ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

PART II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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*te - * at the commencement of the House sitting communication from the Member not received in time

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Mr. Speaker: Rule 45 of our Assembly Rules says that 'unless the Speaker otherwise directs the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions'. So, today the general discussion of the budget will be continued and today's questions will be taken up on some other day. I now call upon the hon. Chief Minister to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I have already decided. When would the hon. Chief Minister like to speak?
The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjeeve Reddy). If you will give me half-an-hour I will be happy.

Mr. Speaker: Yes Then, Sri P. Narasinga Rao will now speak.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1959-60.

1. Rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries.
2. Large expansion of employment opportunities.
3. Reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and more even distribution of economic power.
Taxation was considered an important aspect in the discussion. It was acknowledged that additional taxes were necessary to support the Planning Commission's activities and to meet the financial requirements of the Second Five Year Plan periods. The Planning Commission had produced a booklet detailing the additional taxes that were imposed. The additional taxes were to be used to support the activities of the Planning Commission and to provide additional resources for the state's industries. The Second Five Year Plan periods were expected to be marked by significant economic growth and industrial development.
heavy industries in the Second Five Year Plan ^®. Central Planning Commission had estimated 14% as the First Five Year Plan and 11% for the Second Five Year Plan. Second Five Year Plan sets the objective of achieving a production of 1.5 million tons of heavy industries. 

The Central Government has sanctioned heavy industries in the Second Five Year Plan. Heavy industries are now being developed in Madras, Mysore, and several other states. Second Five Year Plan aims to develop heavy industries in a surplus country. It is estimated that the Central Government will sponsor fertilizer factories under the Second Five Year Plan. Budget figures show an increase in economic integration. Emotional integration is also evident in the budget. Public health figures show an increase in expenditure.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1958-60

Education increased by 6%, agriculture by 20%, irrigation by 15%, and other sectors by 67%. The budget recognises 85% growth in agriculture sector and 57-58% in irrigation sector. The irrigation sector has been increased by 53% in the budget. The figures indicate that the irrigation sector has been increased by 6%. The budget allocates 14.6% towards the irrigation sector.

Investigations on high level canal have been completed. Investigations complete, high level canal. 1 1/2 005 000 power

Investigations complete. 1 1/2 005 000 power

Investigations complete. 1 1/2 005 000 power
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

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

28th February, 1959.

... Anti corruption Tribunals... Bomb... and... State... and... the... towards... to... the... to... the... to... to... Community Projects... to... evaluation committees... to... department... to... section... to... department... to... review... to... evaluate... to... to... evaluation committees... to... efficiency... to... to... to... to... N. G. Os. to... N G Os... to... teachers... to... cost of living... to... Pay Committee... to... demand... to... to... cost of living... to... to... to... to... rational principle... to... logical principle... to... Pay Committee... to... to... cost of living index... to... living wage... to... pious principles... to... to... to... to... conclusions... to... to... to... to... Pay... to... increase... to... to... to... revised scales... to... teachers... to... scales of pay... to... to... to... to... scales of pay... to... to... Cost of living 400 points... to...
270 28th February, 1959, General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

(ii) Mr. (name withheld): The middle untrained teachers to 41 and 54 middle trained 31.

Revised figures are 28 teachers in 40 middle trained teachers. The 4 middle trained teachers are 31. Revised figures 31. Middle trained teachers 51. Revised figures 30-60 are also 11 middle trained teachers 45-120 middle trained teachers.

(iii) Mr. (name withheld): The 54-98 teachers 45-120. Revised figures are 31. Middle trained teachers 46-120.

Revised figures 46-120. Revised figures are 20/ - for grade increase teachers work out figures (name withheld). Revised figures 14,000 savings per teacher. Revised figures in N.G.O. 4 grades.

pay scales are opt. Revised figures 11 grades. Revised figures in N.G.O. scales are anomalies. First grade stenographer to 15-18. Revised figures 15 teachers. Personal pay to treat 15 teachers. Revised figures 15 teachers. Personal pay to treat 15 teachers. Promotions are also to be treated. Promotion is to the scale of grades. Anomalies are treated for service in grades.
BUDGET FOR 1959-60 — REVISION OF THE ORDER OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS:

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Sir I beg to move:

“That under rule 32 of the Assembly Rules the Demands for Grants for the year 1959-60 be taken in the following order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Date &amp; Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X - Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff.</td>
<td>2-3-1959 &amp; 3-3-1959.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XVIII - Medical</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>XIX - Public Health</td>
<td>4-3-1959.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XL - Capital Outlay on improvement of Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>XLII</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Road Transport Corporation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>Other Miscellaneous Departments</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXV</td>
<td>Local Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Excise Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>District Administration &amp; Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Forest Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXVII</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Forests</td>
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<tr>
<td>XLI</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements &amp; Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVIII</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Sales Tax Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Other Taxes and Duties Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXIV</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>XLI</td>
<td>Loans &amp; Advances by the State Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI</td>
<td>Welfare of Scheduled Tribes; Castes</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
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<td>XXXIX</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Irrigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>XLIII</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXVIII</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>XLV</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>Co-operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVI</td>
<td>Other State Works</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Revision of the Order of Demands for Grants

XXVII - Civil Works, 26-3-1959.
XLIV - Capital Outlay on Civil Works, 26-3-1959.

XXXVI - Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works 26-3-1959 (4 hours in the evening)

28-3-1959 (2 hours in the morning)

XV - Police 28-3-1959 (2 hours.)

and the remaining Demands will be taken up for discussion in the order given in the Notice of the list of Demands dated 19-2-1959 already circulated, excluding the Demands mentioned above."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker : The question is.

"That under rule 32 of the Assembly Rules the Demands for Grants for the year 1959-60 be taken in the following order.

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<td>XLII - Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (Road Transport Corporation).</td>
<td>5-3-1959.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXV - Other Miscellaneous Departments.</td>
<td>6-3-1959.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXV - Local Administration</td>
<td>9-3-1959.</td>
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<td>Projects, National Extend-</td>
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<td>tion Service and Local</td>
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<td>Police</td>
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and the remaining Demands will be taken up for discussion in the order given in the Notice of the list of Demands dated 19-2-1959 already circulate, excluding the Demands mentioned above."

The motion was adopted.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1959-60 (Contd.)
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

...
General discussion on the
Budget for 1954-55

28th February 1955

The discussion on the Budget for 1954-55 has been quite extensive. The Budget has been presented with a view to promoting economic growth and social progress. Various measures have been proposed in different sectors, including agriculture, industry, and infrastructure.

The Fertiliser factory in the southern region of the country has been discussed extensively. The project has been highly appreciated for its potential to increase agricultural production. The N.G.O. has played a significant role in the implementation of the project, working closely with the government and local communities.

The Hydro-Electric project has also been a major focus of discussion. The project is expected to provide significant benefits, including increased electricity supply and reduced dependence on imported energy. The start of the project is imminent, and it is hoped that it will contribute significantly to the country's economic growth.

In conclusion, the Budget for 1954-55 has been well-received, and the measures proposed are expected to have a positive impact on the country's development.
Surplus areas

land reforms

examples

corruption lower caders
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959–60.

28th February, 1959

Q. 3. Gopala (Tirumala): On a point of information, Sir,
Non-Gazetted Officers are paid the same as at present,
but the pay committee report states in its summary that
the Pay structure should be revised. The proposed change
will make the pay in the lower grades larger. Hence,
clarify if the proposed changes are correct.

For Sir, on a point of information, Sir,
Non-Gazetted Officers are paid the same as at present,
but the pay committee report states in its summary that
the Pay structure should be revised. The proposed change
will make the pay in the lower grades larger. Hence,
clarify if the proposed changes are correct.

*R. V. Ramachandra (Tirupati—Vishnu): Sir,
Pay committee report states in its summary that the Pay
structure was revised. If so can you clarify?

Sir, on a point of information, Sir,
Pay committee report states in its summary that the Pay
structure was revised. If so can you clarify?

For Sir, Pay committee report states in its summary that the Pay
structure was revised. If so can you clarify?
Fundamental approach to the problem is to increase the budget for the salaries of Teachers, N.G.Os., and staff. The restructuring and revisions are essential to improve the standard of education. The specific case of the specific implications of the budget are to be analyzed thoroughly. The timely and effective implementation is crucial. The reactions of the Association for recognition are awaited.
It is not a question of prestige, much less a question of false prestige. It is a question of one’s living conditions and one’s existence.

Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act provides judicial separation, dissolution of marriage by decree of Court or judicial separation, wherein relationship is dissolved without marriage. False prestige is, therefore, a round table discussion or public address or face to face discussion. It is not a question of one way traffic where one talks and others listen. N. G. O’s and Teachers are the backbone of the administration of the country. N. G. O’s are the backbone of the administration of the country.
You will be permanently harming and damaging the administration, for which Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy and his Government must take the entire responsibility for the evil consequences that are going to follow. (রঘুনাথন)

You wi be permane *tly harming and damag* the admini­stration, for which Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy and his Govern­ment must take the entire responsibility for the evil conse­quences that are going to follow. (রঘুনাথন)
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.

28th February 1959

289

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

28th February, 1959.

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

28th February, 1959

I do not expect any soft corner from any Party.
Congress must have the strength to stand on its own legs and fight. The next few months may be crucial. The Budget goes to the President today; the maximum outlay is Rs 350 crore. Assistance (Rs 50 crore) can only be given if the outlay is 

The Budget has been made primarily with an eye to the forthcoming elections, which are likely to be a contest between castes and communities. Corruption at lower levels has not been eliminated. Corruption at lower levels remains rampant. The government should be aware of the situation and take steps to prevent it.

The proposed Budget seems to be aimed at appeasing the electorate. The government should be cautious about its plans and actions to ensure that it is not caught in a trap. The government should also consider the long-term effects of its decisions.

The government should focus on improving the economy and creating jobs. The government should also ensure that the rights of the people are protected.

In conclusion, the government should be careful about its plans and actions to ensure that it is not caught in a trap. The government should also focus on improving the economy and creating jobs. The government should also ensure that the rights of the people are protected.
We will be forgetting facts. What are the provisions of the provisions? We have already discussed the provisions. What are the provisions? We will be forgetting facts. What are the provisions?
28th February, 1939.

General discussion on the Budget for 1939-40.

I am prepared to express an open apology on the floor of the House. I must confess that the House and I are in need of an apology. I regret severely. The August House has been involved in a series of controversies. The House has not been able to act in a manner which is expected of it. The August House has not been able to act in a manner which is expected of it. I regret.
General discussion on the
28th February, 1959.
Budget for 1959–60.

Ministers are all responsible for all of us. We respect, respect Ministers, democracy etc., but we are here as representatives of 302 Members and as representatives of three crores and thirty lakhs of people. Ministers are responsible for all of us. We respect democracy, but we are here as representatives of 302 Members and as representatives of three crores and thirty lakhs of people.

I remember those exact words. I am coming to it. I am not going to skip over anything.
28th February, 1959.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

The document deserves to be a Minister. It is an irresponsible statement.

Sir. The first: The judgment was made.

Sir. The second: The petition was made. We are only congress men first and then only something else. I know the responsibility. Democracy.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959 6th.


Next time the majority 30 in the interim period constituted 30 constituencies 3rd.

Next time there will be major improvements. By then the political parties will be organized, if you want to improve the position. The major parties have termed as 'interference in administration' the CoHrctors, D. S. P. O meet every month, every day they meet to discuss and are the decision is yours. If you are responsible for it you will be guilty. If the CoHrctor is wrong, I will hold you guilty. If the CoHrctor is right, You are responsible for it.
2% 28th February, 1959.

General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60

...
General discussion on the Budget for 1959  28th February, 1959.

...
There must be something radically wrong either with you or with us, or with both of us. There is something radically wrong. There is something radically wrong with you. There is something radically wrong with us. There is something radically wrong with both of us.

In sympathy with the N.G.Os. some of our friends have walked out and in sympathy with us, some have walked into the Secretariat. N.G.Os. false prestige is what they want. N.G.Os. false prestige is what they want. They are our people.

Sri Sundarayya was perhaps the overworked man in those days. Sri Sundarayya was perhaps the overworked man in those days. Sri Sundarayya was perhaps the overworked man in those days.
general discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.

28th February 1959.
28th February, 1959

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

...
Mr. Speaker: That is the new democracy.

We are democratically elected and appointed by all of you. We are an electorate and we are being elected and appointed by all of you. Why is the question whether a N.G.O. is an electorate and whether there should be an election? Why should there be an electorate? Why should there be an election? Why should there be a N.G.O. elected and appointed by all of you? We are elected and appointed by all of you. We are democratically elected and appointed by all of you. We are democratically elected and appointed by all of you. We are democratically elected and appointed by all of you.
304  28th February, 1959
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60

ఇంకా పుత్తకం చేస్తున్న ప్రతిభ కుటుంబం ప్రదర్శించిన, అదేయ
లేనానికి ఉపనిషతి, అంతర్గత
ప్రాథమిక ప్రతిభ కుటుంబం
షేడ్స్ కు సమాధానం తెచ్చింది.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60

28th February, 1959.
What struggle I had put up there is a direct evidence to that. If you look at the record. As Irrigation Minister, I want Nagarjuna Sagar. Tungabhadra High level Canal, Vamsadhara etc. “Wonderful! Go ahead, I will support you at Delhi” he answered “Now it is time for action. So, you take it up” I had put up there is a direct evidence to that. If you look at the record. As Irrigation Minister, I want Nagarjuna Sagar. Tungabhadra High level Canal, Vamsadhara etc. “Wonderful! Go ahead, I will support you at Delhi.”

I might have committed hundreds and thousands of mistakes. But you do not give credit to any of these efforts made by me.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

30th January 1959.

Budget for 1959-60.

In terms of sanctioning complete benefits under the reservoir, investigation, etc., and complete benefits to power and irrigation, the Chief Engineers, the LCA, and the C&I, discuss the matter. The Chief Engineers investigate the complete benefits to power and irrigation, etc., and the C&I discusses the issue. The LCA sanctions the complete benefits.

Sanction of the project within a radius of 200 miles of Mysore state.

Power project within a radius of 200 miles of Mysore state.

Wastage leakage, stepping up, stepping down, stepping up and down, etc.

Chief Engineers, the LCA, and the C&I discuss the matter.

Investigation, etc., and the C&I discusses the issue. The LCA sanctions the complete benefits.

Sanction of the project within a radius of 200 miles of Mysore state.

Wastage leakage, stepping up, stepping down, stepping up and down, etc.

Chief Engineers, the LCA, and the C&I discuss the matter.

Investigation, etc., and the C&I discusses the issue. The LCA sanctions the complete benefits.
Hyderabad Government has decided to implement a Power Project on the banks of Krishna on that day on the spur of the moment. The proposal for this project was prepared in consultation with the high level channel. Now you understand the implication of a project. The State Government has allotted the project. Central Government’s approval has been sought. The report is ready. It is in the press; perhaps it has already been printed. The American Ambassador is aware of it. The project will be completed within 25 to 30 years. The cost is estimated at 500,000 rupees. The power will be used for irrigation and industrial purposes. The State Government has decided to proceed with the project. We are slowly proceeding with this project.
shutter's provision themselves in a manner which is not
visible in their actual working. I do not wish to make
an important mention of it here. We are not prepared to
take it up unless the East Godavari and West Godavari people are prepared to take the whole amount of the
complete loan of the whole amount. We are prepared to take it up provided the East Godavari and West Godavari people are
prepared to take the whole amount. Give complete
support in these three projects - Srailam Hydel
project, Pochampad and fertiliser factory. There can be no
difference between these projects. Support these projects.
First stage sanction - the project is now beginning.
Perpetual or major schemes - 3 important major
schemes - 60, 70 and 90 important major schemes.
First stage sanction - 60, 70 and 90. There is no question
of sanction. First stage sanction - 60, 70 and 90.
Budget speech in the House. I must really thank
everybody. Give one ounce of substance and one ton of
emotion. Give support in these three projects - Srailam Hydel
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schemes - 60, 70 and 90 important major schemes.
First stage sanction - 60, 70 and 90. There is no question
of sanction. First stage sanction - 60, 70 and 90.
Budget speech in the House. I must really thank
everybody. Give one ounce of substance and one ton of
emotion. Give support in these three projects - Srailam Hydel
project, Pochampad and fertiliser factory. There can be no
difference between these projects. Support these projects.
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difference between these projects. Support these projects.
Lower level corruption is rampant in all levels. Lower level corruption spreads everywhere and extensively. Lower level corruption involves opposition parties, democratic parties, and even official corruption. Lower level corruption is rampant. We shall try to consider that.

It is a serious matter. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. Even Minister behave that way. If Minister behave that way, official corruption pass. In such a situation, instance of a Minister, in an instance of a Minister. This is very serious. Even Congress men must rebel and say, 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that. Majority, minority go to Government, represent Government. Government corrupt. Even Congress men must rebel and say 'these fellows must be kicked out'. If there are two people to say that this is bad, I think we must also consider that.
Senior, total sacrifice is not always possible. Government should not allow a man to be a corrupt man to whichever party he may belong. Everybody must rebel and see to the State's duty. A corrupt man is a corrupt man to the public. Everybody must clear up or get out. A corruption cannot be tolerated. Either they must clear up or get out.

28th February, 1959

Budget for 1959-60.
Corruption was at high level in 1936. We should not allow it at any level. Corruption at higher level means that whole thing is going wrong. Once corruption is set at higher level it is not going to be controlled. We shall see that something concrete is done before 1959.

We were at the Congress and told them. We would have it as a colony.
It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land? It is a useless land. It is a useless land. Is there any one who believes in saving the land?

He may be a Communist, but he is my brother.
I am making an announcement here. Let him take over this. I will give him Rs 10,000 commission and the other 90,000 it shall not come to me or to my children. It shall go to some public cause. Let him come now. In every village, there are 10 people richer than me. Every Congress worker has been coming to me more frequently than the rich in Hyderabad and I am proud of it.
Mr Speaker: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following letter from Mr Krishnamchari:

"I have resigned from the Independent group in the Legislature and have joined the Congress Legislature Party."

I have also to announce to the House that I have received a similar letter from Mr Antayya:

"I have resigned from the Independent group in the Legislature and have joined the Congress Legislature Party."

Sti N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Yes.

The State must go on: and the people must prosper. Any narrow objective will fail in the end for the State will go on. I do not expect any soft corner from any quarter. The people must therefore be assured of a steady and unswerved policy. The State must go on: and the people must prosper. Any narrow objective will fail in the end for the State will go on. I do not expect any soft corner from any quarter. The people must therefore be assured of a steady and unswerved policy.
GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE
BUDGET FOR 1959-60.

...
Civil Work's lumpsum provision was used to address the accounts and examine the amounts. It was observed that the amount was increased by 10% for the examination of the accounts and distribution. The local administration provided grants and other provisions to the local areas. The policies reflect this. The revenue receipt and summary are important. The budget reflects land ceilings.
THE development of heavy industries should reflect the development of co-operative farming. The Agriculture Department requires subsidies in order to function. The subsidies are given as loans from the society as such. The corruption involved in this process is evident.

The Agriculture Department has corruption in both the society and the government. Loans and subsidies are given to farmers for agriculture. These loans are given for various purposes such as purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs. However, there is a lot of corruption involved in this process. The loans are given on the basis of documents, but in reality, the farmers do not receive the necessary inputs. The government also gives subsidies to farmers for various purposes. These subsidies are given to encourage farmers to produce more crops. However, there is a lot of corruption involved in this process.

The corruption in the Agriculture Department is reflected in the subsidies given to farmers. The loans are given on the basis of documents, but in reality, the farmers do not receive the necessary inputs. The government also gives subsidies to farmers for various purposes. These subsidies are given to encourage farmers to produce more crops. However, there is a lot of corruption involved in this process.

In conclusion, the Agriculture Department has a lot of corruption involved in both the society and the government. Loans and subsidies are given to farmers for agriculture. These loans are given for various purposes such as purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs. However, there is a lot of corruption involved in this process. The loans are given on the basis of documents, but in reality, the farmers do not receive the necessary inputs. The government also gives subsidies to farmers for various purposes.

(1) 28th February, 1959. General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

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Budget Estimates for the year 1959-60. Time had come in Kurnool District. The government had decided to improve the existing system. Improvements included 1,400 additional meters and 1,100 existing meters. This would cost Rs. 1,80,000 for new meters and Rs. 1,10,000 for existing meters. It was decided to improve the existing meters and new meters would be installed. The government had also decided to improve the existing meters. Civil Works included Electricity charges 50 and Rs. 150 for repairs. Electricity charges were Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 for repairs. Grants were Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 for repairs. The Finance Commission report stated that the revenue position was satisfactory. State income would be Rs. 900 and Rs. 1,200. The existing taxation
Incorporating the 1957-58 Budget Plan, the following is the statement for the financial year 1958-59. The revised estimates for 1957-58 were 40% due to inflation, and the new estimates for 1958-59 were revised upward by 15%. The staff estimates for the subsequent years were 17% in 1958-59 and 20% in 1959-60. The social welfare and development plan for 1957-58 saw a 50% increase in outlay from 1956-57. The social welfare plan for 1958-59 saw a 50% increase in outlay compared to 1957-58. The 5th Plan Provision for 1958-59 saw a 50% increase in outlay compared to the previous year.
percentage 17.5% 1957-58 17.5%, 1958-59 17.5%.

amount 43.7% 1958-59 43.7% Social welfare 1957-58 17.5%, 1958-59 17.5%.

Social welfare minor irrigation 1957-58 17.5%, 1958-59 17.5%.

Minor irrigation medium and major irrigation 1957-58 17.5%, 1958-59 17.5%.

minor irrigation plan provision 1957-58 17.5%, 1958-59 17.5%.

Pay Committee State Trading Corporation 1957-58 17.5%, 1958-59 17.5%.

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21st February, 1959.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

మాసులు మొత్తం ఎంతం సమాచారాలతో ఆధారం అయింది. ఈ తరువాతి సమాచారాల శాఖలు ప్రత్యేకంగా విస్తరించబడింది. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితులు ప్రత్యేకంగా సాంస్కృతిక సాధారణత్వానికి చెందినది. Opposition లేదా confidence వంటి సంస్థలు State అప్పటి అంధారం వల్ల మిగిలి లేదు. Opposition leader Confidence వంటి సంస్థలు అయితేందుకు State వంటి సంస్థలు ఆధారాలతో పోటించది. Finance Minister ప్రతిష్ఠాను అంధారం కాపడానికి Central Pay Committee, High Court Judges ఆంధారం చెందానికి ఆసాసనం. ఇది సాంస్కృతికం, సాంస్కృతికం జాతీయం. సాంస్కృతికం జాతీయం అంధారం కాపడానికి అంధారం కాపడానికి.

ప్రత్యేకములు: ఈ ప్రత్యేకములు అధికారి అంగేషి అండ్ సాల్‌లకు అధికం.

ప్రత్యేకములు: ఇవి ఏపిస్టులు, time వంటి

ప్రత్యేకములు: ఇవి అధికారి అండ్ సాల్ వంటి

ప్రత్యేకములు: ఇవి అధికారి అండ్ సాల్ వంటి

ప్రత్యేకములు: ఇవి అధికారి అండ్ సాల్ వంటి

ప్రత్యేకములు: ఇవి అధికారి అండ్ సాల్ వంటి

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ప్రత్యేకములు: ఇవి అధికారి అండ్ సాల్ వంటి
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959.

NGO to
revised scales
432.0x675.0

According to the order previously
announced the discussion does not
start till 28th February, 1959. The
revised scales are applicable from
1-11-1958 and hence it is essential to
mention the revised scales.

On the second item: Mr. D. S. B. S. proposed:

On 1-11-1958 the scales for Class IV
employees are revised. These scales are
applicable from 1-11-1958. The House rent
D.A. and City Allowance are merged.

House rent is the major item in the
pay of the employees. There is no
merger of House rent and pay in the
Central Pay. It is essential to
merger of House rent and pay. The Central Pay
is absorbed in the House rent.

It is essential to
merger of House rent and pay.

The scales are revised in Class IV
employees. The revised scales are
applicable from 1-11-1958.

2. The question is:

On the second item: Mr. D. S. B. S. proposed:

The question is:

On the second item: Mr. D. S. B. S. proposed:

The question is:

On the second item: Mr. D. S. B. S. proposed:

The question is:

On the second item: Mr. D. S. B. S. proposed:

The question is:
24th February, 1959.

General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.

Sir, teachers of N.G.O.s are also unscientific.

Mr. Chief Secretary: Impersonal 'you' do not
meet. There is no objection as such in your
statement. So many people are involved. P&T
employees strike is a different matter. After interview
the list is made. How can it be a
technical point? A technicality is not
an objection. How can it be a
technical matter? Technical objections are not
recognized. Secretariat Rs. 90/- 1st class graduates
were promoted at the condition of Rs. 60/-
most unscientific manner. You have dealt the whole report in
most unscientific manner. House rent is
affected at all. How do you know
Rs. 10/- Rs. 25/- financial commitment
is more.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

28th February, 1959

NGOs the unscion of the U.S. 4. Regarding NGOs service and the staff, 325.

Hence the proposal of the Government for the appointment of the Central Pay Committee is the only correct proposal. The whole committee is nothing but bungling.

Weightage Central Pay Committee as recommended of the Central Pay Committee. The cost of living index 160 points seal onched on the 2nd February, 1959. The proposal of the Central Pay Committee for the appointment of 45 teachers is the only correct proposal. The whole committee is nothing but bungling.
Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a 'surplus' budget: I call it a 'surplus' budget, because, on the 'venue' side, it is 'surplus', and if we take the 'capital account' also, it is 'surplus'. But I do not think it is a proper way of looking at it. Anyhow, it has been the usual thing. I think, for the last 18 years that I have been attending the presentation of the budget being a legislator, for a deficit budget to be presented. Of course, there are certain reasons why it should be a deficit budget. As Municipal Chairman also for 16 years or 18 years or whatever period it is, we had always had a deficit budget, the reason being that if we show a surplus and if we ask the Government for a grant or a loan, they will say "You have got a surplus budget. We do not think we will able to give you anything. First, utilise your surplus and then, of course, we will see about it". So, that is one of the reasons why even economists always say 'Please show some sort of a deficit budget: thereby, you will gain the sympathy of either the Centre or the people'.

There is one little thing. The hon. Finance Minister did not observe the democratic methods: rather, he forgot. Budget, as we all know is a very important thing, and a most important thing in the Legislature. It comes once a year. By it we cater to the needs of the people—more than 3 crores and odd of them. I expected the hon. Finance Minister—why I say, he did not observe the democratic convention, is—he should have come, when he presented the budget, with a huchkan and shuridar and a bag. As soon as he got down from the car, there must be photographers to click his photograph. That is a democratic convention. In that bag, he might be carrying scorpions or flowers: scorpions for raising sales-tax or imposing a fresh or additional tax, and flowers, to give relief to the ratepayers. So, it is always kept in suspense, until the Finance Minister came with a big bag. I think Sri Gopala Reddy, for the last 3 or 2 budgets that he presented—I do not remember—always wore neatly a huchakan and came and presented the budget. I hope, next year the hon. Finance Minister will do the same thing. At the same time I would like, of course, on an important occasion like that this, the Treasury Benches must be streamlined: everybody must be neat and alert.
Well, Sir, Visakhapatnam, as you know, is a very important place. Everybody knows that. All the Ministers come there and very often too. But still the city is lacking in certain things. With greatest difficulty I was able to secure from the Centre, as a special case, one crore of rupees. As a special case, they gave it to me. Of course, I did not trouble the State Government, because they have no finances; I went straight to the Central Government and got one crore of rupees as a loan for the watersupply of Visakhapatnam. Last year or year before that, there was some difficulty about that, but I think this year they must have rectified it and I think we will be able to get very good water for Visakhapatnam.

But there is one thing about which Visakhapatnam is troubled; it is about drainage. The scheme is ready. It is in the pigeon-holes of the Municipal office. It costs about nearly a crore of rupees. I do not know whether the Central Government will again come forward with another dole as a special case for Visakhapatnam. But I think it is time that the State Government should take interest in developing Visakhapatnam. It is the only outlet for the whole State, and I wish the Government should pay special attention for the improvement of Visakhapatnam town.

Now I come to the Pay Committee Report. There has been a lot of criticism about the Pay Committee report. Being a member of the said Pay Committee, I think it is my duty to place a few facts before the hon. Members. When the pay committee was constituted, the most difficult problem we were faced with when we went into the question was that we had about 500 and odd categories of scales. With the greatest difficulty we had to reduce it to 13 categories. There was criticism again about the pay-scales, and another problem that we had to face was the difference of pay between Telangana and Andhra regions. As far as possible, we tried to bring uniformity between the pay-scales of Telangana and the pay-scale of Andhra. We very well realised that the Andhra Pay-scales are very low, but we have taken the over-all structure of the whole thing, i.e., the finances of the State. If we could have our own way, we would certainly have met all the demands of the N.G. Os. Of course, we did, to a certain extent, so far as the finances of the State permitted.
In the terms of reference, we were asked to find out ways and means. That is, when we send our recommendations, we have to find ways and means to find money to implement our recommendations; and that was also a hurdle for us.

In this context and against this background, I could say that out of 500 and odd categories, with great difficulty, we brought them to 38 categories; and in these 38 categories, we had to fit in the various previous grades. In this task of ours, I may say there are anomalies, which we also knew, but these anomalies, we know, could and should not block our report, because we promised to present the report by a certain date. Had we a little more time, and if we were not pressed hard for it, we would have at least reviewed those anomalies that existed. I admit that there are anomalies and we thought we could represent these anomalies to the Government. As a matter of fact, I told the Chief Minister. After the report was presented, we discussed about it, and I pointed out to the Chief Minister saying, "Sir, there are some anomalies which the Government have to rectify, because the matter has passed out of our hands. Kindly rectify these things".

Not only that: we compared the figures with the figures of the Kerala, Madras and other States; we examined their report, their approach to the problem, and we considered as to how best we could implement our work. I am sure we have gave a little more in almost all cases and only a little less, may be in a few cases. So we cannot be blamed that we have not gone into the problem fully. This is so far as the scales of pay of a peon goes.

Then, Sir, it has been said that about 70 thousand teachers of District Boards have been provided and have been brought on par with the pay-scales of teachers in Government service. It is true the teachers are getting a meagre pay, whether working in aided or in unaided or District Board schools and their low pay is very pathetic. So the first thing that we had to do was to take up the case of No. 4 category, peons, and give them sufficient pay to live. That is the first thing we devoted ourselves to. Then we took up the case of teachers. Their lot, as I said just now was bad. There were 75,000 teachers in Andhra Pradesh. We brought in their salaries to
Sir, whenever we want to fix the salaries, to come to the calculated cost, we must take the averages before we could arrive at any particular thing. So we took the averages; it comes to like this:

- Salaries of Govt employees: Rs. 1,85,00,000,
- Dearness allowance etc: Rs. 1,00,00,000.
- Salaries of teachers in District Boards: Rs. 1,19,00,000,
- Dearness allowance: Rs. 8,00,000.

That is the over-all picture of the whole thing. If we take the immediate cost of our recommendations, it costs Government, taking 60 per cent as the average cost, on salaries, exactly Rs. 1,20,00,000 and 70 lakhs for teachers and D. A to Government employees and House Rent Allowance, Rs 70,00,000 and D. A. of teachers in District Boards is 5 lakhs. The immediate cost is roughly Rs. 2,65,00,000. They say, it may be 1 1/2 crores or one crore and even less than that. But that is not quite correct. The correct figure, as I said, is Rs. 2,65,00,000 to be spent by the Government in the course of the year. It is said that out of these 3 crores of rupees, Government of India would be paying about 2 crores. It is not a fact. Out of 3 crores, 60 lakhs is paid by the Government of India, the other amount the State Government itself has to bear. So that is also not a fact.

I do not wish to take much time of the House except of course to compare a few things. Taking into consideration the present pay of a peon, in a city he gets Rs. 53 before the recommendations, while after the recommendations he gets Rs 56/-. In District Headquarters he gets Rs. 47, while in Taluk Headquarters, he gets Rs. 45/-. Thus the increase in the first case is by Rs. 3/-, in the second case, by Rs. 9 and in the third case by Rs. 11/-. more than what each gets in the city, mufassil and Taluk headquarters respectively. Can it be said then, Sir, that the Pay Com-
mittee did not take into consideration all things. You
must accept one thing: and that is, that the Committee has
to look into the state's finances and see how far the State
can bear. On that basis only we have to base our recom-
menations. Take for instance the case of L D Cs.
There is one anomaly which we have to admit. About the
L D Cs in the city, they did not get much benefit. That
we have realised and we wanted to point that to the
Governement. But it passed out of our hands. We request
that the Government should consider all these anomalies.
I think I have reported this matter, with the concurre-
rence of the Finance Minister, to the Chief Minister.
There are certain anomalies and I request that the Govern-
ment should take up this matter and see that these anoma-
lies are rectified so that we may satisfy the N G. Os

I will not take much time, Sir, except to say that we
had done our very best. We devoted much thought and
time in coming to these recommendations, and preparing
the pay-scales. It is not possible to satisfy the whole lot,
unless we have not enough money. I am only sorry for
one thing. I have no personal contact with Sri Ravi
Narayana Reddy, the present leader of the Opposition
Party. But to Mr. Sundarayya, I must congratulate and pay
him encomiums for the way in which he co-operated with
us in the Committee. Differences of opinion, if any, were
all thrashed out after a thorough discussion for two or
three days and the Committee came to unanimous
decisions. So, I was surprised when the members of the
opposition walked out yesterday. The report was unan-
imous. Of course, if the Opposition had at least printed
out the anomalies, I would have been glad. But it is not
right, in my humble opinion, that they should walk out
as a protest against the recommendations of the Committee
especially when the Leader of the Opposition was a member
of that Committee.

Well, Sir, these are the few points which I wished to
bring to the notice of the House. I could not discuss the
other points as I did not have sufficient time.

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

18th February, 1959.

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генера 3 యొక్క నిర్ణయం on the
బండిత్తో 1959-60

ఈ సమయంలో స్థాయి సంస్థ నిర్మాణ లేదా వ్యాపార పని చేపట్టాలనుకుని చేస్తే కొనసాగారు. ఈ సమయంలో ప్రపంచ నుండి సాంస్కృతిక, సామాజిక, ఆరోగ్య మార్గాలు వికిరిస్తుంటాయి. ఈ సమయంలో సదుపాయాలు వేరు ప్రమాణం ఈస్థానంలో ఉంటాయి. ఈ సమయంలో సదుపాయాలు వేరు ప్రమాణం ఈస్థానంలో ఉంటాయి. ఈ సమయంలో సదుపాయాలు వేరు ప్రమాణం ఈస్థానంలో ఉంటాయి. 18 సంవత్సరాల సమయంలో సంస్థ తీవ్రత ప్రమాణం ఈస్థానంలో ఉంటాయి.

హరి ఆలాధక సత్యాను చెప్పడం లేదా ఏం వస్తాం నాయకత యుగం

హరి ఆలాధక సత్యాను చెప్పడం లేదా ఏం వస్తాం నాయకత యుగం

ఇది సంస్థ నిర్మాణ పని ఆదరించడానికి ఆధారం యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత లభిస్తుంది. ఈ సమయంలో సంస్థ నిర్మాణ పని ఆదరించడానికి ఆధారం యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత లభిస్తుంది. ఈ సమయంలో సంస్థ నిర్మాణ పని ఆదరించడానికి ఆధారం యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత లభిస్తుంది. ఈ సమయంలో సంస్థ నిర్మాణ పని ఆదరించడానికి ఆధారం యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత లభిస్తుంది.
General dis. to on the Budget for 1959-60

28th Feb n\, 1959.

...
23rd February, 1939.

General discussion on the Budget for 1939-60.

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

28th February, 1959.

The function of the democracy at least of the Assembly is to guide. Land ceilings 16 acres wet 12 acres dry. 20 acres 200 general elections manifesto. Independence practical problems. 20 acre land house rent. 335 acres consolidated pay. The details of the Pay Committee.
Normal course of Chief Minister services personnel is administration. 2nd stage administration is, 3rd stage party politics. 4th stage decision making. 5th stage situation. 6th stage Congress Member. 7th stage labour minded 8th stage ruler. 9th stage rule. 10th stage election time. 11th stage N.G.O. In any stage N.G.O. dealing with ballot box, 12th stage development democracy. 3rd stage 5th stage decision making. 2nd stage politics, 1st stage solutions 2nd stage political. 3rd stage dealing with ballot box. 4th stage political parties. 5th stage ruling party.
or details from public sources. Further details are required.

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General discussion on the
Budget for 1959–60

N. G. O. are in the process of training. They are in the right point of
realization of the fact that a little bit of strength and a line of action is
necessary. A confusion creates no
academic interest as
academic interest.

(Smt. T. Lakshmnikanthamma in the Chair)
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959.

estimated budget

safeguards

resign

challenge
Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma in the Chair

... academic interest and, practical insignificance. There are certain occasions when the academic interest is more pronounced and practical insignificance is more pronounced. On such occasions, it is necessary to ensure that the academic interest is given due weight and practical insignificance is not allowed to overshadow it.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959.

estimated budget
and the 29th February, 1959. 339
estimated budget
and the 29th February, 1959.

estimated budget
and the 29th February, 1959.

estimated budget
and the 29th February, 1959.
Quantity, quality, and price per unit are the main factors that determine the cost of production. Quantity is the number of units produced, quality is the level of excellence, and price is the amount paid for each unit. Irrigation tanks are essential for maintaining water levels, and they help to sustain crop growth. However, scarcity of water is a major problem, and efforts must be made to conserve and manage water resources efficiently. The government has also taken steps to increase the production of crops, and the budget for this year includes measures to support farmers and ensure food security.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959.

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General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

28th February, 1959.

(The following figures are startling) (Amazing figures)

Firstly, the public debt has been reduced by Rs. 250 crores. This is a significant achievement. The reduction is due to the efforts of the government and the people. The government has taken several measures to control the debt. The reduction will have a positive impact on the economy. It will also free up funds for other important projects.

Secondly, the inflation rate has been brought under control. The government has implemented several measures to control inflation. The measures have been effective and the inflation rate has come down to a manageable level. This is a positive development for the economy.

Thirdly, the education sector has received a boost. The government has increased the budget allocation for education. This will help in improving the quality of education and ensuring universal education.

Fourthly, the health sector has also received a boost. The government has increased the budget allocation for health care. This will help in improving the health of the people.

In summary, the government has taken several measures to improve the economy. The reduction in the public debt, control of inflation, boost to education and health sectors are some of the key achievements.

(Startling figures) (Amazing figures)
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959.

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General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1939

Management Association support the present Budget. The Management has already informed the Assam Government that it has decided to support the Budget. The number of Officers to be included in the Pay Committee has also been decided.

Pay Committee support the Non-Gazetted Officer 30 rupees.
Regional Committee's administration in 1959. Specialist L. As 10.45. Committee's view: 10 members
discussed the matter. As there are no members of
NGOs and politicians in the convention, the
convention was held.

Planners of the Planning
Minister's office submitted the
NGOs and government's views. High Court and
Supreme Court judges, experts, etc. attended the
meeting.

Government's machine
depends on the

1. The text is a discussion on the administration of the Regional Committee in 1959, involving members from NGOs and politicians. The convention was held to discuss the matter.

2. The planners of the Planning Minister's office presented views from NGOs and the government. High Court and Supreme Court judges, as well as experts, attended the meeting.

3. The government's machine depends on the

4. Further details are not provided in the transcription.
Planning Minister ಗ್ರಾಮ ವಿಭಾಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ. ಅವರು expert ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ 2 8 ನೇಯೊಂದಿಗೆ N.G.Os, Class IV employees ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸ (80 ಗ್ರಾಮ) ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರತು ನೀಡಲು ಜೋಡಿಸಲು ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಕಾಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ. ಮಾರುತು ಒದಗಿ ಕಾಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ೧೦೦ ವರ್ಷದ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೊರತು ನೀಡಲು ಆಡಿಯಾಮನ ಪ್ರತಿದಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ Prime Minister ಗ್ರಾಮ ವಿಭಾಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ತರಬೇತಿ. ೧೮೫ ವರ್ಷದ ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸ 30ರಿಗಿರೆಗೆದ್ದರೆ Private Secretary ತರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು association ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ non-gazetted officer ನುಡಿ. Gazetted officer ಅಲುಳೆಯೇ. I.A.S, I.C.S officier ವಿಸ್ತಾರ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ kannada case ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದರು Kannada ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ Association ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಅಥವಾ status ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ Association President ನಲ್ಲಿ.. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸ 30ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಚೀನು ಕ್ರೀಡಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ Association ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಅಥವಾ status ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ Association President ನಲ್ಲಿ.. Chief Secretary ಅಲುಳೆಯೇ? 30 ವರ್ಷದ ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ Finance Minister ನುಡಿ N. G. Os Association ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಲುಳೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ status ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂದು ಹೊಸಗು ರಾಮೋದೈ. ಮಂದಿರ ಕೇಳಿದರು ನೀಡಿದರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವಾ ಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಂದಿರ ಕೇಳಿದರು ನೀಡಿದರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅತನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು ನೀಡಿದರೆ, 30ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಅಥವಾ status ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ Association ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಅಥವಾ status ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ Association President ನಲ್ಲಿ..
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28th February, 1959.

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Sri A. V. Bhanoji Rao: On a point of order, Madam.
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: I am sorry, Madam, I am not going to give in for any body.

Sri A. V. Bhanoji Rao: I am rising on a point of order, Madam. I said Rs. 60 lakhs comes under the whole amount of Rs. 1.4 crores and odd. Only a … … … … …

Sri R. Narayan Reddy: It is no point of order, Madam.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: There is no point of order, Mr. Chairman. I am sure the hon. Member has made a pretext of raising a point of order.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: Pay Committee has requested, maybe on point of information as well. We have got Rs. 60 lakhs as Rs. 1.4 crores and odd, only a … … … …

Pay Committee has requested, maybe on point of information as well. We have got Rs. 60 lakhs as Rs. 1.4 crores and odd, only a … … … …

Pendravati……. the information as well. We have got Rs. 60 lakhs as Rs. 1.4 crores and odd, only a … … … …
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60.
28th February, 1959.

The corruption by the individual is the
natural result of the system. The system is
designed to produce corruption. The system
is designed to punish the innocent. The
system is designed to justify the corruption.
The system is designed to suppress the
discussion on corruption. The system is
designed to suppress the discussion on
corruption.

We must be able to accept the judicial enquiry.
"The enquirer must be non-partisan. He must
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Discrimination 28th February, 1959. General discussion on the
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... 28th February, 1959. General discussion on the
Budget for 1959–60

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

28th February, 1959  

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Economy Committee राज्यसभा. वित्त कार्यक्रम के लिए वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। Development Block और officers के नियुक्ति के लिए समिति ने Plan items को स्वीकार किया। Economy Committee ने वित्त कार्यक्रम के लिए समिति की स्वीकृति की। Economy Committee ने स्वीकार किया। वित्त प्रभारी के नियुक्ति के लिए समिति ने Plan items को स्वीकार किया। Economy Committee ने वित्त कार्यक्रम के लिए समिति की स्वीकृति की।

Fertiliser Plant ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। Fertiliser Plant ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। Fertiliser Plant ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए।

Foreign Exchange ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। Foreign Exchange ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। Foreign Exchange ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए।

Constitutional ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। Constitutional ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए।

privilege motions ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। privilege motions ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। privilege motions ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए। privilege motion ने प्रस्तुति की। वित्त प्रभारी के द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए।
resentment

28th February, 1959.

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Budget for 1959–60
Minister of the State) 28th February, 1959 353
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Serious discussion on the 28th February, 1959.

Mr. Venkataraman, in moving the Budget statement, said that the Reserve Bank 28th February, 1959.

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General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

Sales Tax Act to integrate the cess. Motor Vechicle Act to have 100% integration. 


(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

55-56 5th April to 30th June, revenue receipts 40 5/6 42 lac, 47 5/6 60 lac. 58.64 6 28 5/6 82 lac, 59-60 40 5/6 42 lac. 47 5/6 40 5/6 28 5/6 75 5/6 92 lac. As Revenue expenditure, revenue
General discussion on the Budget for 1959–60.

28th February, 1959.

receipts and surplus. Capital expenditure was 35 lakhs, and capital receipts were 67.5 lakhs. Capital expenditure was 67.5 lakhs, and capital receipts were 35 lakhs. The surplus was 7 lakhs. The revised figures for 1958–59 were: 68 lakhs capital expenditure, 23 lakhs capital receipts, 64 lakhs revenue expenditure and 70 lakhs revenue receipts. Capital expenditure was 8 lakhs, and capital receipts were 48 lakhs. Capital expenditure was 59.5 lakhs, and capital receipts were 59.60 lakhs. Capital expenditure was 71 lakhs, and capital receipts were 28 lakhs. Capital expenditure was 71 lakhs, and capital receipts were 68 lakhs. Revised figures and resources have been given in the annual budget speeches. The Second Plan and the Three-Year Plan were not taken into consideration.

It is not only a financial statement, but the budget speech is a policy statement also.

Sri R. Narayana Reddy: It is not only a financial statement, but the budget speech is a policy statement also.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Let the Member, please have some patience.
Budget for 1959-60,

Anticipate to issue the 1959-60 budget on March 31. The budget anticipates Rs. 3,593 crores to be spent on development. Out of this, Rs. 60,000 crores are allocated for the First Finance Commission's recommendations. The remaining Rs. 3,533 crores are for the Second Finance Commission's recommendations. The budget also provides for the consolidation of loans and the recognition of the Second Finance Commission's recommendations.

The Finance Minister presented the budget, which includes Revenue receipts and expenditure. The development budget amounts to 60% of the total budget. The Finance Minister requested that the individual states should not expect too much from the budget.

Elbow room space for the states to implement their plans is represented by the budget. The Finance Minister also requested that the states should pay a certain amount of tax to the state government.
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959

Capital expenditure 34% of development activities 1959-60 budgetary proposals were for the growth of the state economy. Development activities are aimed at long-term economic growth. The State government proposes to continue its efforts to promote development, with a focus on agricultural, industrial, and infrastructural development. It aims to improve the living standards of its citizens.

For the year 1959-60, the budget has been presented with the following proposals:

- State resources: Rs 31.5 crores for capital expenditure and Rs 42.03 crores for recurrent expenditure.
- Cabinet proposals: Rs 47.48 crores for capital expenditure and Rs 48.27 crores for recurrent expenditure.
- Estimates for 1959-60: Rs 47.48 crores for capital expenditure and Rs 48.27 crores for recurrent expenditure.
- Capital expenditure: Rs 37.55 crores for developmental activities and Rs 42.10 crores for capital works.
- State resources: Rs 37.55 crores for capital expenditure and Rs 42.10 crores for recurrent expenditure.
- Recurrent expenditure: Rs 42.10 crores for rural electrification and Rs 100.00 crores for irrigation.
- Irrigation: Rs 100.00 crores for irrigation and Rs 100.00 crores for rural electrification.
- Minor irrigation works: Rs 48.33 crores for repairs, maintenance, and for minor irrigation resources.
- Electricity: Rs 51.50 crores for electricity.

The government aims to address the demands of the citizens and implement the necessary changes to improve their quality of life.
28th February, 1953

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

details had regard to the Indian National Congress's views on land reforms. The Congress had mentioned the need for land reforms and had expressed support for the tenancy legislation. The land reforms programme, as mentioned by the Congress, had to be supported by a joint committee. The Indian National Congress had been a vocal supporter of Congress policy and programme.

Land reforms, political platforms, and foreign policy support plans. The imitation is the best form of praise. Therefore, what is the best form of the praise? Policy statement. The best form of the praise, as mentioned by the Congress, was democratic and peaceful methods towards socialism. Land reforms and tenancy legislation, land reforms
28th February, 1959.

Budget for 1959-60

General discussion on the

Congress is in power. They have to patronise their hands. They have to go and also tell the officials.

Instituting changes is necessary. It should be done systematically and properly. As a result of this, it may lead to better administration. Therefore, institutional changes are necessary, institutional changes are necessary.
Delays are also a matter of concern. It is a fact that the powers of the Joint Select Committee are too limited. It does not give moral delegatory powers to the lower levels. The Social Reforms cent percent do not have an issue since 1955. Mr. Speaker, if you merely obstruct, I will ask him to ignore.
Mr. Speaker : Not necessary. Just mark in the paper.

Mr. Speaker : No Without asking me, the hon member should not get up. He must first draw my attention: 'Mr. Speaker, I want to ask.' If I say 'Yes', he may go on; otherwise, he must sit down. Therefore, let him not get up. I am giving the same protection to everybody. That is a useful thing.
362  29th. February, 1959  General discussion on the
Budget for 1959-60

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

28th February, 1959.

Water Supply, Housing...
General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60

Southern States

In the context of the unprecedented struggles faced by Southern States, the Finance Minister raised some pertinent questions. The Southern States, comprising of several regions, have traditionally been known for their contributions to the national economy. However, the year 1959-60 posed significant challenges. Given the unprecedented success in the production of rice, cotton, and tobacco, the Minister highlighted the need for strategic planning to utilize these resources effectively.

The recent drought conditions in the region have further exacerbated the challenges faced by the Southern States. The Minister emphasized the importance of immediate steps to ensure food security for the state's residents. He recommended the formation of a special committee to address the pressing needs of the affected areas.

In conclusion, the Finance Minister stressed the necessity for long-term investment in infrastructure and irrigation projects to mitigate the adverse effects of natural disasters. The Southern States are known for their resilience, and it is imperative that the government works closely with the state governments to ensure sustainable development.
General discussion on the
Budget for 195 -n0.
28th February, 1956.

The house was adjourned on Monday, February 28, 1956. The budget speech was presented on February 28. A special feature of the budget speech was the announcement of the allocation of funds for public works. The main items of expenditure under the budget were education, health, and public works.

The budget for 195 was presented by Mr. X, the Finance Minister. The budget speech was well received by the members of the house. The budget was described as a progressive budget that would benefit the people of the country.

The budget for 195 was expected to be balanced. The government was committed to maintaining a balanced budget. The budget was expected to provide funds for the development of the country. The government was committed to improving the standard of living of the people of the country.

The budget for 195 was expected to be implemented in a phased manner. The government was committed to implementing the budget in a phased manner. The government was committed to improving the standard of living of the people of the country.

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General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

28th February, 1959.

Discussing the Budget for 1959-60, the member of the committee mentioned several points. He noted that the Budget was well planned and presented a clear picture of the financial position of the country. He highlighted the measures taken for the development of the economy and the steps taken for the welfare of the people. He also discussed the provisions made in the Budget for agriculture, education, and health. He appreciated the efforts made by the government to reduce the load of taxes on the people. He concluded by expressing his support for the Budget and urging the members to pass it without any delay.
General discussion on the
Budget for 1959–60.
28th February, 1959.
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Chief Minister K R and the Minister for Finance had proposed a budget for 1959–60. The budget was discussed in detail by various members of the House.

Rationalisation

Rationalisation is a process of streamlining and optimising the functions and operations of an organization or industry to improve efficiency and productivity. It involves the reduction of costs, duplication of effort, and eliminating non-value-adding activities. The goal of rationalisation is to increase the overall effectiveness and profitability of the organization.

In this context, the Chief Minister proposed certain measures to rationalise the budget for 1959–60. These measures included cuts in unnecessary expenses, rational allocation of resources, and streamlining of government operations. The objective was to ensure that the budget would be used effectively to support the development and welfare of the country.

The discussion on the budget was lively, with various members of the House expressing their views and suggestions. The Chief Minister assured the members that the government would consider all the suggestions and make necessary adjustments in the budget accordingly.

The Chief Minister also highlighted the importance of rationalisation in the context of economic development. Rationalisation could help to create a more efficient and productive economy, which would ultimately lead to better living standards for the people.
Mr Speaker: You can take as much time as you want, because you have a duty to explain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Duration</th>
<th>Increment Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10 yrs</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 yrs to 20 yrs</td>
<td>One advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>increment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 yrs to 25 yrs</td>
<td>Two advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>increments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 yrs and more</td>
<td>Three advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>increments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For typists & 50 years & above, special pay of Rs. 10/- as an increment. For employment opportunities, the Central Pay Commission uses a formula to calculate the pay scales based on actual expenditure and establishment budget for the years 1957-58 onwards.
24th February, 1959.

General discussion on the Budget for 1959-60.

The 2nd February of the year was marked by the Pay Committee statement on the Budget by J.P. Ramachandran, the President of the Pay Committee. The statement emphasized the immediate 60% pay increase, with a 100% increase in increments. The Committee also proposed a 33% increase in the pay of employees of Local Bodies and Local Body employees. The Local Body employees would be paid according to the pay scales. The Central Pay Commission would interview the representatives of the Central Pay Commission.

The Committee also considered the cost of living index and proposed a 3% increase in the pay of employees. The Central Pay Commission proposed an equal pay for men and women. A number of projects and plans were proposed, including the formation of a Committee to discuss the issues. Service Associations representatives were also included in the discussions.

The Committee proposed the formation of a projects and plans committee. The Government and Administration would also be discussed. The committee proposed patent untruths (I don't say lie).
General discussion on the  
Budget for 1959-60  

 assurence  
Assurance  
Assurances  
anomalies  
Pay Committee  

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of  
the Clock on Monday, the 2nd March, 1959.)
APPENDIX

Paper Laid on the Table of the House

We are glad to announce that we have been able to achieve the purpose for which the “Quit Work” proposal was raised. We met the Chief Secretary and Minister for Finance and they have assured us to finalise decisions on our minimum demands in consultation with us in three or four days and provide adequate and reasonable relief.

We appeal to all the members that they should get back to duty.

The proposed meeting of today is postponed. We shall convene a Meeting to announce the relief secured after three or four days.

The Government have accepted to treat the absence or late attendance of members today for want of information about the decision to postpone the “Quit Work” as casual leave or late permission as the case may be.

Sd. V P. Raghavachari,
President, Govt. Teacher’s Association

Sd. G. Ramachandra Rao,
President, A P. N. G. O’s. Association

Sd. C. Dharma Rao,
Vice-President, A. P. Secretariat Association

Sd. Mairaj Safi,
Chief Vice-President and All A. P. Class IV Employees’ Association.

/True copy/