Privilege Motion Re:

Public speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the villages of Atmakur Taluq, Nellore District.

(Disallowed)

Papers laid on the Table of the House

Test Audit Note on the account of the Hyderabad State Financial Corporation for the year 1955-56.

Business of the House

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Demand No. X—Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.

—Not concluded

Note: * at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES
[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

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

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1959
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(SEE PART I)

PRIVILEGE MOTION RE:
Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister
in the Villages of Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District
2nd March, 1959

Privilege Motion Re:
Public Speeches delivered by the
Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of
Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

On a point of order, Sir. We have found this particular matter in the news papers, Sir. We have seen in the papers that it has been referred to the Election Tribunal. Any discussion over its details would not be proper.

Sri P. Gopal Reddy (Tiruttani-General): On a point of order, Sir. Under the present rules, you have got full powers to allow discussion on a privilege motion in this House. I however hope that you will please exercise that power before eliciting opinion from the House and the members.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, please sit down.

May's Parliamentary Practice:

"It may be stated generally, that any omission which obstructs the rights of the House, or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such house, is to be regarded as a contempt even though there is no express provision for the offence."
It has its own bearing on discussion.

"......and indignities offered to their House by words spoken or in writing published reflecting on its character or proceedings have been constantly published by both the Lords and the Commons...."

The point is that words spoken or in writing published reflecting on the character or proceedings of the House must not bear any discriminatory bearing at all. It is absolutely the right of the House to change, by debate, decisions, it can make or unmake things.

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down? It is a point of order, Sir. a motion is pending in the House to discuss discrimination.
“Asserting that he could control the decision of a committee on a private bill and offering to do so for a corrupt consideration...”

“The Act IV of Henry VIII extended no further than to protect Members from being questioned, in other courts, for their proceedings in Parliament; but its principle should equally have saved them from the displeasure of the Crown. ‘Molestation’ comprised victimization or discriminatory action by the King or the executive.”

“arrests made after the privilege has accrued but the effect of the election of person already the execution still remains to be...”

Mr. Christie Burton obtained his release...
Privilege Motion Re:
Public Speeches delivered by the
Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of
Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

2nd March, 1959

The fundamental physical characteristic of the House of Commons, the division into two parts separated by gangway, has already been mentioned. It is fundamental because its maintenance indicates that the British Parliamentary system assumes the existence of two parties.

"Democratic Government thus demands not only a parliamentary majority but also a parliamentary minority. The minority, attack the Government on the ground of policy. The Opposition, if completely defeated, be defeated in the House of Commons, because it is a minority. Its appeals are to the electorate. It will, at the next election, ask the people to condemn the Government, and, as a consequence, to give a majority to the Opposition. Because the Government is criticised, it is usually tell some stories; that the Government could not tell some stories...
important as that of the Government. If there be no opposition there is no democracy. 'His Majesty's Opposition' is no idle phrase. His Majesty needs an Opposition as well as a Government.'

"Without free elections, the people cannot make a choice of policies. Without freedom of speech the appeal to reason which is the basis of democracy cannot be made. Without freedom of association, electors and elected representatives cannot band themselves into parties......"

"Free Election, without pressure"... "discrimination by the Executive and the Government..." Why is the basis of democracy cannot be made. Without freedom of association, electors and elected representatives cannot band themselves into parties......

"discrimination by the Executive and the Government?" Why is the basis of democracy cannot be made.
Privilege Motion Re:
Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

2nd March, 1959

Neither the Election Tribunal nor the High Court can dissolve the party policies of the Member of the High Court. The Member may not pass remarks high position or otherwise act in a manner which is not consistent with the Act. A Minister, merely by reason of his office, does not suffer from any disability in this behalf. Equally, by virtue of his office, he does not enjoy any special privilege.

Special privilege...
Privilege Motion Re:

Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of Aimmakur Taluka, Nellore District

Prima facie case is that the main allegations made against the Chief Minister are false and are made in order to undermine the prestige of the judicial powers. The denial of privilege to the Chief Minister is unprecedented. A motion to this effect has been moved. This is a particular case. The other is a general case. In a particular case the Chief Minister's privilege is involved. General case involves the conduct of the House in matters of privilege, powers and duties. Chief Minister's privilege is the same as the House of Commons.
Privilege Motion Re:

Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of Amakur Taluka, Nellore District

2nd March, 1959

House of Commons claims to be the absolute and exclusive judge of its own privileges. May's Parliamentary Practice 1725, 1721. "The House of Commons claims to be the absolute and exclusive judge of its own privileges" by W.E. Jowitt, 1907. This example of a precedent can be extended to Parliamentary privilege being the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each house collectively...and by the members of each house individually, without which they could not discharge their functions and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals." Parliamentary privilege is the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each house collectively...and by the members of each house individually, without which they could not discharge their functions and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals."
Privilege Motion Re:
Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

2nd March, 1939

The law ambiguous as to the definition of the word "Political justice" in the preamble to the Constitution. The Constitution involves a guarantee of justice. The constitution makes no provisions for disqualification for a person holding an office of profit. I am duly qualified to represent my constituency but still the Hon. Chief Minister is attaching certain disqualifications which are not prescribed under the constitution.

I will bear true faith and allegiance to the constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

They may write to or see the proper Minister or arrange to see him. In the first place, it is a duty of a Minister to represent the local interests of the constituency and see that a fair treatment is given.
Privilege Motion Re:
Public Speeches delivered by the
Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of
Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

Acts tending indirectly to obstruct members in
the discharge of their duty as follows:

Conduct not amounting to a direct attempt to
influence a member in the discharge of his duties but
having a tendency to impair his independence in a
future performance of his duty will also be treated as a
breach of privilege.
(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu was seen standing in his seat to interrupt the Hon. Minister for Finance.)

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow you to disturb him. There should be no discussion after I give my ruling.

On a point of Order, Sir. [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu was seen standing in his seat to interrupt the Hon. Minister for Finance.] Mr. Speaker: I do not allow you to disturb him. There should be no discussion after I give my ruling.

On a point of Order, Sir. [Parliamentary privilege is growing against the prerogatives of the Crown and the authority of the ordinary law and the special rights of the House of Lords which England has.]

The fundamental principle is that the members of Parliament or of the Legislature have the same rights and obligations as any other ordinary citizens. They cannot claim exemptions from the ordinary law. But the Members of Parliament or of the Legislature are the representatives of the people to do some work on behalf of the people, and hence have a representative character.

"Freedom of expression is freedom to say what they intend and freedom from arrest when they attend the Legislature."

"To ensure freedom in the due discharge of their obligations in their representative character, parliamentary privilege is the enforcement on the ordinary law and its penalties."
Privilege Motion Re: 2nd March, 1959
Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

The fundamental principle, which has been explained, is that parliamentary privileges are derived from the same rights which each member has individually as a representative character and which the House has collectively and which each member has individually also.

To constitute a breach of privilege, a libel upon a member must concern the character or conduct of the member in that capacity and the conduct or the language on which the libel is based must be actions performed or words uttered in the actual transaction of the business of the House.

That is the primary requisite before a breach of privilege is said to have occurred. That is a fundamental right.

Even charging members with conduct which renders them unworthy to sit in Parliament and to criticise the House......

Sir, I do not propose to take a large number of cases on the subject.

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member has explained and I give you full time to explain the position.

The so-called privilege is an enhancement on the ordinary law. It is confined to 'particular' limits as also on our conduct and character as representatives of the people. They must not be interfered with.
So far as freedom of expression is concerned we have got unqualified freedom of expression so far as the debates are concerned.

Privilege exists so far as the freedom of expression is concerned during the debate on a subject in Parliament and not otherwise.

"They are not going there in their individual capacity. They are going to represent either as lawyers or as witnesses and the same is extended to the Members of the House because they come in a representative character to represent the people and not in their individual capacity."

Mr. Speaker: To help the House which is a sovereign body.........
The grounds on which an election is based have nothing to do with the breach of privilege. If you refer to the Representation of Peoples Act, you will see that no question of breach of privilege has arisen. Breach of privilege arises only when a member takes the oath of office and he becomes a member. I request you Sir, to bear this in mind, that privilege occurs only to a member in his individual capacity or to the House in its collective capacity.

You may also take note of the fact that future performance of duty is relevant in the case of a member and not a person who is a potential member. In that case, there is no question of privilege. Therefore, it is absolutely clear that is no question of breach of privilege involved in this. The Speaker has the same privilege as the High Court, which cannot be treated lightly by any member of the House. A member cannot question it as a breach of privilege. There are cases on that point also which show that one should not treat it lightly. So, sir, the fundamental principle being accepted, I submit to the House that this does not amount to a breach of privilege and request you, Sir, to give your ruling, viewing the point in that light.

Mr. Speaker: I must impress upon the Chief Minister, if he committed a breach of privilege.
Mr. Speaker: I have already told you clearly. Will you please sit down?

Sri G. Latchanna: Yes, Sir, I will sit down. But, on a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No information whatsoever.

Will you please sit down. Order order.

Sri G. Latchanna (Sompeta): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Point of order?

Mr. Speaker: That is enough. Therefore I am not calling anybody. There is no point of order. I must congratulate Mr. G. Yellamma Reddi for having ably argued his case, whatever may be the result. Now, I am going to give my ruling and let there be no further discussion.

Mr. Speaker: It seems that fundamental rights, religious rights, and chapter 7 and chapter 8 and chapter 9 are in question. The fundamental rights of personal liberty, of property, of personal liberty and of property, of personal liberty and of property. Therefore, the traditional rights. I think which is a fundamental right. Therefore, I believe that the principle enunciated by Mr. Speaker.
Privilege Motion Re:
Public Speeches delivered by the
Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of
Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

2nd March, 1959

Undue influence in any way. The principle in the 16th Amendment, Article 193, fundamental rights. Freedom of speech, fundamental rights. The right of a House to decide what to debate. House of Commons Speaker has privileges. The power to decide the agenda. The right to debate, freedom of speech. Article 194, freedom of speech. The powers, principles and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature.
lature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of
the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United
Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the
commencement of this Constitution."

Therefore, please don't confuse the general
principles of justice, equity, dharman with proper
administration, mal-administration, corruption.

"No new principles can be created. Privileges
of Parliament are rights which are absolutely necessary
for the due execution of its powers. They are enjoyed
by individual members because the House cannot
perform its functions without the unimpeded use of the
services of its members.

So, I agree with the Government argument that
the question of privilege does not arise unless a member
is illegally elected, or it is an unfair restriction of
discharging his duty.
Privilege Motion Re.

Public Speeches delivered by the Hon. Chief Minister in the Villages of Atmakur Taluka, Nellore District

2nd March, 1959

I therefore disallow not only this privilege motion, but also such motions which are merely based upon some speeches made by Minister or other members or some words uttered here and there; it must actually lead to a sort of violence or semi-violence, prevention, obstruction, threats, etc. This is my ruling.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Test Audit Note on the account of The Hyderabad State Financial Corporation for the year 1955-56.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Section 37 (7) of the State Financial Corporation Act 1951, 13 copies of the Test Audit Note on the account of The Hyderabad State Financial Corporation for the year 1955-56 together with the copies of the replies of the Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table of the House.
Sri J. T. Fernandez: On a point of submission, Sir. What would be the position of a nominated Member like myself in case of discussion. I am here to safeguard the interests of my community and I want. But if my speaking depends only on numbers then I would not have the right. It would be a negation of the very nomination. So, I would like to have your ruling, Sir.
2nd March, 1959

Business of the House

Sir, I agree with you. All India Party at the parliamentary level has gone out. It is a provincial party. The Praja Socialist Party is an All India party. It is an All India Party. The Congress amalgamated two regional parties in the state. Now you have gone out. Congress is an All India Party.

Sir, I agree with you. Sir. All India Party at the state level has gone out. It is a provincial party. The Praja Socialist Party is an All India party. It is an All India Party. The Congress amalgamated two regional parties in the state. Now you have gone out. Congress is an All India Party. It is an All India Party. The Praja Socialist Party is an All India party. It is an All India Party.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Mr. Speaker: There is Mr. Fernandez: I cannot recognise Mr. Fernandez as a separate group, but I shall recognise his importance on any particular question relating to Anglo-Indians. For instance, when the subject of education of Anglo-Indians comes up, naturally, I expect him to vindicate their rights.

Mr. J. T. Fernandez (nominated-Anglo-Indian): That is all right, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Fernandez (nominated-Anglo-Indian): I cannot recognise Mr. Fernandez as a separate group, but I shall recognise his importance on any particular question relating to Anglo-Indians. For instance, when the subject of education of Anglo-Indians comes up, naturally, I expect him to vindicate their rights.

BUDGET FOR 1959-60—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. X—Heads of State, Ministers and Head quarters staff—Rs. 1,37,38,900.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Sir, On the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,38,900 under Demand No. X—Heads of State, Ministers and Head quarters Staff.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

Raj Bhavan is the representative symbol of the Government, of all of us, people. Guests have 100% assurance of safety as Raj Bhavan is a three-storey building with two bed rooms and a whole house. Guests are given courtesy to vacate his bed room. A whole house is for bed rooms.

Guests may have twenty-five guests in the house for a whole week. Guests are given one meal a day.

Shavan Bed house is a very old building. It has two rooms and a whole house. Guests have the same facility as in Raj Bhavan.

But that is not courtesy. Raj Bhavan is the representative symbol of the Government, of all of us, people. Guests are given one meal a day.

Shavan Bed house is a very old building. It has two rooms and a whole house. Guests have the same facility as in Raj Bhavan.

Some guests have double rooms. On the other hand, some guests have a whole house to use. This is not a guest house.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Guest rooms are very expensive, economy, economy. Just imagine Secretary General's house, or guest rooms at the Ministry. I can manage with one or two personal friends. I have no State guests. Just imagine, only one guest room. Main guests are the main bed rooms and Personal Staff. In fact, move motions -- cut motions. Thank you, Finance Minister and thank you thank you thank you.
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2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

*DEMAND No. X—Heads of State, Ministers and
Headquarters staff—Rs. 1,37,38,900/-

Sri R. Narayana Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for
Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by
Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for their adament
refusal to concede the just demands of the N.G.Os. and
other low paid Government employees.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for
Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by
Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for their inability
to root out corruption, red-tapism, favouritism and
nepotism.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for
Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by
Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for practising gross
discrimination against the opposition parties.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for
Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by
Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for refusing to con-
cede the just demands of the non-gazetted officers and
other low paid Government servants.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for
Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by
Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for maintaining a
stop heavy expenditure in the Administration.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for
Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by
Rs. 100
(To criticise the Ministers for refusing to reduce their salaries as an example for the other high paid officials to follow.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for putting heavy burdens of taxation on the poor, and their refusal to tax the well-to-do sections of the Society.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government of their inability to root out corruption, nepotism, favouritism & redtapism in the Administration.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for allowing the members of the ruling party to put undue and undemocratic pressure on the officials for their selfish, political and personal ends.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for following a naked policy of discrimination against the opposition parties in general and Communist party in particular.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Vicarabad-General): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss about the undue interference of the Ministers in the day-to-day administration by the group and political purposes.)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(మాత్రమే సాధారణే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతినిధిస్తుంది అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాం. తినండకు ప్రారంభం జరిగలించాలి.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(అందువల్ల, ఈ సంచాలన పరిస్థితి అనే ప్రతినిధిస్తుంది అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాం. తినండ ప్రారంభం జరిగలించాలి.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(మాత్రమే సాధారణే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతినిధిస్తుంది అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాం. తినండ ప్రారంభం జరిగలించాలి.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(మాత్రమే సాధారణే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతినిధిస్తుంది అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాం. తినండ ప్రారంభం జరిగలించాలి.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(మాత్రమే సాధారణే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతినిధిస్తుంది అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాం. తినండ ప్రారంభం జరిగలించాలి.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(మాత్రమే సాధారణే ఎందుకంటే ప్రతినిధిస్తుంది అనే ప్రశ్నలు ఉన్నాం. తినండ ప్రారంభం జరిగలించాలి.)
Sri S. Kasi Reddy (Podili): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

(Taking congress workers in cars of Ministers on Government tours.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(Non-cleaning of buildings.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(Non-reducing of salaries of Ministers.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Baswa Maniah (Andole): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(Taking congress workers in cars of Ministers on Government tours.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(Non-cleaning of buildings.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri M. Rajeswara Rao (Divi-Reserved): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

1. To discuss about the indiscriminate tours undertaken by the Ministers for purposes not connected with the affairs of the State;

2. to impress upon the Government about the necessity to abolish the Board of Revenue and appoint Regional Commissions with the chairmanship of the Board with a view to have a strict control to ensure efficiency in district administration.
3. to impress upon the Government about the urgent necessity to prescribe certain standards for *viva voce* examinations to be conducted by the Public Service Commission;

4. to impress upon the Government the urgent necessity to appoint a second Pay Committee with a judge of the High Court as its Chairman and giving due representation to the N. G. Os. Association on the Committee;

5. to impress upon the Government about the necessity to recognise the Secretariat administrative machinery by including the personnel working in all departments in a common pool and fixing seniority from the said common pool for the purposes of promotions arising in any Department.)

*Mr. Speaker:* Motion moved.

*Sri Kakani Venkataratnam (Vuyyuru):* Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(As this item forms part of the item 3, I beg that the Government accept this Motion).

*Mr. Speaker:* Motion moved.

*Sri Pillamarri Venkateswarlu:* Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to meet the demands of the N. G. Os. and appoint a Pay Commission to go into their demands.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100.
(To discuss the failure of the Government to take steps to introduce Telugu as Official language.)

Mr. Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri Dharma Bhiksham (Nakrakal) : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss the authoritative autocratic and arbitrary attitude of the Government in dealing with the issue of the raise in scales of pay of N.G.Os. in the State to equate them with the abnormal increase of cost of living.)

Mr Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri B. Sreeramamurthy : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss and criticise the recent decision of Government to withdraw recognition to the Association of the non-gazetted officers of resolving to indulge with constitutional activity of agitation for the grievances and further for sending advance circulars to various authorities in the State to threaten them with break of service and other serious action contrary to the accepted principle of the Government behaving as an appellate authority instead of being a complainant and a prosecutor.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to take suitable and prompt action or even to send up replies to the Legislators on matters brought to their notice of either the officials or the Ministers.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to fix up the maximum and minimum range of scales of pay of the Government employees with a view to bridge them to a ratio of 10:1 respectively as per the often repeated Socialist Slogan of the Government.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of the Government to appoint an administrative enquiry committee with judicial persons to go into the question of the Government influencing the Administration for their partisan, party purposes as has been amply made out in several references by the Hon. Members in the House.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss and criticise the deliberate and planned policy of the Government which leaves no spring of democratic life in Andhra Pradesh either Administrative machinery, Judiciary or University without being polluted and corrupted by the vindictive, partisan, anti-democratic and cast-ridden attitudes and policies of the ruling clique.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To discuss the often repeated public declaration by the Government specially during by-elections in the State that the Government will not attend to develop...
ment activities in the areas which returned opposition party candidates which cut at the roots of democratic functions of a Government which usher in an era of Geographical disintegration, total eclipse of the opposition and a constant state of passive civil was in Andhra Pradesh.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

(To abolish Revenue Board and to advise the Ministers to reduce their unnecessary tours.)

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Kasi Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

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Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Smt. A. Kamala Devi (Alair): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Hanumanth Rao (Jagtial): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100
(To discuss the failure of Government to secure economy and efficiency in administration and to introduce administrative reforms.)

**Mr. Speaker**: Motion moved.

**Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy**: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Re. 1

(The Government failed to satisfy the demand of the N. G. Os., in the revision of the pay scales.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

(That Pay Committee appointed by the Government failed to satisfy the demand of the N. G. Os., in the revision of the pay scales.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,38,900 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

(That Government failed to take steps on construction of houses for the staff in the Headquarters.)

**Mr. Speaker**: Motions moved.
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Law and order remains a top priority. Even in earlier years, the need for law and order was recognized. However, in recent decades, the importance of maintaining law and order has increased significantly. Measures have been taken to ensure the safety and security of citizens. The administration set up by the government has been effective in dealing with various challenges. Staff has been provided with the necessary resources to carry out their duties. The same applies to local set up too. Overall, the government has taken measures to ensure that law and order are upheld.
Administrative set up & forms are being reorganized. New systems are being introduced to cater to the needs of the department.

Urgent steps are being taken for the sanction of Rs. 250,000 for the new building. Additional Secretary for Planning and Development has been appointed at Rs. 675.

Secretary for co-ordination is being appointed. Urgent steps are being taken for the sanction of Rs. 250,000.

Red tapeism is being reduced. Steps are being taken to reduce waste.
2nd March, 1959  

Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

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1. ఇమిస్తము సం‌ధితంగా జలాశయాది విభాగాన్ని ప్రతిష్ఠాపించాడు. ఉండే విధానానికి విభాగం ఉపాధ్యాయం అదానాడు. ఉమ్మడి జలాశయాది విభాగం డీ సెన్టర్లు కూడా ఉంటాయి. 1959 సంఘర్షంలో ప్రత్యేక జలాశయాది విభాగం ఉపాధ్యాయం అదానాడు.

2. జలాశయాది విభాగంలో నిర్మాణం కాలం 7,500 తొలి వందలలో కొట్ట వచ్చింది. మాత్రమే నిర్మాణం పూర్తి చేసింది. 1958 సంఘర్షంలో ప్రత్యేక జలాశయాది విభాగం ఉపాధ్యాయం అదానాడు.

3. ఇందులో ఇందులో విత్తనానికి విశ్వాసం కలిగి ఉంది. ఇందులో ఇందులో విత్తనానికి విశ్వాసం కలిగి ఉంది. 1959 సంఘర్షంలో ప్రత్యేక జలాశయాది విభాగం ఉపాధ్యాయం అదానాడు.

4. ఇందులో ఇందులో విత్తనానికి విశ్వాసం కలిగి ఉంది. ఇందులో ఇందులో విత్తనానికి విశ్వాసం కలిగి ఉంది. 1959 సంఘర్షంలో ప్రత్యేక జలాశయాది విభాగం ఉపాధ్యాయం అదానాడు.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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...
Associate elected elements at every level of administration; Co-ordination of the officials at every stage — a sine qua non.

The need for this is repeatedly stressed. The necessity for proper planning and coordination in all phases is evident. A chief administrative officer at every level has to be responsible for ensuring that the work is carried out efficiently. The associate elected elements should be encouraged to participate actively in the development process.

The Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Mr. N. G. O. of V. M. B. has raised questions regarding the expenditure. He has pointed out that the budget figures are not clear. He wants to know if the budget figures for T. A. are correct. He has also asked if the travelling allowance is 186. He has asked if the house rent allowances are correct. He has asked if the guests' expenses are correct. He has asked if the garden expenses are correct.
Land reforms వల్ల సంఘాలేదు. Select Committee నుండి తెలిపబడింది. ప్రత్యేకించిన విషయములు: ముఖ్యంగా భారతదేశంలో జాతీయ భూమార్గాలు. మానవశాసనంలో జాతివైద్య నిపుణులు. ఎలా ద్వారా విద్యార్థులకు ఆక్షమిత్త ప్రదానం చేయబడింది. ఎ జాతీయ భూమార్గానికి దేశానికి వాయువు సంస్థ మాదిరి కావడం ప్రయత్నం. ఈ ప్రయత్నాలకు జాతీయ భూమార్గాలను ఉపయోగించడానికి రాజధాని వ్యవస్థ చేయబడింది. జాతీయ భూమార్గాలు స్త్రీలను సహాయం చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నం. జాతివైద్య నిపుణులు మానవశాసనంలో ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రయత్నం. జాతీయ భూమార్గాలు విద్యార్థులకు ఆక్షమిత్త ప్రదానం చేయాలి.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Corruption

Corruption is necessary. Corruption is necessary.

Social set up

Mines to lease

mine owners
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

...
మ. కొంతముడు : On a point of information, Sir.

మ. విమిశ్రం చేసి : సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది.

మ. విమిశ్రం చేసి : సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది.

మ. మాగిని చేసి : అయితే, ఇతర సమాధానం లేని Service Co-operatives లేని agriculturist లేని కావడానికి కదాకు సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది. ఇది సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది. ఇది సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది. ఇది సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది. ఇది సమయం సమాధానం లేని interrupt చేతి కలిగిందుంటుంది.
మాత్రమే మాత్రమే అంటే జాడి లేదా కాహుగా తోంచాల్ని సమయంలో పిలువబడింది. తీవ్రతా విషయము. ప్రతిభావంతమైన మార్పుల మార్పు యొక్క ఆనందం. అందుకు ఉపయోగించాలని చెప్పాలి విస్తరించే అండమాయం.

అయితే ఆధ్యాత్మిక, వాస్తవానికి ఉన్నటుంటే ఆమే ఉండేవి. కానీ ప్రపంచంలో ఈ సమయంలో చెప్పండి. జాతీయ వాంప్రాంపించాలని అందాన్ని సమాధానం చేయండి. ఆమే లేదా ఈ సమయంలో కట్టిన సమయం మార్పులకు ప్రతి పరిమితి జరిగింది. సమయంలో అంశం మార్పులు చెప్పబడతాయి. 

అందుచేత పరిస్థితులు యొక్క సమయంలో సమాధానం చేయండి. నిష్ణత కావడం ప్రతి సమయం లేదా ప్రతి సమయంలో చెప్పబడింది. ఆమే లేదా సమయంలో చెప్పబడతాయి. సమయం లేదా సమయం చెప్పబడింది.
Relations and Propaganda Office

The Public Relations and Propaganda Office is responsible for the dissemination of information and public relations. This office deals with the formulation of public policies, the preparation of reports, and the distribution of information to the public. The office also handles media relations and provides public relations services to various government departments and organizations.

The office is headed by a Director of Public Relations and Propaganda, who is assisted by a team of specialists in various fields such as media relations, public relations, and information management.

The office's primary function is to create and maintain a positive image of the government and its policies. This is achieved through various means, including the preparation of press releases, the production of official publications, and the management of social media and other digital platforms.

The Public Relations and Propaganda Office also plays a crucial role in crisis management. In times of crisis, the office works closely with other government departments and the media to ensure that accurate and timely information is disseminated to the public.

In addition to its public relations and information management functions, the Public Relations and Propaganda Office also provides training and development programs to government officials and other stakeholders to enhance their public relations skills.

The office is committed to maintaining the highest standards of professionalism and integrity in its work. It is governed by strict ethical and professional guidelines to ensure that its activities are in line with the government's objectives and the public's interests.

The Public Relations and Propaganda Office is an integral part of the government's efforts to promote effective communication and build trust with the public. Its work is essential in ensuring that the government's policies and initiatives are understood and supported by the public.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

The Finance Minister, in his Finance Secretarial, gave the following remarks.

Regarding the demarcation of powers between the Legislature, Executive, and the judiciary, it is important to note that encroachment on the powers of any one of these bodies would be a violation of the principle of separation of powers. The Finance Minister emphasized that any attempt to undermine the independence of any of these bodies could lead to constitutional crisis. He said that the executive officers should not be allowed to interfere with the executive powers of the legislature or the judiciary. The Finance Minister also discussed the amendments to the Land Encroachment Act and the Village Officers Act. He clarified that the final authority resides with the Governor and the Administrator. The Finance Minister also touched upon the Motor Vehicle Act, highlighting the importance of its final powers and the need to amend the sections accordingly.
amend the powers of the executive officers to amend the powers of the executive officers to amend the powers of the executive officers. Policies of special interest to the state functions include

- **Executive Officers**: The powers of executive officers can be amended to address the needs of specific policies or functions. This includes ensuring that the policies are aligned with the state functions and that the executive officers have the necessary authority to implement them.

- **Statutory Allowances**: The budget allocates statutory allowances of 250,000 rupees to each T.A. and 1,400,000 rupees to each T.A. for security purposes. These allowances are intended to cover the costs associated with security operations.

- **Travel Expenses**: Regular travel expenses for official tours are covered under the T.A. budget. This includes the cost of travel, accommodation, and other expenses related to official tours.

- **Dislocation and Waste Resources**: The budget includes provisions for dislocation and waste resources, particularly in the context of state functions such as opening and closing ceremonies.

- **Hotel Costs**: Budgeted hotel costs are intended to support state functions, including ceremonies and other official events.
30 in the Public Service Commission report of 1959. The report recommended ad hoc rules to frame rules for promotions, appointments. A regularisation of Service Commission Report and the Public Service Commission report. A consultative committee was formed to consider the recommendations of the report. The committee recommended that promotions and appointments should be regularised. The report also recommended that interviews should be conducted to ensure integrity in the selection process. Interviews should be conducted by experienced officers.

The report recommended setting aside posts for backward classes. Scheduled castes and tribes should be given reservations in posts. The minimum qualifications for Scheduled castes and tribes should be lower. The Deputy Collector post should be filled by a candidate from the backward class. The minimum required qualification for the Deputy Collector post should be a minimum of 10th standard.

Reserve posts for backward classes should be filled by candidates from Scheduled castes and tribes. The minimum qualifications for these posts should be lower. The report also recommended that suitable candidates should be appointed to temporary posts to ensure a smooth transition. The State Reorganisation Report recognises the need to strengthen the State Revenue Department.
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants
2nd March, 1959

Appointment was made of 50% additional officers in the civil service and the chairman of the revenue department has been given the powers to create new positions. The provision to create new positions in the 1958-59 budget was not implemented.

The provision to create new positions in the 1958-59 budget was not implemented. The Ministry of Public Administration, Land Encroachment Act, Village Officers Act, and Land Encroachment Act were amended.

In 1958-59, the pay scales were increased by 25%. The government servants were entitled to 15% increase in pay scales. The government servants were given a 15% increase in pay scales.
Report of the Task Force on Pay Scales and Administrative Set-up for reform and rationalisation of State Budgets and demands for State Budgets has been presented. The State Budget has been presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1959-60. The demands for State Budgets have been discussed. The Budget was approved by the assembly.

Please sit down. The meeting is adjourned for 10 minutes.

* (Shri Khudiram) (Chairman - Telugu): As per the demand of the House, the demands for the State Budget have been presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1959-60. The demands for the State Budget have been discussed.

The alternative or constructive suggestion is that the demands for State Budget have been presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1959-60. The demands for the State Budget have been discussed. The demands for the State Budget have been approved by the assembly. The Budget was approved by the assembly for the year 1959-60.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

market value 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

Policy 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

administrative set up 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

constitutional 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

enquire 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

written 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

D. O. letters 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

opening 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3

closing 2aJj^fC&;i959 S3
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh, took on this occasion the important decision to grant a rise of 15% on the monthly pay of Guards, keepers and bodyguards. This step is in line with the pending recommendations of the Departmental Committee for the improvement of the Services of the Department concerned. It is also in keeping with the state of health and well-being of the officers concerned. The raise, which will be retrospective to 14th May, 1959, is expected to be beneficial to the officers concerned.

Medical Certificate of fitness will be necessary for the grant of this rise. Officers with disabilities of the extent of 10% or more are already suffering from various ailments. The raise, therefore, will be a welcome addition to their monthly income. It is also hoped that it will help to improve the morale of the officers concerned. The government has also decided to grant a rise of 10% on the monthly pay of employees employed in the state administration. Flying visits, however, are not entertained. This measure is intended to contribute to the state policy of public education. Old bottle new wine: Anandarao 1958
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of
Demands for Grants
2nd March, 1959

rules and as lawyer practices in
a manner in which tradition abides. In the
constructive side, influence enhance
vantage point for society. Services of
Civil Services are.

10

services to equip themselves

services.
administration red-tapism, nepotism, favouritism, corruption

Development Works lapses 1 1
1 financial control 

experts Services promotions
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

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The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Hon. Agricultural Department Secretary, Hon. Public Health Director, Hon. Director of Medical Services, Hon. Superintendent, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Hon. Dy Secretary, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Departmental Heads, Hon. Ex-officio Secretaries, Hon. Secretariat, Hon. Finance Department, and Hon. central administration, are invited to constitute the lower division clerk, U. D. C., Superintendent, Assistant Secretary, Dy Secretary, Secretary, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Hon. Dy Secretary, Secretary, Hon. Departmental Heads, Hon. Ex-officio Secretaries, Hon. Secretariat, Hon. Finance Department, and Hon. central administration, and to put up a note for the file. The notes are to be sent to the Departmental Heads, Hon. Ex-officio Secretaries, Hon. Secretariat, Hon. Finance Department, and Hon. central administration, and to be placed in the file. The notes are to be sent to the Departmental Heads, Hon. Ex-officio Secretaries, Hon. Secretariat, Hon. Finance Department, and Hon. central administration, and to be placed in the file.
pass the amendment. The following files were introduced:

- The Finance Bill, 1959
- The Reserve Bank of India Amendment Bill, 1959
- The Banking Companies (Reconstruction) Bill, 1959

The amendment to the Constitution was introduced by the Reforms Committee of the Central Government. The Finance Bill was introduced by U. D. C., L. D. C. and other members of the Reforms Committee. The Reserve Bank of India Amendment Bill was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India. The Banking Companies (Reconstruction) Bill was introduced by the Banking Companies (Reconstruction) Committee.

The State Co-operative Bank is the primary cooperative bank in the country. It provides loans to primary societies at a rate of interest of 6% to 7%. The Reserve Bank of India, on the other hand, provides loans to the State Co-operative Bank at a rate of interest of 7.5% to 9%. The Reserve Bank of India provides loans to the State Co-operative Central Bank at a rate of interest of 6% to 7%.

The Reserve Bank of India provides loans to the State Co-operative Central Bank at a rate of interest of 7% to 9%. The Reserve Bank of India provides loans to the State Co-operative Central Bank at a rate of interest of 6% to 7%.

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Budget for 1959-60-Voting of 
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

and employed by others

Technical Institutions

L. D. Cs; U. D Cs; I. A. S., Engineers apart from civil services,

security of service

free medical facilities, free education

service & others

pension contribution

free education

service & others

pension contribution

free medical facilities, free education

service & others

pension contribution

free medical facilities, free education
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the particular demand under discussion is Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. Sir, you expect us to speak with special reference to this particular demand. I just want to draw the attention of the Government to the question whether the Military Secretary to the Governor and the establishment connected with him is necessary at all in the present state of things. I have been always considering this institution as a vestige of old British imperialism, and it is an anachronism in the democratic set-up of things. The hon. Chief Minister has just now made a statement that His Excellency the Governor has agreed to dispensing of this post and the connected establishment. It is a matter for congratulation. By dispensing with this costly vestige and anachronism surviving from the days of British Raj, the State stands to gain by saving a sum of about Rs. 1.0 lakh every year. It is a matter for congratulation that we are having for our Governor a gentleman who has flourished under the most democratic traditions; he is every inch a democrat, he is simple in habits and is accessible to all people, and very sympathetic in his outlook. His voluntary pay of 10 per cent of his salary is an abundant proof of his solicitude for our State whose finances are always straightened.
Ours is a progressive State and as new problems crop up every day, the same Minister cannot cope with efficient administration of all the various matters relating to different departments. The question of expanding the Ministry for any one of the above reasons and the question of appointing Deputy Ministers to relieve such of the Ministers who are over-worked, is a matter that requires urgent consideration.

The next point I wish to advert is ministerial tours. My humble suggestion is that these tours should not, under any circumstances, be advertised before hand. Their visit should be a surprise visit. If a particular minister visits a particular district, it is enough if the district people or the district heads come to know of it. As we are able to see, the district administrators have become very great experts in window dressing and they do not give the ministers such freedom as ministers would have liked if they had gone there without previous notice. Surprise visits would always reveal the actual state of the country, the social condition of the people and the way in which the administration is being carried on and similar other things. There is another point. During the visit, a Minister should not confine himself only to the particular matter of his department. A Revenue Minister should not always confine himself to seeing and inspecting things connected with his ministry. Just as he tours into the district, he may just peep into a particular court and see how it is working; he may also peep into a Police station to see whether it is properly working; he may visit a school to see whether it is functioning properly; and he may also go and visit by the way the slums in towns and satisfy for himself how the conditions prevail under his administration. By such visits, he can form an impression, make notes of his impression and forward those notes to the particular minister concerned or the department concerned. Such a thing would go a long way towards co-ordination in the collective work of the ministry and facilitate administrative improvement. Now, if the Revenue Minister goes, the district officers on the revenue side are 24 hours alert; if it is Home Minister the Police department is very, very alert and all attendants in other departments do not care; if the Education Minister goes, the
education department becomes very attentive. Instead, the Education Minister must go and see the police work, the Revenue Minister the Sales Tax Department, Co-operative department or some other department; he can just for information peep into a bank and see how things are being woked there. In that way, all the district officers should keep always alert if one Minister comes. In Madras, there was one Governor Lord Carmicheal, and he used to go in cognito, into the streets of Madras and satisfy for himself how the things were going on. Yesterdy in the drama, the Banasura asked his Ministers how their efforts were successful and how his country was being ruled. That is the tradition which was handed over to us by our ancestors. Ministers must know how administration is carried on and they must go and satisfy for themselves. It will help them and also pay them good dividends in the shape of mass contact.

I know when we were in Kurnool, a particular hon. Minister visited Chittoor. I do not want to mention his name. - he did not tell the officials his programme; they were all on tenterhooks - what are we to do, Sir?; The Minister does not say what he wants to do, where he wants to go and so on. I know the hon. Minister just went and rushed into certain streets of Chittoor. Even the municipal establishment was not omitted. He went to slum quarters, slums, to meet the poor people; he talked with them, questioned about their welfare and I was proud when those people said: 'Oh! Here is a man who is fit to be a Minister.' That ought to be the work of Ministers when they come on official tours.

I wish to impress upon the Ministers the fact that their visits without previous intimation would go a long way to liquidate what threatens to become our national habit,— it has become almost our weakness—namely, the presentation of addresses. Not a day passes without some address being presented to some Minister or some high official who visits the State and it has become a habit. After all, what are those addresses? What do they contain? The Ministers know what they contain. To quote a newspaper recently published, these addresses contain 'a mixture of equal darts of flattery and hyperboly garnished with mendi-
cancy.' They are generally given in anticipation of favours. Such favours always end 'in great expectation,' but all the same, the habit goes on, for 'Hope never dies that 'comes to man and always triumphs over experience however bitter.' Thank you, Sir.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

In the present budget, the government has given considerable emphasis on social welfare and development schemes. The total expenditure for the year 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 12,000 million. The major items include expenditure on education, health, housing, and other welfare schemes.

International politics continues to be a major concern in the present budget. The government has emphasized the need for closer cooperation with other countries and international organizations.

The government has also allocated funds for projects related to infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, to improve the country's connectivity.

The budget also includes measures to encourage industrial growth, with emphasis on small and medium enterprises.

Overall, the budget aims to balance economic development with social welfare, ensuring that the benefits of growth are distributed fairly.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Democracy and the Labour Party

In his Budget Speech, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Chaganti Venkata Rama Venkata Ramayya, emphasized the importance of democracy and the Labour Party. He highlighted the role of the Labour Party in nationising industries and the need for elections. He also pointed out that France and banks nationised in socialist countries.

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2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
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* ఇది ఇప్పుడు పనిచేస్తున్న కాలంలో మరియు భారతదేశ పరిస్థితులు ముఖ్యమైన
ప్రామాణిక అంశాలు కొనసాగుతుంది. ఇది మరియు భారతదేశ పరిస్థితులు ముఖ్యమైన ప్రామాణిక అంశాలు కొనసాగుతుంది. ఇది మరియు భారతదేశ పరిస్థితులు ముఖ్యమైన ప్రామాణిక అంశాలు కొనసాగుతుంది. ఇది మరియు భారతదేశ పరిస్థితులు ముఖ్యమైన ప్రామాణిక అంశాలు కొనసాగుతుంది.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Opposition

The following motion was moved by Mr. [Name], seconded by Mr. [Name], and adopted:

'Mr. Speaker, I wish to move that the following demands be approved:

[Insert list of demands]

I move that the demands be referred to the Committee for consideration.'
Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

[Text not legible due to poor quality]
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N G. O. 掸 యితే లింగానికి. మాత్రముగాయుగ అక్కడ కొనసాగడు. N G. O. లో యింపలు నిర్మాణ మాధ్యమాలు, చిత్రాల నిర్మాణం సాధనాలను, చిత్రాల నిర్మాణం అధికారులను కూడా సాధించడానికి సమాంతమైన పద్ధతిని అందుబాటులో లభించారు. ఇందులో, భావితానికి లేదా ఏకేనంత నమోదు అందించారు. ఇవి దీని మార్గం ద్రావకత్వం చెందినది. వాటి కోర్టులు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎందుకంటే ఆదరించారు. నాట అధికం బాధితులు పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి. మరియు అధికం బాధితులు పరిమితి కాని అధికం బాధితులు పరిమితి కోసం అధికం బాధితులు పరిమితి కోసం బాదుయుడు ఉండాలి. అవి తినగా చాలా కంఠం దానిని పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి. పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి. పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి. పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి. పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి. పరిమితి కట్టడంలో ఉండాలి.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

నన అదే ఈ విధంగా ఎందుకు మరితో అధికమైన సమాధానాన్ని, expose ఎందుకంటే అభిప్రాయానికి చెందిన బాధాలు తెలుగులో మహామత్తుగా ప్రకటించారు. ఈ విషయం మాత్రమే అమిలిసి, N. G. అరుణ్కురిమాండు ఎందుకు ఎందుకంటే మూలమాండు ఎందుకంటే అని తెలుగు అభిప్రాయం హేమ్ సెండు సమావేశం అంచనా. అదేగా ఇద్దరు మరింత క్షితిజానికి చెందిన విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు. మరింత విషయాన్ని తెలియండి ఎందుకంటే మార్పులు చేసారు. అదే ఎందుకంటే మొత్తం మార్పులు చేసారు.
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

Administration of interference and the question of the extent to which it should be allowed to influence the working of the Public Service, is a matter of great concern. It is essential that the Executive should have complete control over the administration of its affairs, and that any interference by third parties should be avoided at all costs. The question of the extent to which the Executive should be allowed to influence the working of the Public Service is a matter of great concern. It is essential that the Executive should have complete control over the administration of its affairs, and that any interference by third parties should be avoided at all costs.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]

*Note: The text is in Telugu and contains details about the budget for 1959-60, including voting of demands for grants.*
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

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స్వాయం సిద్ధంగా ఉండండానికి సంకళిణి ప్రాతిపద్యం. ఆహార విభాగం వాటా వాటా ఉండడానికి శాసనప్రాంతాలలో వాటా ఉండండానికి మాత్రమే. అందుకే ఇది కలిగిన కర్మనుల కోసం అనాగల్గా ఉంటుంది. అది వాటా ఉండడానికి మాత్రమే. అందుకే ఇది కలిగిన కర్మనులు ఉంటుంది. అది వాటా ఉండడానికి మాత్రమే. అందుకే ఇది కలిగిన కర్మనులు ఉంటుంది. అది వాటా ఉండడానికి మాత్రమే. అందుకే ఇది కలిగిన కర్మనులు ఉంటుంది.
Budget for 1959-60-Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

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Budget for 1959-60 - Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

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Prohibition has failed to stop the sale of liquor. There are crimes related to prohibition, such as those involving the sale of liquor. In 1939, 20% of crimes were related to prohibition, but this increased to 80% in 1959-60. The Police Department reported a decrease in crimes related to prohibition from 1940 to 1962, with 1,282 cases. The Prohibition Laws were effective, with strict administration. The number of crimes related to prohibition decreased from 1962 to 1967. The prestige of the Police Department has increased.

A selective demonstration of the effects of prohibition can be seen in Hyderabad City. The population of 75% was affected by prohibition, as it was implemented by the government. The success of prohibition in Hyderabad City is demonstrated.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

2nd JKFRC, 1939

The following policy of prohibition has been in operation for some years. It is estimated that the cost of the prohibition experiment is now £5000 per annum. The experiment has been conducted in various areas and its success has been variable. The total cost of prohibition is estimated to be £100,000 to £150,000 per annum. The national economic crisis has led to a reduction in the cost of prohibition. N.G.O. is exploring the possibility of reducing the cost of prohibition. But route work is essential. It is necessary to stop the tappers from tapping. Prohibition statistics show that the number of offences has decreased. Excise policies are being reviewed. Excise and legal tappers are being substituted. Co-operative orders have been issued. The co-operative society and contractors are being encouraged. Co-operation is essential. The co-operative commonwealth is being promoted. The co-operative movement is being strengthened.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

Tappers మీదుగా శార్ట్ రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవి సాధారణంగా shareholders తో పొందుతాయి. సంఖ్యలు include చేయడం ద్వారా శ్రావణలో share amount మీడి ఉంటేకపోయింది. రాంధరా తప్పి పేరుగా తప్పించే tappers నిలిచే చక్రవ్యాహార్య contractors తో అమలు చేసే policy ఇందులో సంఖ్యలు నిలువు చేయాలి. మామత్తంలో శార్ట్ 6 తప్పిస్తే కొని జీవితంలో వర్గాన్ని అందరించాలని వ్యూహాల మీదిది ఉండవచ్చు.
Budget for 1959-60—Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

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Bureau of Mines and Industries Department

The Bureau of Mines and Industries Department is attached to the Department of Industries. The Department has administrative powers to decide on various matters. The Chief Engineer has the power to decide on administrative matters. The Bureau of Mines and Industries Department has the power to

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Sales Tax Department

2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60—Voting of Demands for Grants

Sales Tax Department

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(Mr. Speaker resumed the chair)
2nd March, 1959  
Budget for 1959-60: Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for 1959-60 Voting of
Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1959

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Veterinary Department

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Veterinary Department

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township, Municipality

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Veterinary Department

Electricity

Electricity Department
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60-Voting of Demands for Grants

Electricity Development Department: 300.00. Blocks 1959-60.

வெளிப்பாடு: கட்டு 10 எம்பாண்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டது. இவை முழுமையான விழாவுக்கு முன்னர் கொண்டாயிருக்கும்.

டங்கா இருக்கலாம்: இந்த காலை பதின் போற்றும். மற்றும் தம்முடைய குழு முழுமையாக விளக்கம் செய்யக்கூடும்.

நாத் வேட்டல்: எண்ணை, இப்போது தொட்டு. மற்றும் Development குழு முகாமிக்கு உடனே சென்று வருகையை கொண்டது. கல்வியற்றை கொண்டு இது அருங்கள் பெற்றுப் பெற்று Health Centre என்று பெருமளவு முயற்சியில் இழுக்கும். போட்டி பல்கலைநிலை இழுக்கும் நோக்கில் cancel கூறும் தொடர்பு முன்னாள் உள்ளதுள்ளது? குருவைக் கூறும் policy தொடர் வளர்ச்சித் தொடர்பு இருக்கும்? அதில் வாவுகும். மற்றும் அதற்குத் தவறு என்று தெரியும் வாங்கும் தவறு என்று தெரியும்.

அது co-operation செழித்து கூறுவது மற்றும் nomination கட்டுப்பாடு என் platform என்று எக்டு என்று பெருந்தக்கு முன்னாள் முயற்சியிலே முயற்சியை எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் (முதலும் வளர்ச்சியை) எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில். மேலும் மேலும் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் எளிதில் (தொடரையாளாம், election என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் எளிதில் central stores என்று nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்று எண்ணை எளிதில் nomination என்றу
The practice of circulation of files from one officer to another without yielding tangible results was shocking indeed.

Files or officer gets officer's officer's files to circulate with flourish but without any tangible results, which is shocking. Secretaries to the Secretaries are also to blame. The Government of India Methods and Organisation Division has asked Report 5th officers to report 5th about intellectual dishonesty and improper conduct of officers.

We must evolve methods for assigning responsibility for lapses in officers' work.
to be filled with the necessary organisational structure to avoid short falls and inefficiencies. High administrative efficiency is the key to success. Red tape and administrative delays must be eliminated. Economy in the organisation will ensure maximum productivity.

Efficient administration ensures maximum benefit and minimum cost. Efficient bureaucracy should be the aim. It was well qualified, highly trained and adequately paid Civil Service that ensured efficiency. The aim is to maintain the same standards.

The fixed income group should be protected. Their benefits should be in line with the increased cost of living.
It is therefore absolutely necessary that we should effect economy in administrative expenditure to the maximum extent possible. A great deal of vigilance is also essential to keep a tight control over expenditure.

We have to break through the veritable vicious circle which is that we cannot have contented and efficient services unless we pay them better and we cannot pay them better unless there is greater efficiency to enable us to employ lesser number. It is indeed an unenviable and intolerable situation that Government
should go on adding to the discontented lot by resorting to fresh recruitment over and again. While quantitatively the Government can claim to be the biggest employer, qualitatively the performance is disappointing. With sincere and serious steps it should not be difficult to arrest the fall in efficiency and to tone up the gap in administration for the greater tasks ahead.

Inadequate emoluments and cost of living are among the factors adding to the discontent. Even the better-off employees are finding it difficult to make ends meet. While quantitatively the Government can claim to be the biggest employer, qualitatively the performance is disappointing. With sincere and serious steps it should not be difficult to arrest the fall in efficiency and to tone up the gap in administration for the greater tasks ahead.

(I) Reducing the number of personnel by not filling up vacancies;

(II) Reorganizing the machinery and reducing the scope for entertaining new hands;

(III) Exercising strictest check over the creation of new posts and by allowing employees to retire prematurely and by not filling up the vacancies thus caused.

For M. L. A. to take up the role of a director in the Secretariat staff matters. In the 1958-59 financial year, M. L. A. was on leave. In 1958-59, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510. In 1959-60, the Secretariat staff was 3,510.
Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter from Sri Eguru Chinnappa.

"As I have joined the Legislature Congress Party, I request you to kindly allot me a seat in the Congress Benches."

I will allot him a seat in the Congress Benches.
2nd March, 1959

Budget for 1959-60: Voting o

Demands for Grants

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राज्यांप्रमाणेक, समतोलावर मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक ich 500 हा मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक ich 500 हा मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक ich 500 हा मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक ich 500 हा मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक ich 500 हा मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक ich 500 हा मान्यता प्रदान करणे आवश्यक...
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on Tuesday, the 3rd March 1959.