ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 3rd March, 1958.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(See Part I)

The Assistant Director of Public Health has visited the munici­pality from time to time and stayed there for intensive small-pox con-
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance re: Explosion of Gas Cylinder in All-India Industrial Exhibition.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member Sri B. Sreeramamurthi has given notice calling attention of the hon. Home Minister to the explosion of gas cylinder during January 1958 in the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad resulting in the death of 7 people and serious casualties to many.

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance re: Explosion of Gas Cylinder in All-India Industrial Exhibition

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Budget—General Discussion

Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the financial year 1958-59.

The budget for the year 1958-59 provides for a revenue surplus of Rs. 33 crores and a capital surplus of Rs. 15 crores. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 120 crores, while the revenue is estimated at Rs. 87 crores. The budget is aimed at providing for the development and welfare of the people.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi (Mysore):—

Regarding the expenditure for irrigation in Mysore, it is considered that a larger sum should be provided. It is necessary to increase the irrigation capacity of the State to meet the growing demands of agriculture.

Mr. V. R. Krishnaiah—Andhra Pradesh:

Regarding the expenditure for education, it is considered that more funds should be allocated to improve the quality of education. The budget should focus on providing better infrastructure and teachers to the schools.

Mr. G. V. Narasimha Rao—Andhra Pradesh:

Regarding the expenditure for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it is considered that more funds should be allocated to provide better living conditions and employment opportunities to these communities.

Mr. L. B. Singh—Bihar:

Regarding the expenditure for development of infrastructure, it is considered that more funds should be allocated to build roads, bridges, and other essential facilities.

Mr. S. K. Patra—Orissa:

Regarding the expenditure for health and nutrition, it is considered that more funds should be allocated to improve the health care facilities and provide better nutrition to the people.

Mr. B. V. R. Chowdhury—Bengal:

Regarding the expenditure for agriculture, it is considered that more funds should be allocated to provide better seeds, tools, and other inputs to the farmers.

Mr. M. V. R. K. Iyengar—Madras:

Regarding the expenditure for development of small industries, it is considered that more funds should be allocated to promote and support the growth of small industries.
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In the last year, the Government has achieved some progress in its economic policies. However, there are still several problems to be addressed. The Government has been working towards reducing the budget deficit. However, the task is not easy and requires careful planning and execution. The Government has been focusing on increasing exports and promoting industrial growth to boost the economy. The Government has also been working on improving infrastructure to support these efforts.

The Government has been facing challenges in the wake of the global economic crisis. The Government has been implementing policies to mitigate the impact of the crisis. However, the situation is still challenging, and the Government needs to continue its efforts to ensure economic stability.

The Government has been working on improving the education system to prepare the youth for the future. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for education and improving the quality of education. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every child has access to quality education.

The Government has been working on improving the health system to ensure that every citizen has access to quality healthcare. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for healthcare and improving the quality of healthcare services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality healthcare.

The Government has been working on improving the infrastructure to support economic growth. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for infrastructure and improving the quality of infrastructure services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality infrastructure services.

The Government has been working on improving the environment to ensure that it is sustainable for future generations. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for environment and improving the quality of environment services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality environment services.

The Government has been working on improving the governance to ensure that it is transparent and accountable. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for governance and improving the quality of governance services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality governance services.

The Government has been working on improving the social security to ensure that every citizen is protected in old age. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for social security and improving the quality of social security services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality social security services.

The Government has been working on improving the rural development to ensure that every citizen has access to quality rural development services. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for rural development and improving the quality of rural development services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality rural development services.

The Government has been working on improving the urban development to ensure that every citizen has access to quality urban development services. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for urban development and improving the quality of urban development services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality urban development services.

The Government has been working on improving the tourism to ensure that every citizen has access to quality tourism services. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for tourism and improving the quality of tourism services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality tourism services.

The Government has been working on improving the energy sector to ensure that every citizen has access to quality energy services. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for energy and improving the quality of energy services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality energy services.

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The Government has been working on improving the banking sector to ensure that every citizen has access to quality banking services. The Government has been focusing on increasing the allocation for banking and improving the quality of banking services. The Government has been working on implementing new programs to ensure that every citizen has access to quality banking services.

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3rd March, 1958 Budget—General Discussion

The Budget for 1958-59 was introduced on 13th March. The main features of the Budget are:

1. Increase in Excise Duty on Tobacco
2. Reduction in Customs Duty on Certain Items
3. Introduction of New Taxes
4. Remedial Measures for the Economy

The Budget aims to achieve a balanced growth in the economy while addressing the needs of the people. The government has taken several steps to improve the infrastructure and boost the manufacturing sector.

The Budget has been welcomed by the people, who hope that it will lead to a better future for the country.
Budget—General Discussion 3rd March, 1958

Dr. B. Gopala Reddy: He is reading from the translation

He is reading from the translation
“Again in January 1958, the Government reviewed the position and announced a further increase of Rs. 6 p.m. to those drawing upto Rs. 100 p.m. It was also decided that employees drawing above Rs. 100 p.m. but below Rs. 200 p.m. stationed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, will also be entitled to an Ad Hoc increase of Rs. 6 p.m. in the rate of dearness allowance subject to marginal adjustments”.  

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Surplus Budget

Surplus Budget is a financial concept where there is a surplus of funds available for use. This surplus can be utilized for various purposes such as investments, financial reserves, or other financial strategies. The discussion on Surplus Budget typically involves analyzing the surplus, its implications, and how it can be effectively managed.

In the context of the Budget—General Discussion on 3rd March, 1958, the discussion might have focused on the concept of Surplus Budget and its implications for the financial planning and management of resources. The readers would have been interested in understanding how Surplus Budget could be utilized to enhance financial stability and strategic planning for future financial operations. The discussion could have included the evaluation of Surplus Budget's potential benefits, its limitations, and strategies to enhance its effectiveness in resource allocation.
Sri Gopalrao Ekbote (High Court): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year when I spoke on the budget, I had made certain observations regarding the policies which were evident from the budget. After going through the revised estimate, I think I was very much justified in making those observations. I do not find, after going through the papers supplied to us, that there is any reason to paint last year's picture so darkly nor is there any special reason to be cheerful in the next financial year. If we examine the budget of the two regions put separately by the Finance Minister, this conclusion will be very much justified.

Take the case of Andhra. The position of Andhra continues to be unsatisfactory. The ways and means position of the Andhra Region is not only unsatisfactory but should cause anxiety to any Government. Public debt is heavy, heavy interest is paid annually and the budget continues to be deficit. It is wrong to state that as far as the Andhra region is concerned the budget is surplus. The budget position in the Andhra region also continues to be deficit. When we look at the last 12 months, the only step which the Government took to improve the position in the Andhra region is the imposition of two taxes which brought the Government an amount of nearly a crore of rupees, but no significant step was taken to improve the ways and means position of Andhra. Last year, an attempt was made, to get over the difficulty temporarily, to transferring the securities belong to the Telangana region. I had objected to it last year for obvious economic and financial reasons. I still feel that though we may get over the difficulty by disposing of the securities belonging to the Telangana region, at the same time it does however affect the ways and means position of Telangana which happens to be satisfactory, and that it does not improve in any manner the ways and means position of Andhra. We have, therefore, to seek out some independent steps some bold and courageous steps not only to improve the ways and means position of Andhra but to arrest the tendency which I find in the last two years—I may say last few years—in the Andhra region to spend much more than what is provided for in the budget. That tendency must be arrested and the monies should be used within the sanctioned amounts. If these steps are taken, I am quite confident that independently we can improve the financial and economic position in the Andhra region without affecting the ways and means position of Telangana.

Now coming to the fiscal position of Telangana I had already observed last year that though the ways and means position of Telangana—
na may not be very satisfactory, it is certainly not bad. The only unfortunate thing is that the ways and means position of Telangana has not been properly and advantageously used to improve the economic security in Telangana. During the last one year we find that the ways and means position of Telangana, inspite of being quite satisfactory, has not been utilised for improving or giving more amenities to the region of Telangana. Last year I had also made an observation that though the figures tried to make out that Telangana was a deficit region, the method adopted in computing those figures was not a correct one. Telangana is a surplus area. This conclusion has been justified by the revised estimates. Even this year, the Telangana region has been shown to be a surplus region. Last year, I had stated that the ways and means position was not taken advantage of to improve the conditions or for giving economic security to the Telangana people by providing more amounts for the nation-building activities which are so much lacking in the Telangana region. This year also we find that though the budget is shown to be surplus in the Telangana region, the amounts allotted to different nation-building departments compare very unfavourably. These are the two points which I would particularly like to place before the house and I would again urge upon the Finance Minister that instead of thinking in terms of depleting the ways and means position of Telangana for the purpose of getting over some transitional difficulties, independent ways should be sought out to improve the ways and means position of Andhra and the ways and means position of Telangana should be advantageously used to further the case of Telangana.

Now, coming to the speech of the Finance Minister, last year also I had made an observation that it is significantly silent on many of the important and burning questions facing the Andhra Pradesh State. This year also it is conspicuously silent with regard to the very many important questions which the Government should grapple and in regard to which the Government should find some solutions and place them before the House. Last year I had referred to land reforms, nationalisation of road transport, prohibition and industrialisation of Andhra Pradesh. These are the four questions to which I attach the greatest importance, but I am very sorry to find, that even this budget does not make a mention of any one of these problems. On the other hand, I find that a few months before, an ordinance was issued, as far as land reforms are concerned, asking for certain statistics from the landholder themselves. What is the result of that ordinance? At the worst or at the best it amounted to a statutory notice to the landholders to either
partition the land between their own family members or otherwise dispose them of. Our past experience has shown that hundreds of thousands of acres had been either partitioned between the members of the family or transferred or sold away to other members with the obvious consequence that when the land reforms are brought, not an inch of land would be available to be distributed to the landless. If that is the intention of the Ordinance, I think the land reforms about which we talk so much, will be of little use. Now, if any further delay is caused in bringing those land reforms, the purpose or the intention of bringing in such progressive legislation will get frustrated. I would therefore urge again that if the silence or omission of any reference to these four important problems which are facing the people in Andhra Pradesh means, like last year, that they will not be tackled in the next financial year, then the House has to calmly think over it and pursue these matters further and persuade the Government to take up seriously the question of land reforms, the question of industrialisation, the question of prohibition and the question of nationalisation of road transport.

I had also made an observation last year that a separate demand in regard to local administration should be constituted. Here also I find that the Government is not responsive and it is depriving the entire House which is a superior body to discuss local administration which is a very important aspect of our democratic country today. Not only that ......

Sri P. Sundarayya. There is a separate demand—for local administration Demand No. 36.

Sri Gopatrao Ekbote: Then, I am sorry.

Under the Corporations Act, a provision exists that the annual statements of accounts and reports of both the corporations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad should be submitted to the House.

That also provides an opportunity to this House to discuss these two important important corporations of Hyderabad, but no reports are placed on the Table of the House. On the other hand, I find the unwarranted interference of the Government in the daily working of these two Corporations.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House at least two cases of interference by Government, if I am correct, in the affairs of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Secundera-
bad Municipal Corporation. We are all aware that the All-India Local Bodies Conference is an organisation which represents various local bodies in India and it is a very powerful organisation which lays down certain broad principles in order to bring about uniformity in the sphere of local administration. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and several other local bodies in the former Hyderabad State were members of the All-India Local Bodies Conference. They used to attend the conferences, draw certain fresh ideas from these conferences, come back with fresh and renewed vigour and implement the recommendations or decisions arrived at there with the result that these local bodies were definitely showing improvement in their day-to-day working. But this time, it is really surprising for those who believe, in decentralised democracy, that suddenly the Government gave a directive to all the local bodies not to send their delegates to this All India Local Bodies Conference. I do not know the reasons for such a directive, whether they are personal or impersonal, but I was simply amazed that though the new Corporations Act did not authorise Government to give such directives, a directive was definitely given. I feel that the Corporations and the Local Bodies were very much justified in disregarding the directive, as it was not only against the provisions of law but also against the principles on which we are working. We believe in a decentralised democracy, we believe in the autonomous functioning of the local bodies and we also believe that the Government, whatever may be its intentions, should abhor interfering in the functioning of the local bodies. The local bodies are quite competent to take their decisions. I am at a loss to understand why the local bodies should not be given power to choose their representatives to attend the Local Bodies Conference. As a former Local Administration Minister, I have myself attended every such Conference. By attending these conferences we get very many new ideas and when we come back we do implement them. I therefore feel that not only is this interference unwarranted, but that when it was disregarded by the local bodies, an explanation is asked from the Corporations as to why that particular resolution should not be suspended and that the expenses which the members had incurred should be stopped from being paid to them, which was most unjustified. I am really surprised at the way in which the Government behaved in these very small and insignificant matters. On the other hand, we expect that the Government would give every encouragement for these bodies to attend this All-India Local Bodies Conference. Not only that may be on account of this or due to some other reason, Officers are appointed to go into the various actions of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. Another notice or
questionnaire was issued to the Secunderabad Corporation for giving replies. I do not wish to touch upon this discriminatory treatment meted out to the local bodies, but I would certainly like to point out that the Corporations, whose members are elected on the principle of adult franchise and are based on the principle of autonomy, should be allowed to work more democratically and more autonomously.

Now coming to the elections of the municipal bodies, which are due since many years, both in the Telangana region and in the Andhra region, these have not been held.

The Bell Was Rung

*Sri Gopalrao Ekbote:* I would request you to give me 20 minutes. You were kind enough to give 20 minutes to an ex-Minister the other day.

Mr. Speaker:—Administrative experience is very important Hon. Member Sri Gopalrao Ekbote may proceed.

*Sri Gopalrao Ekbote:* I, therefore, feel that the interference of the Government in the affairs of the local bodies should stop. The local bodies should be encouraged to attend the All-India Local Bodies Conference and to improve the working of these Bodies. Interference in their budgets should also stop and elections to the various municipalities which are long overdue should be held.

Now, coming to Education, I find from the figures supplied to us that last year in Telangana 25 per cent of the revenue was provided for, but actually only 20 per cent. was spent. This year, in spite of the fact that the revenue has gone up by nearly 4 or 5 crores of rupees, the budget provision for Education has been brought down to 20 per cent. Last year when 25 per cent was provided, only 20 per cent. expenditure was booked. I know if the same method is followed this year, *i.e.* after providing 20 per cent., if only 15 per cent. is spent, in the matter of education, the backward area of Telangana would naturally suffer. Not only that, there are some other problems with regard to education, which I would like to bring to the notice of this House.

We are a surplus area as far as the budget provisions concerned. New schemes could have been taken up apart from the planned schemes. Last year we are told from the papers supplied to us that even the planned
schemes in Education could not be completed for reasons best known to the Department, but this year, no new schemes are being taken up. When we look to the budget where new schemes are provided, we find that Rs. 235,000 have been allotted for new schemes in Andhra, but only one new scheme, that too of upgrading a primary school to a middle school involving Rs 3,100 was provided in respect of Telangana. When last year certain amount was provided and some of that amount lapsed, the Education Department should have come forward courageously in bringing new schemes this year and thus establish a method by which we can give increased educational facilities to the people of Telangana. On the other hand, it is surprising to find that the educational grants of several institutions are cut down. For example, the Hyderabad Rajya Hindi Prachar Sabha which was being given a grant of Rs. 18,000 annually is being given only Rs 10,000 now. The grant to the Marathwada Sahitya Prashad and the grants of several other educational literary and institutions are also cut down. I do not know the reasons for cutting down these grants. Library grants are also being cut down. Further, the grants are not being paid in time; they have been paid only in January or February of this year. If this is the method adopted as far as colleges, library, literary and other educations are concerned, then showing a surplus budget or some savings in expenditure cannot be a matter of pride to any Government.

I therefore request the Finance Minister to review the position from this point of view of the education and liberally continue to grant, particularly in Telangana because we are committed to it for another 5 years we must see that the grants which the educational institutions were receiving irrespective of whatever language they belong should continue to get. I would like to go a step further and say that they are all infant institutions, particularly the Colleges that we have started in the Districts, and they must be fostered and helped and brought up to an efficient level.

A demand for a Centrally sponsored Engineering College at Warangal is very legitimate. The former Hyderabad Government has supported it and I am quite confident that the demand, which is backed by several Hon. Members and which is supported by the students, will be given sympathetic consideration by the Government by establishing at Warangal a Centrally sponsored Engineering College.

With regard to Library movement, I want to bring to the notice of the House that in spite of the fact that the Library Act exists in both
the regions of Andhra and Telangana and in spite of the fact that for the last two years we have been collecting Library cess in Telangana regions, no steps have so far been taken to establish the libraries in the District, with the result that the Library Act has practically remained a dead letter and in practice we do not find that the Library movement is getting any roots in Telangana.

With regard to the History of Freedom Movement in Hyderabad, we had constituted a Committee and as far as the former Hyderabad State was concerned we had prepared three volumes and brought history up to 1920. Only two volumes from 1920 to 1948 remain to be published. I had requested the Education Minister to continue the scholars to finish the job which the former Hyderabad Government had taken. I am glad the Andhra Pradesh has constituted a new Committee and bifurcated the task of writing a separate history for Andhra region and complete the task of the former Hyderabad State which is left unfinished. But one thing I want to point out, that while the research scholars who were working in Telangana were discontinued from October 1957, every facility is being provided for the other Committee which is working in the Andhra region. I think when the task is unfinished and only two volumes remain to be published in the former Hyderabad State, let the Government be generous to continue the scholars to do the job.

One thing I would like to refer and that is with regard to the scales of pay of the teachers. I am glad that the Finance Minister at least, as far as the education is concerned, referred in one paragraph to those 34 lakhs which he intends to give in the Andhra region to those unfortunate teachers who are drawing very insignificant and meagre salaries. The pay scales of the two regions as far as primary and secondary teachers are concerned, are admittedly very poor and they deserve to be increased. Instead of giving an adhoc grant, I think a Committee should be appointed to go into the pay scales, and, as has been suggested by succeeding committees and commissions as well as in the Report of the Central Pay Commission the Central Advising Board of Education and the Khare Committee their pay scales should be increased.

These are the few suggestions which I wanted to make with regard to the Education and Local Government.

With regard to the Judiciary, I will just refer to one point and conclude my speech. We are aware that the Advocates in the former Hyderabad State were allowed to appear in all the subordinate courts. We never had any practice of registering the advocates in a particular
It was assured before the States Reorganisation Act that this privilege or right of theirs of appearing in any court in the districts would be preserved. But it was a surprise that the Government had formulated rules cutting down this privilege and confining the Advocates, the 1st Grade to 3 Districts, 2nd Grade Advocates to two Districts and third Grade Advocates to certain Courts. This created very anomalous positions and I am quite sure the Law Minister will go into it and remove the difficulties of Advocates and litigant public also. I wish to point out that the litigation which is already less here in Hyderabad should not be hampered in a way which will affect the administration of justice.

Thank you Sir.
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scholls வாழு வாழாம் சிக. என்படம் குறுத்தம் மேலும் முடிக்கும் மற்றும் விளக்கம் மன்னிப்புக்கு. இந்த புகழ்பூர்வம் பெறுவதற்கு. கூட்டம் என்பது பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக், கூட்டம் என்பது பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என்பது பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக். என், பல்வேறு schools செய்து வாழாம் ச்சிக்.
Budget—General Discussion
3rd March, 1958

The Budget—General Discussion was held on 3rd March, 1958. The Budget speech was presented by the Finance Minister. The Budget speech was lauded by the opposition parties. However, the government party did not express any major reservations. The Budget was generally accepted by the opposition parties. The government party expressed some reservations but did not oppose the Budget. The main points of the Budget were:

1. **Taxation:** The government increased the tax rates to meet the increased expenditure. The income tax rates were hiked. The corporate tax rates were also increased. The government introduced a new tax called the special surcharge.

2. **Expenditure:** The government increased the expenditure on infrastructure development. The government plans to double the railway network and increase the road network. The government also plans to increase the expenditure on education and health.

3. **Defence:** The government increased the defence expenditure to meet the increased security needs. The government plans to increase the defence budget by 50% in the next financial year.

4. **Social Welfare:** The government introduced new schemes to provide social welfare. The government plans to provide free education to all children and increase the old age pension.

5. **Public Sector Undertakings:** The government plans to privatize some public sector undertakings. The government also plans to introduce competition in the public sector to improve efficiency.

6. **International Relations:** The government plans to increase its diplomatic efforts to improve its international relations. The government plans to increase its foreign aid to other countries.

7. **Environment:** The government plans to introduce new policies to protect the environment. The government plans to increase the budget for environmental protection.

The government hopes that these measures will help to improve the economy and provide better services to the citizens.
3rd March, 1958 Budget—General Discussion

Central Finance Commission set up in 1954, was called upon to report on the various aspects of the financial policy of the country. The Commission, under the Chairmanship of the Central Finance Commission, was asked to consider the Central grants, and to make recommendations on the various aspects of the financial policy of the country. The recommendations of the Commission were presented to the Government, and the Central Finance Commission was asked to consider the recommendations of the Commission.

Court fee stamps, entertainment tax, and excise duties, were among the recommendations made by the Commission. These recommendations were accepted by the Government, and were implemented with effect from 1st April, 1958.

The recommendations of the Commission were welcomed by the Government, and were implemented with effect from 1st April, 1958. The recommendations made by the Commission were in line with the financial policy of the country, and were designed to ensure the stability and growth of the economy.

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Budget—General Discussion

3rd March, 1958

Proper application of known techniques in conjunction with the possible expansion of irrigation and cultivated area could increase India’s agricultural output four or five fold. By the time the new techniques have been evolved, a way will be open for further progress,"
3rd March, 1958  
Budget—General Discussion

I would say that if the village perishes, India would perish too; India will be no more India. The revival of the village is possible only when it is no more exploited. Therefore, we have to concentrate on the village being self-contained.”

Community Development (N.E.S.) does not mean that the Middle man, and indigenous bankers exploit the co-operative societies. N.E.S. and Community Developments mean a change. The revival of villages is possible only when N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks become self-contained. 

Small savings and publicity are village programmes. Adminstrative difficulties may arise in the midst of these programmes. Public meeting is a way over come these difficulties. 

The Bernadette Block Committee of Kerala means a way to feel the spirit of the people. "Let the Bernadette Block Committee be public meeting so that the people feel the spirit of the people."
Budget—General Discussion
3rd March, 1958

Some aspects relating to the general discussion, especially exploitation, services, loyalty, and tamper have been discussed in detail. Nationalisation was also discussed.

Bus accidents and electricity were also discussed. In 1956-57, there were 6,911 accidents, and in 1957-58, there were 9,608 accidents. Electricity was also discussed, with 566 accidents in 1956-57 and 570 accidents in 1957-58.
3rd March, 1958

Budget—General Discussion

Electricity

The discussion on Electricity centered around the need for increased production and distribution of electricity. The government had outlined specific targets for the year, focusing on the expansion of generating capacity and the installation of new transmission lines. The minister highlighted the importance of efficiency in the electricity sector, aiming to reduce wastage and improve the overall efficiency of the power grid.

The minister also emphasized the role of technology in enhancing the performance of the electricity sector. The government had invested heavily in research and development to introduce advanced technologies that could help in the efficient use of resources. The minister concluded by expressing confidence in the sector's ability to meet the growing energy demands of the country.

(4)
Budget—General Discussion
3rd March, 1958

The Minister of Finance, L.T., read out the following proposals for the budget:

1. Increase in excise duties.
2. Reduction in customs duties.
3. Introduction of new taxes.
5. Assistance for infrastructure development.
6. Support for social welfare programs.

The session was adjourned for further discussion.

(L. T.)
3rd March, 1958

Budget—General Discussion

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Bridget—General Discussion 3rd March, 1958

[Text content in Telugu]
The financial picture presented by the Hon. Finance Minister is somewhat cheering. An uncovered deficit of Rs. 5.48 crores has turned into a surplus of 3.12 crores. This surplus budget is the first of its kind in the annals of the Andhra State. So far, the situation is encouraging. Two circumstances have contributed to this apparently encouraging situation: firstly, the financial aid received by the State from the Finance Commission in the shape of a generous grant-in-aid of Rs. 4 crores every year for five years from now, and secondly, the fact that there has been less expenditure during this year than the estimate. Therefore, the budget estimate for 1958-59 envisages a small surplus of Rs. 79 lacs.

This part of the budget has come in for considerable criticism in the House. Showing surplus by not spending is not considered a sound policy any more than the hoarded wealth of a miser who would not spend a pie on his own amenities but gloats over his hoarded wealth. Any State that finds itself compelled to follow the example of a miser cannot...
hope to show any progress. Such a surplus represents no value or utility to the public. My submission is that if only monies had been spent during this year on certain social measures and on measures calculated to improve the conditions of non-gazetted servants and teachers, certainly it would have been a deficit budget. Such a budget would be welcome on all hands as a progressive budget. Therefore, there is no use of rejoicing over this surplus budget.

The Hon. Minister himself has cautioned us against too much optimism. He says that the surplus is only a temporary one and he admits also that much of our requirements, present as well as future, have not been provided for. It behoves us, therefore, to be as vigilant as possible until our requirements are satisfied. Until the poorest man gets a house to live in, clothing to hide his poverty and at least two round meals a day, we have to be very watchful. It is then only that we can say that we have achieved a socialistic pattern of society.

We have heard too often repeated assurances on the floor of this House and elsewhere that the financial conditions will improve where the giant projects on which the State has embarked itself are completed and yield rich results. Of course, it is rather pleasant to contemplate the relatively happy conditions in which our children and children's children may live, but that is no reason why we should suffer for want of minimum amenities of decent living in order to secure the maximum good to unborn generations. Certainly, there is no logic in calling on us to mortgage our meagre prosperity for obtaining optimum good for posterity. What with sporadic taxation—I do not mean to say that we should not have taxation, we should have more taxes, but our policy of taxation seems to be somewhat sporadic and not planned.—What with niggardly measures for improving the condition of the non-gazetted services and teachers, what with paltry provisions made for roads and communications, what with the neglect of minor irrigation schemes, what with the halting policy of the Government in regard to the extension of electricity to rural areas and what with the rise in the prices of foodstuffs, all these and other causes are responsible for the seething discontent which is prevailing in the State. Much of this discontent is likely to diminish if the State would cry halt to some of its ambitious projects and concentrate its attention on minor and medium projects, in minor irrigation schemes, on village housing, village sanitation, village communication and education. It is easier and more natural to rise from small things to big things than to fall heavily from high things to small ones.
Let me now, Sir, turn to the prohibition policy of the State. This policy has become something like "Sindbad, the Sailor's Old Man of the Sea". On the back of the State, unless that policy is revised, there is little or no hope of turning the corner. Therefore, in the interests of the welfare and happiness of the people, I request the Government to cool down a little in regard to this costly and suffocating socio-political experiment.

Lastly, it is somewhat distressing to see and hear, of late, such expressions as "we of Telangana" and "you of Andhra" within the four walls of this House and elsewhere too. A tendency which is deplorable enough is insidiously growing among our friends from this greater Andhra that we have come from outside to exploit and victimise them. Indulging in such expressions as "Telangana" and "Andhra", I am afraid, may tend rather dangerously towards a progressive deterioration of the relationship between the two peoples who should feel they belong to one united family. If our friends from this part of Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) should feel that we have come to exploit them, we are equally justified in feeling whether in our sincere desire to unite with the Telugu people who were not in the former Andhra State we have not after all hung round our necks a millstone in the matter.

Thank you, Sir.
Budget—General Discussion
3rd March, 1958

Backward Classes, Harijans, Field Labour Co-operative Societies &

Finance Corporation & Labourers

Statutory Body

Enquiry Committee
3rd March, 1958  

Budget—General Discussion

Finance Minister ಫಯಂಬೀರ ಫಸಿಲ್ ಅದರ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಈರುವ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಯಂಬೀರವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

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I was known as a Police representative of this State. I brought to the notice of the Chief Minister and the Home Minister many reasonable cases of these Police people. You know, that majority members of the Police that they have come from the Backward Community and the Harijan Community. They are doing service and starving in the State. You know that they are founders of the State. The state was started by them. The Police are the backbone of the state and of the country. I am not talking of the Officers of the higher cadre. But I am talking about the Police Constables, Jail Wardens and Peons. I am not talking of the present day cost of living index but the day-to-day situations of the Police? The details are complex, but I am sure that the Police demand is justified. I am not talking of financial corporation deficit budget or surplus budget. I am talking of Field Labour Co-operative Societies and marketing value. I am talking of enquiry committee and start of one for all.
3rd March, 1958  

Budget—General Discussion

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கீழ்க்கண்ட விளக்கத்தில் பொது பாடல் கற்று. அவ்வாறு விளக்கத்தில் முப்பது குறிப்பிட்டு வரும் கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் (இரண்டு வட்டம் மற்றும் நான்முறை) நோக்கத்தில் பாடல் செய்யப்பட்டு. இதன் படி முக்கியமான கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் (இரண்டு வட்டம் மற்றும் நான்முறை) கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் பாடலின் பாடல் செய்யப்பட்டு. முக்கியமான கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் (இரண்டு வட்டம் மற்றும் நான்முறை) நோக்கத்தில் பாடல் செய்யப்பட்டு. இதன் படி முக்கியமான கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் (இரண்டு வட்டம் மற்றும் நான்முறை) நோக்கத்தில் பாடல் செய்யப்பட்டு. இதன் படி முக்கியமான கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் (இரண்டு வட்டம் மற்றும் நான்முறை) நோக்கத்தில் பாடல் செய்யப்பட்டு. இதன் படி முக்கியமான கோட்டாரக்கருவியின் (இரண்டு வட்டம் மற்றும் நான்முறை) நோக்கத்தில் பாடல் செய்யப்பட்டு.
Budget—General Discussion

3rd March, 1958

The Hon'ble Minister!

Sir, we want to point out that the Budget has not been presented in the customary manner. The budget papers are not yet available. We are not aware of the details of the budget. We are informed that the budget will be presented on 10th March. The members of the advisory board are waiting for the budget papers. We are informed that the budget will be presented on 10th March.

With the assurance that the budget will be presented, we request you to consider the request of the financial corporation and the Harijan Welfare Advisory Board Statutory Board. The corporation and the advisory board have requested for an extension of time. The members of the advisory board feel that the corporation should be given an extension of time.
3rd March, 1958. Budget-General Discussion

[ Shri Dawar Hussain (Nizamabad) ]

In the light of the recent developments in the economy of the country, it is necessary to review the existing budgetary framework and to consider the measures that would be required to ensure its smooth operation.

The budgetary framework has been designed to meet the needs of the economy under the prevailing conditions. However, there are certain areas where improvements can be made to ensure its effectiveness.

One such area is the taxation system. The current taxation system is complex and time-consuming, which can lead to a loss of revenue. Therefore, there is a need to simplify the taxation system to make it more efficient.

Another area that requires attention is the public sector. The public sector is a significant source of revenue for the government. However, there are concerns about the efficiency and performance of the public sector. Therefore, there is a need to review the performance of the public sector and to implement measures to enhance its efficiency.

In conclusion, the budgetary framework needs to be reviewed and improved to meet the needs of the economy. The government should take steps to simplify the taxation system and enhance the performance of the public sector to ensure the smooth operation of the economy.

Thank you.
دفاع کے کالم کرنے کے لیے طریقہ کو انیگیٹر (Integrate) کرنا ہے جہان ایک
طرف کی اچھی بات ہوتا ہے تو اسکو انتباہ کرنے اور دوسرا طرف جہان بھی ایک
ہو تو اس کو دو کرنی اور ایک منتہی طریقہ نافذ کریں - استراحہ حمیر ایک
دوسرا کے اعتراف کو سمجھنے کی کوئی تکنیک جیسے اس کے
 بغیر اعتراف ہے نہ چکر ایک کریں اس کے لیے طریقہ نہ ہوگا - حس اترنے کا برہنہ
مین ایک دوسرے سے قربان آئے کا طریقہ استوار کئیں ہیں تر یہ طریقہ زیادہ
فائدہ رسان نہوگا -

اسکے بعد فیگرس پر یہ اعتراف کیا گیا ہے کہ تلگہانہ کی جہت کو
اندہرا اور صرف کیا گیا ہے - دوسری طرف سے یہ بحث کی جاتی ہے کہ ملنے
کے وقت وہ یہ طالبہ ہوئی ہے جہان یہے کہ جہان یہے کہ ضرورت ہرگز وہ اک خرچ کیا
جااتا چکر اپنے خرچ کررحہ ہیں تو کل آندہرا کا پیش ہی آب بھر خرچ
کریں - مین سمجھنا ہونا کہ اس طرح پہچے ہے بحث کرنے سے مسائیہ حال
ہوتا آج آسھدرا اور تلگہانہ کا یہ بتانے لینے ہوئے لگا یہ کہ
رہے ہیں یا دیوار کی لگا یہ ایسا نہیں کہ رہے ہیں بلکہ بہت پرچمی
کے طریقہ سے رضامندی
gentlemen's agreement

اوکھی کی بت یہ ہو یہ ایسے پسند کریں ہیں جتنانچہ اسی وجوہ سے بہت مین آندہرا
اور تلگہانہ کی فیگرس کو علحدہ اور رکھی ہیں - اس کے لئے جس کے سِلسلہ
فیکس کی بت یہ ہو رہتی ہے میں نے اور خرچ کی، تلگہانہ کی بھرائی جوئیاتی
سا حاصل ہو یک تلگہانہ پر خرچ ہونا چاہئے تو فنکارمن نے میں رہے ہوئے
انتر پیٹ (interrupt) کرنا ہو یہ کہ کہا ہیں کہ تلگہانہ سے جو ایک اپنے
وصول ہوگئے تو تلگہانہ نے پر لگنی جا رہی ہے - لمحات سے جب مین ہی کہ
کہ تلگہانہ نے سے جو آمدہ دن وتی ہے وہ دوسرے سے علاقے میں خرچ ہوئے ہے یا
to whom آب ہی کہ کمیٹیمی (Commitment) کے تعلق سے اعتراف کرتی ہے -
ہم آپ کے استعفی کار سے متعلق اعتراف کرتی ہے تو اس اعتراف کو غلط
لاشت (light) مین ایکہ نہیں ہوگا - مین اسی متعلقہ ہوئے کہ اس اطہار کو ختم
کرکر اس ذہنی سے کالم کرنے کے پس مننے علاقے کی طرف ہیں مون جہاں
جہاں اور جہاں ضرورت ہو وہان رہے خرچ ہورا جاہیئے - اس کو اس لئی
مین اسی طرف ہی پس اپنے ہوگا اور جہاں اعترافات ہے ختم ہو جاتا گیا کا
چحتی تلگہانہ اور آندھرا کی علحدہ، فیگرس ظاہر کرتی کا طریقہ بقابی
اپنا کوئی ایک بات چکر ایک وہاں تلگہانہ نے اپنے خرچ کی
اجاکہ اس کے بعد یہ کہ جانے کہ تلگہانہ کا حتم یہان نین خرچ کیا گیا تو مین سمجھنا
3rd March, 1958.  Budget-General Discussion

- Multi purpose school
- Collectorate level

For building multi purpose schools (nation building schemes) at Collectorate level, there is a need to build schools at Collectorate level. Such schools should be well designed to accommodate the needs of the community. The schools should be built in a way that they serve multiple functions, such as providing education, health services, and social welfare.

For example, at Collectorate level, the schools could be designed to serve as centers for community development, where children can receive education, adults can learn new skills, and social clubs can be established. The schools should be equipped with modern facilities and technology to ensure that they meet the needs of the community.

Moreover, these schools can serve as a hub for the community, where different organizations and groups can come together to discuss and work on community issues. The schools can also be used as a space for community events and celebrations, such as festivals, fairs, and cultural shows.

In conclusion, the construction of multi purpose schools at Collectorate level is an important step towards building a strong and vibrant community. These schools can serve as a catalyst for community development, where people can come together to work towards a common goal.

Source: 3rd March, 1958.  Budget-General Discussion
3rd March, 1958. Budget-General Discussion

As part of the revised budget estimates, the federal government has presented new figures for various sectors. The following is a summary of the key points discussed:

1. **Budget-General Discussion**: The discussion centered on the revised estimates for the year 1958-1959, highlighting the changes and adjustments made in the budgetary framework.

2. **Revenue**:
   - **Ministry of Finance**: The Ministry of Finance has submitted revised estimates for the current fiscal year. These estimates cover all revenue sources including taxes, duties, and other contributions.
   - **Current Revenue**: The current revenue has been revised upwards due to increased domestic sales and economic activities.
   - **Capital Revenue**: There has been a significant increase in capital revenue due to improved infrastructure projects and development schemes.

3. **Expenditure**:
   - **Transport and Communications**: The expenditure in the transport and communications sector has been revised upwards to accommodate the increased demand for improved urban and rural transport infrastructure.
   - **Health and Education**: There has been a focused increase in the budget for health and education to enhance the quality and accessibility of these services.
   - **Defence**: The defence budget has been revised to ensure the modernization of the armed forces and to support national security initiatives.

4. **Economic Goals**: The economic goals for the year have been revised to reflect the current economic conditions and the government’s commitment to achieving a balanced growth.

5. **Tax Reforms**: The government has announced plans for tax reforms aimed at simplifying the tax structure and reducing the burden on the middle and lower-income segments.

6. **Inflation Control**: Measures have been proposed to control inflation, including price controls and targeted subsidies for essential commodities.

The revised estimates reflect the government’s commitment to fiscal prudence and its efforts to maintain economic stability while promoting growth and development.
3rd March, 1958
Budget—General Discuss.0.

श्री रंगनाथराम (अदिलाबाद): माननीय वास्तव मैं आपने फाउनस मिनिस्टर ने जो १९५८-५९ का बजट पेश किया है उसके सिद्धांतों में मेरे बहुत से दोस्तों ने अपने अपने विचार प्रदान किये हैं। और उन्होंने वताया कि यह बजेट कैसा है। हमें इसमें यह देखना है कि इसमें सामान्य जनता के लिये कोई नोनस स्तीमस हैं उनकी आर्थिक परिस्थिति को खुशाली के लिये और उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या क्या रखा गया है। मैं यह आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखेंगा। जब मैं ने इस बजेट की रचना की और इसकी वेब और इसपर विचार किया तो मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि जिस तरह एक दुकानदार या एक किराना स्टोर का मुनीम अपने हिसाब की पोषणी से लोटकर सामने रखेता है उसी तरह यह बजेट आपके सामने रखा गया है। यह बताया गया है कि इस साथ आधुनिक प्रदेश का बजेट सरप्रेषित है। किंतु मैं देखता हूँ कि आप जनता पर सेना गर्मनेंट चेत गर्मनेंट और साथ ही साथ लोकल बाज़ार ने जो टेक्स्शन साठ वह जनता के बन्दरार करने के कारण नहीं हैं। इसके बारे में हम लोगों साहित्य। आज हमारी गर्मनेंट की यह पारंपरिक है कि अगर कोई आडम १० रूपये कमाता है तो उसपर एक रूपया और कोई २०० रूपये कमाता है तो उसपर १० रूपये टेक्स दाख गया है। किंतु यह टेक्स्चन्स की पारंपरिक समाज रचना के मंचे ठीक नहीं है। इस पारंपरिक से आज देखने न्यारा घर जा जाता हैं। इससे पहले मेडेड सिस्टम था। जैसे एमिशन इंडस्ट्री टेक्स बनाता। इसको निकाह्या गया है। अज जैसे टैक्स की हमारी जड़हाज है ताकि उसकी बजह से जो पैसे मिले उनसे बहुत से गरीब लोग टेक्स के बेसें से बच सकें। अज इस सोशलिस्टिक प्लान आफ सुसाइटी बनाने की लोक्यांश कर रहें हैं। किंतु जब तक हमारी टेक्स्चन्स पारंपरिक में चेंज न हो उस बजट तक हमारी आर्थिक परिस्थिति ठीक न होगी और हमारी योजनाएँ सफल न होगी। अज बजेट देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और सर्वसिस्टर पर २५ करोड़ रूपया खर्च हो रहा है। अज इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सिद्धांतों में मेरे बहुत से दोस्तों ने यहाँ पहले बताया कि एक्सामिनेटोर में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कैसा होना चाहिए। बेकार इम्यूड्रोर है कि हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जैसा होना चाहिए।
वैसा नहीं है। तो इसको इसपर सोचना चाहिए। आज हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह पर दक्षतें में रेडेंटिजम है इनाफिशियसे है कल्पना है। यह चीजें आम हैं। इसके सिद्धांत में बहुत से दोस्तों ने कोशिश की। इसके वाक्य यह दिन प्रति दिन व्याप्त होता जाएगा। इसके लिये में समझता हूँ कि मार्ग केरेक्टर की जरूरत है। वह हमारे आसीनाल में और साथ ही साथ जो राज्य करते हैं जिनके हाथ में सूत है उनमें वैसा नहीं है। में यह कहूँगा और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सिद्धांत में एक इनक्रेटर कर्मी होना चाहिए। जब तक इस तरह से न हो हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मार्ग जो गिरा हुआ है वह लुप्तरी उम्मीद नहीं होसकती। और जब तक इसमें धृतार न हो हम अपनी पहेलियों को ठीक तौर पर अभार में भाग की उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते।

इससे चीजें गुस्से यह कहना है कि नेशनल एकनामिक डेवलपमेंट के जो काम हैं जैसे पर्यावरण विभागीय कोलाजिषन करता है और साथ इंडस्ट्रिज और पेट्रोलियम हैं हाल हर साल काफी रूपये करोड़ों रूपये खर्च करते हैं और उसकी आमदनी ठीक ऐसा से आयादी है और नहीं जितना हम उपर खर्च करते हैं उसके रैलीज़ में फायदा हो रहा है और नहीं इसकी देखना चाहिए। जब हम यह देखते हैं तो मायम होता है कि आमदनी या फायदा खर्च के रैलीज़ रेकर्म है। इंडस्ट्रिज पर इस साथ बजेट के रैलीज़ से शरीक मात्र लीन करोड़ रूपये खर्च कर चुके हैं। और ५७ ५८ में इस से देकर करोड़ आमदनी दुनिया हैं। इस तरह एकरूपलियम फै पैनी छां करोड़ रूपये खर्च होते हैं और उससे जितनी आमदनी होनी चाहिए नहीं होती। इसके खास बजार है। वह यह है कि हम जो कीमत देते हैं उसके बनार छोटे वाले और दूसरी तरफ जाते हैं। इसकी खास बजार यह भी है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जो निर्माण करना चाहिए वह नहीं है। और साथ ही साथ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कार्य हिन्देंत्र्स करते हैं। जब हम सोशल सर्विस में देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि ५७ ५८ के बजेट में मेन्थिकल हैल्थ सेवाएं और एजुकेशन के हिम्मे जो लिंग है लेरेजिस्तन दुनिया थी उतनी खर्च नहीं दुनिया। तेलानुपाल तीर्थ और आधा में देखते हैं कि बाद में वह बहुत से दोस्तों ने इस सिद्धांत में बलात्कास। जो बेकाबू एसिस्टेंट है जहां टूटकल को गोप व्यापा है लांग उनके लिये गुंजाइशन छोटे पर
भी वहीं कामों को अभाव में नहीं लाया जाता। आदिवासी जिले में ४० से ५० प्रतिशत उद्योग पुलिस हैं। वहीं इससे तालाब में प्राइसरी पाल्ले के लिये भी कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। जिसकी वजह से हालत यह है कि वहीं भीजे जनपद पर्यटन में लोग जो खोट भड़े हैं उनमें हो से ३० से ५० प्रतिशत इलाज किए जा रहे हैं। वह लोग अपना खराब ठिकाने पर रखना चाहते हैं। यहाँ तक हालत है। आराम यहीं पाल्ले को इस तरह नजरअंदाज करना जाने तो बहुत मुश्किल है। हांकि गुप्तार है रेकिंग काम नहीं होता। दिस्ट्रक्ट आदिवासी में ग्राममंड बी के वस्तु कर्मियों ने आदिवासी और हर दिस्ट्रक्ट में कालेज खोलना तैयार किया था। और जबंकि वहीं कालेज नहीं हैं उन जिलों में पवित्र कालेज खोले तो उन्होंने पथपास का प्रोपोजेल था। लेकिन अब उसपर भी अभाव नहीं हो रहा है। उस मद्दत सबसे सराहन है।

श्री माधवराव (मुख्त): सदरे आकी कदर। आरंभिक फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब श्रीनाथ गोरख्कर ने जो सुनाया का बेड़ा देख परमाणु है उसके लिए वह यथार्थ अच्छी सुनिया है हम सुकुल के तर्कों करने का अनुभव मिलता है और वहीं सुकुल तर्क करता है। और जो सुकुल ठीक सुकदार हो वह दूसरे मुख्तण्ड दे में आकी देखता है। और उसके दूसरे मुख्तण्ड में कदर की निगाह देखता है। हम आरंभिक मिनिस्टर साहब को पुजारा साल के खसरे का बेड़ा रूप भेजे बाबुदर रूप में घरे न होकर सुनाया रहना जो कहता है उसके मुख्तण्ड यह बताया कि इसका नहीं वह अपने बनाये दूसरे प्रोग्रामों पर आकी करने में कामिन तीर पर कामयाबी नहीं हुई है। और इस तरह रुकती बनती सुकुल के तर्क में रुकना था।

डाक्टर श्री. गोपाल रेड्डी: कामिन तीर पर नहीं कुछ कुछ परमाणु है।

श्री माइकल: में कुछ कुछ ही कह रहा हूँ। फिर भी कुछ कुछ रघु जी वच जाना और इमारे देश में तामिल कामों के जो प्रोग्राम हैं वह पूरी तरह से अभाव में न आना यह इमारे देश के लिये सुनामिस्त्र नहीं हैं। मैं जमाये सदर के
जर्ये इक्कात रि यह तलभोष दिखाना चाहिए हूँ कि आईया जिन जिन प्रोत्साहों
के लिये जितनी जितनी राख करता होता है वह काम किया तौर पर और जिम्मे-
दाराना तरीके से और हमदरदीना लिए से खर्च कीजानी चाहिए।

आनंदेश वाईनास मिनिस्टर ने अपनी बजेट स्पीच में यह फरमाया कि
आईया तल सेक्स आयद नहीं किये जारहे हैं। लेकिन में देखता हूँ कि पिछले
हजी से ही में कई तलसेक्स के बिन्दुं ताया आये और पास हुए। और जो कुछ
विच है वह भी में समझता हूँ कि 30 मार्च तक कोई न कोई मौका, निकालकर
इक्कात उनको पास करवाइया। और उन तलको को भी सबबर कर दिया जायेगा।
में यह नहीं कहता कि तलसेक्स आयद नहीं करना चाहिए। वहूँकि तलसेक्स से
जो राख जमा होती है वह मुक्त के तारी तारी ही पर खर्च होते है। लेकिन
हमों इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि राख गड़त तरीके पर खर्च न हो।
हमदरदी तौर तरीके से खर्च हो। इस देखते हैं कि तहत के महजमे बढ़त ही गई
हमदरदी ना तरीके पर खर्च करते हैं। में इस मौके पर राखी पिता महादेवी गांधी
की एक बात याद दिखाना चाहता हूँ। जब पुरा मतलब वह बलदाम पेटेन में
शाहीशाह से मिलने गये तो शाहीशाह ने उनका शाही इंस में आने के लिये बरमाया।
इस पर उन्होंने जवाव दिया कि हमारे हिन्दूस्तान में कोने कोने में रहनेवाले
बांझे जब तक पूरी तर्क कपड़ा पहनने के कारण न होने उस बकत तक
में भी पूरी तर्क कपड़ा पहन कर हमारे दर्शन के खिलाये नहीं आयकर। इसे
इसी मौके में आने की वजह दूर तो आता हूँ। नहीं तो नहीं आइंग। में उनके
यह बात हमारे नेताओं और इक्कात को याद दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि वह राखी
पिता की इस बात को ध्यान में रखे। और उनके बताए हुए रात्रे पर चखकर
उनकी धार्मिक धर्मार चाहती हैं। इस देखते हैं तो हमारी इक्कात का बड़ी ठाट बाद
नवा आता है। हमारे नेताओं का बड़ी ठाट है। बड़ी बड़ी ठाट हैं। बड़े बड़े
बांझेस में हैं। गर्मी के कोसी आलाजज न हैं। और महादेवी गांधी के बताए हुए
रात्रे के कलाफ चल रहे हैं। हेदाया हैं हमारे नेताओं और इक्कात ने अपील
करा हूँ कि वह इस बात को ध्यान में रखे। और अपने आलाजज में कमालफदार
करने की कोशिश करें।
इसके बाद में नव बजेट को देखा तो मालूम हुआ कि देही खुशार के लिये और इंहालों में रहने वाले बाशिंदे की मदद के लिये कोई व्यापा रखम नजर नहीं आता। पहले पिछले हुए लोगों के लिये कम्युनिटी प्रायोजक के तहत बेकाबू और हरिजनों को तामिल मजाकित के लिये तकाखी की रखम दीजाली थी। मै नव बजेट देखा तो इसमें तस्विर नजर नहीं आई। मेरी अपील है कि हरिजनो और बनवार बलासेस के लिये कम से कम एक एक हजार हुपने एक एक मजाक के हिसाब से बतारी तकाखी देने का इत्तेजाम होना चाहिए। और इसको दस बारह अवसाद में वसूल करने की गृहनावश रखी जानी चाहिए।

इसके बाद में मेहरीकाल के ताल्लुक से यह अल्म कहला कि बीमारियों का 
बकल पर खाला नहीं होता। इंतज़ार में वैचक है। और झंगा इन बीमारियों का 
बकल पर खातिरात न होने की वजह से कई जवाब वाले होजाती हैं। यहां तक 
कि दलालों की आलोचना न होने की वजह से कई जवाब देने होजाती हैं। इस्तेमाल में 
हुक्कत से मोदवाना तरीका या अपील करना कि इस्तेमाल बढाने और वहां 
दाकर बालक सप्ताह की जाय से और जिन दशकों में जाने के लिये राज्य नहीं हैं 
जिन राज्यों का इत्तेजाम किया जाये। यथेष्ट उम्मीद है कि इस बारे में कभी-कभी 
वेस-कें मुलक की विद्वद्भ की जायेगी। मैं यह भी यदि दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि 
हमारे तेहून जना परिया में बोधन ताल्लुक ऐसा है जिसमें कम्युनिटी प्रायोजक फल्त में 
सब से व्यापा फल्त मिला है। इस तरह हमने तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करनी 
केवल हुक्कत में अपने लिये हुए बादो को पूरा नहीं किया। हमने जिस का का 
तकाखा के लिये फल्त दिया है वह काम पूरा नहीं होने पाया। जब हम हुक्कत 
से यह कहते हैं कि अपने काम तकाखा नहीं कि या है उसको तकाखा दीजिये 
हमारे दी हुई रखम वापस करदीजिये तो रखम भी वापस नहीं की जाती। 
हमको यह बताना जाता है कि इस फल्त की वापसी के लिये सेकेटिब्रूट से या 
हुक्कत से मनजी होना है करोर। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि इस रखम का काया 
हाल होगा। अब इस दंग से काम चलाना रहे और हर ता अवसान का ऐतिहास 
हुक्कत पर से कम होता फल्त जाने तो आईं अवसान से ताबाब्लाय वापसी करने 
यकीनन दिक्कत होगी।
इसके बाद में न्यू शूगर फेक्ट्री के ताल्लुक से अर्ज कहता। दुखमत ने कोंकालिंग बेसिस पर निजामाबाद में न्यू शूगर फेक्ट्री कायम करने का पूर्वाधार किया है। उसके खिलाफ अवलोकन छोटे-छोटे रूपये शॉर्ट के बजाय जमा होती है। और लाख देश लाख रूपये मदद खोते मार्च तक जमा होता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि दुखमत इस काम को जल्द से जल्द हाथ में लेकर इस फेक्ट्री के किसान के काम को तकरीब कराएं। इस से वहाँ की जल्दी एक तकमील होगी।

मैं कम्युनिटी प्रॉजेक्ट के सिलसिले में यह अर्ज कहता। कि हमारे शेखन ताल्लुक में रिपोर्ट ने 6 मील की सड़क लोड से कोंकालिंग और कोंकालिंग से कोंकालिंग तक बनाया है और उन्छों ने इसमें अपनी ऐसी ऐसी जमीनात मैं मार्च के बीच दो हजार रूपये तक भी है। और यह जहाँ भी तकमील करके अयोध्या तकरीब किये हैं। इसके बाद रोड बनाने के लिये कई बात दर्ज के बाद और करेरोड़ के पास और डेवलपमेंट पॅट्रियट नामक कामीज़ के जरिये तकरोड़ दिखाई गई। लेकिन इस पर भविष्य कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं दुखमत से अपील करता हूँ कि वसात के मोसम से पहले इस काम को तकरीब करवाएं।

मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि जो दुखमत नाजाज़ेय तीर पर खर्च होती है उसपर भारी निर्भरता नहीं होती है। मैं इसके योजनांक निर्माण साहब की तकरीब खास तीर पर दिखाया जाता है। इस वजह से यह परस ही एक सवाल के जवाब में दुकान में 26 लाख रूपये का खासा बता गया। यह एक दाखल ही नहीं। इसकी जानकारी दिखाई है। उसका भी ख्यात आया है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसीपर है। आखिर यह बदलने काफी वालो भी का क्या त्याग दीजार है। यह अवाम के साथ खापा जाता अगर यह आखिर इस तरह का अपना न हो। यह अवाम कहता है कि एक ताल्लुक के सिलसिले में हमारे बोधन तहसील के नकदी नापस्त की अदालत में चलाना चिंता गया लेकिन उसको बाइस्कर की निकाल बाहर है। और यह रुझान बनाना बाया है। यह रुझान भी नहीं और उसकी बाकी भी किया जाता है। यह क्या अर्ज करता है। आर पैसा ही हो तो मालूम नहीं हुकुमत का क्या झाँक होगा। मैं इस जानित हुकुमत का याद दिखाया जाएगा हृ।
3rd March, 1958

Budget—General Discussion

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Budget—General Discussion

3rd March, 1958

The Revenue Minister presented the General Discussion on the budget, pointing out that the Special Budget was identical to the Budget itself, and lacking any factual aspects. He emphasized the need to raise revenue, which was adversely affected by the current economic situation. Relief measures were discussed for the sugar factories, which were facing severe financial difficulties. The Minister suggested that urgent reports be submitted by the sugar factories to the government. He also mentioned the need for private schooling in the first form of higher school. The Minister also highlighted the importance of Elementary School, particularly the need for an Elementary School in the first form of higher school. He emphasized the need for the passing of the second form of higher school.
3rd March, 1958

Budget—General Discussion

Taken over estates 6th. Mar. 1958. Deputy Inspector of schools (60 to 80 schools) supervised. Some 40 schools under supervision in the first form. Deputy Inspector of schools to supervise 60 to 80 schools. Deputy Inspector schools in supervision in the first form. Deputy Inspector of schools to supervise 60 to 80 schools.

Taken over estates 6th. Mar. 1958. Deputy Inspector of schools (60 to 80 schools) supervised. Some 40 schools under supervision in the first form. Deputy Inspector of schools to supervise 60 to 80 schools.

Bus routes

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Budget—General Discussion 3rd March, 1958

The meeting of the budget committee of the Karnataka government was held on 3rd March, 1958. The meeting was chaired by Mr. R. V. Desai, the Finance Minister of Karnataka. The meeting was attended by all the members of the committee.

The Finance Minister presented the budget for the year 1958-59. The budget was designed to achieve the targets set by the government to promote economic growth and social development.

Mr. Desai stated that the budget was formulated with a view to providing adequate funds for the various schemes and projects that were planned for the year. He also highlighted the importance of reducing the fiscal deficit and improving the revenue system.

The committee discussed various issues related to the budget, including education, health, agriculture, and industry. The members of the committee expressed their views on these issues and made recommendations for the improvement of the budget.

The meeting concluded with the approval of the budget for the year 1958-59. The Finance Minister thanked the committee members for their valuable inputs and assured them of the government's commitment to implementing the budget effectively.