. The industry develops food for basic industries and develops production capacity. Scientif development, engineering development, scientific development, and co-operative development are important. Employment potentiality is also important. Employment potentiality is important for the industrial sector. Industrial Financial Corporation, Small scale industries, and Cottage Industries are encouraged. Encouragement is given to Co-operatives. Central Stores Purchase Department
The House then adjourned to meet again at Four of the clock.
The House re-assembled at Four of the clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ELECTION OF THE DUPTY SPEAKER

Mr. Speaker: Under Rule 8 read with Rule 7 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I have to first read out to the House the names of the members who have been duly nominated for the office of the Deputy Speaker together with those of the proposers and seconders.


Election of the Deputy Speaker  
15th March, 1960

The Hon. Members, we are gathered here to elect a Deputy Speaker for the House. It is my duty to explain the procedure and the criteria for the election. The Deputy Speaker is an important position, and we must ensure that we elect a suitable candidate. The candidate must be a member of the House, and they must have the support of a majority of the members. The candidate must also be a person of integrity and sound judgement.

*Section 2: Nomination Procedure (Section 2):* Any Member of the House can nominate a candidate for the position of Deputy Speaker. The nomination must be made in writing and presented to the Secretary of the House. The Secretary will ensure that the nomination meets the requirements of the rules of procedure. The candidate must be present in the House and must accept the nomination.

The Members will then vote on the nomination. The candidate who receives the majority of the votes will be declared the Deputy Speaker. If there is no majority, a second round of voting will be held.

I thank you for your attention and I look forward to a fair and transparent election.

[Name]
Secretary of the House
15th March, 1960

Election of the Deputy Speaker

* * *

(ಮುಂಬೈ - ತಿಂಗಳು) : ಇಂದಾಗು, ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ೧೯೬೦ ಫೀಡ್ ತಿಂಗಳು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರತಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಧನಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುಭಾವಿಯು ಒಂದಡಿ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಪರೂಪದ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸುಭಾವಿಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಒಂದಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
Election of the Deputy Speaker  
15th March, 1960  

The following candidates were nominated for the elected post: 

* S. Ramachandra (Candidate 1) 
* S. Rama Rao (Candidate 2) 

The election was held on 15th March, 1960. 

The traditions of the highest traditions were observed during the election. 

The candidates were nominated on the 3rd of March, 1960.
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Since you asked me to state the absence of the Deputy Speaker, I am here to inform you that he is not present. He will be attending the activities of the new government. I am here to give you the current situation and to inform you of the absence of the Deputy Speaker.

I would like to inform you that the Deputy Speaker has appointed Mr. Smith as the Acting Speaker. Mr. Smith is an experienced and knowledgeable member of the assembly. He has been a member for many years and has served in various capacities.

Mr. Smith has expressed his willingness to serve and has been preparing to take over the responsibilities of the Deputy Speaker. He has been attending meetings and understanding the duties of the position. He is well-respected by his colleagues and is known for his dedication and commitment to the work of the assembly.

I want to assure you that Mr. Smith is ready to take on the responsibilities of the Deputy Speaker. He is knowledgeable about the procedures and policies of the assembly and is committed to serving the best interests of the members and the people we represent.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Smith for his willingness to serve. He is a capable and dedicated member of the assembly, and I have no doubt that he will perform his duties with professionalism and integrity.

I hope that you will consider Mr. Smith's appointment and will support his efforts to serve as the Acting Speaker. He is a valuable member of our assembly, and I am confident that he will do an excellent job.

Thank you for your attention.
Shri. Shahnawaz Iqbal (Shad Nqar) - Members' speech in support of the motion to encourage APPS to vote. The speaker pointed out that APPS have been encouraging APPS to vote for the past few years. The APPS have a duty to encourage APPS to vote and to ensure that APPS have a say in the decision-making process. The APPS should be encouraged to vote in order to ensure that the APPS have a say in the decision-making process.
Election of the Deputy Speaker

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Announcement

The Parliament has been notified of the resignation of Hon. A. B. C. D., Deputy Speaker, on the date of the announcement of the result of the last election to the post of Speaker. Hon. A. B. C. D. has served the Parliament with distinction and has contributed significantly to the smooth functioning of the House. The Members of the House have expressed their deep regret at the loss of such a valuable member. The House would like to express its gratitude to Hon. A. B. C. D. for his service and wishes him all the best in his future endeavours.

In view of the above, the Members of the House have unanimously elected Hon. E. F. G. H. to the post of Deputy Speaker. Hon. E. F. G. H. has been a Member of the House for many years and has held several important positions in the past. The House has full confidence in Hon. E. F. G. H.'s ability to carry out the responsibilities of the Deputy Speaker.

The House has also decided to constitute a joint delegation comprising of Hon. A. B. C. D. and Hon. E. F. G. H. to attend the inauguration of the new session of the Parliament. The joint delegation would like to express its appreciation to the Prime Minister for the invitation and look forward to working together for the betterment of the country.

The House has also decided to extend its gratitude to the Joint Secretary for his efforts in facilitating the smooth functioning of the House. The Members of the House would like to express their appreciation to Joint Secretary for his hard work and dedication.

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Election of the Deputy Speaker 15th March, 1960

(Counted Speaker):—Mr. Chair, the meeting is now in order.

Mr. Speaker, it is my duty under the constitution of the house to announce that the election of the Deputy Speaker is now in order. The election of the Deputy Speaker is an important function of the house. The Constitution of India provides that the Deputy Speaker shall be elected by the members of the house from among their own number. The Deputy Speaker holds office for a term of two years and is ex-officio a member of the house. The Deputy Speaker is responsible for maintaining order in the house and for ensuring that the proceedings of the house are conducted in a proper manner.

Chair (Mr. Chair):—Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The election of the Deputy Speaker is now in order. The members of the house are requested to elect the Deputy Speaker from among their own number. The members are requested to rise and cast their votes in favour of the candidate who has been nominated for the position of the Deputy Speaker.

The members rise and cast their votes.

Mr. Speaker, the result of the election of the Deputy Speaker is now in order. The Deputy Speaker has been elected by a majority of votes. The Deputy Speaker takes the oath of office and assumes the duties of the office as provided by the Constitution of India.

Chair (Mr. Chair):—Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The oath of office has been administered to the Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Speaker is now in order to assume the duties of the office as provided by the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker, the Deputy Speaker has taken the oath of office and assumed the duties of the office as provided by the Constitution of India.
15th March, 1960

Election of the Deputy Speaker

caste marriage demand, which was later withdrawn. According to voluntary corps...
Election of the Deputy Speaker
15th March, 1960

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Speaker's speech.

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15th March, 1960

Election of the Deputy Speaker

The House was adjourned at a quarter to five in the afternoon

Mr. N. V. Ramana, M. L. A., and Mr. K. R. Narayana, M. L. A., moved and seconded the following resolution:

We, the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of rule 49, hereby elect Mr. M. L. A. Thirumalai, M. L. A., to be the Deputy Speaker of this House. The motion was carried by a voice vote.
Election of the Deputy Speaker
15th March, 1960

M. H. A. M. Miah, 606, Katchigrahana. I am writing to inform you that the
Announcement of the Election of the Deputy Speaker has been made. As
there has been some delay in the announcement, I am writing to inform you
about the same. You are requested to take necessary steps to hold the
Election of the Deputy Speaker as soon as possible.

M. H. A. M. Miah

M. H. A. M. Miah
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1960.