Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II — Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Note: * at the Commencement of the Speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member

Printed by Ajanta Printers, Secunderabad for the Director, Government Printing Press, Hyderabad—A P.
THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

[Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers]
OFFICIAL REPORT

Forty-fourth day of the Ninth Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 2nd March, 1960

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

GOVERNMENT MOTION


Member : Butter and ghee should be special discussion. The House passed the amendment accordingly.

Mr. Secretary : A notification affecting implica- tion of the amendment has already been circulated. Amendment move seconded.

Mr. Speaker : Is the amendment adopted, sir?

Mr. Secretary : Yes. Amendment adopted. Implication accordingly.

Mr. Speaker : Order of the day. Any further rules.

Mr. Secretary : As ordered. Rules accordingly.
Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

*Mr. Speaker*: In item 12 proposed to be added to Schedule III, for the figure and words “4 naye paise”, the figure and words “3 naye paise” shall be substituted.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved.

**Mr. Speaker**: Amendment to be withdrawn. Hope to substitute. For butter and ghee excise complicated taxes are, multi-point sales tax twice, thrice, four times and so on. Multi-point sales tax is being charged twice, thrice, four times and so on.Originally, multi-point sales tax was charged over and above the item of sale at 6 per cent, and was reduced to 8 per cent on its purchase point. Four crores worth of ghee is being exported to Calcutta and other places from Guntur alone. Roughly, five crores worth of ghee is being exported to Calcutta and other places from Guntur alone.
Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

(The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the draft Notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 40 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Andhra Pradesh Act VI of 1957), for the purpose of levying tax under that Act in respect of butter and ghee at the point of purchase by the last dealer who buys in the State instead of at all stages of sale be approved..."
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. X—Heads of State, Ministers and
Headquarters Staff - Rs. 1,46,16,700

DEMAND No. XI—State Legislature - Rs. 33,17,300

DEMAND No. XIII—Administration for
Justice—Rs. 1,03,90,400

DEMAND No. XV—Police - Rs. 6,10,76,300

The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, on
the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not
exceeding Rs. 1,46,16,700 under Demand No. X - Heads
of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, on the recommendation
of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not
exceeding Rs. 33,17,300 under Demand No. XI - State
Legislature.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, on the recommendation
of the Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not
exceeding Rs. 1,03,90,400 under Demand No. XIII -
Administration of Justice.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Sanjivayya (On Behalf of the Minister
for Home): Sir, on the recommendation of the
Governor, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not
exceeding Rs. 6,10,76,300 under Demand No. XV -
Police.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.
Sri Baswa Maniah (Andole): Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Re. 1

For not omitting the charges in England in all Demands.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Re. 1

For not reducing of Governor’s expenses.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Re. 1

For not reducing the expenses for Ministers salaries.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Re. 1

For not reducing the compensation of rulers and jagirdars.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Re. 1

To point out the inefficiency in the administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Re. 1

To point out the nepotism, corruption, delay and irregularities of the administration.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100.

To point out the increase in the expenses in the demand.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100.

For spending lavishly for the maintenance of Minister’s buildings.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100.

For criticising the Govt. for not having all Government Offices in one place and for not at least providing a guide for the offices in Hyderabad.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri J. T. Fernandez (Nominated): Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100.

To criticise the conduct of Secretariat and administrative in issuing orders violating the letter and spirit of the Indian Constitution under Articles 30 and 31 governing fundamental rights of the minorities.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy, Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100.

To discuss the inordinate delay on the part of the Govt. in creating the first grade stenographers posts
(U.D.C.,) according to the Pay Committee's recommendation in para 68 of page 26 of the Pay Committee Report.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy,
Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao,
Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To disapprove the policy of the Government in withdrawing the recognition for the State N. G. O. Association and to demand for the renewal of the same.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To reconsider the recommendations made in Part-II of the pay Committee Report in the light of the criticism made by various employees organisations.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to solve the beggar problem in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To urge on the Government to continue the policy of appointing one member to the Public Service Commission belonging to the Scheduled Castes forever.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for imposing ban for the assignment to be made to the poor and no ban for the assignment to be made to the political sufferers in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for the ban on transfer of lands from poramboke to ayan at present.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To urge on the Government to enhance the accumulation of leave of Government servants to an extent of six months instead of 4 months now in practice.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to reduce the tours of Governor and Ministers as they are upsetting the day-to-day administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To urge on the Government to widen the scope of the Grievances Committee so as to redress the grievances of personnel from both Andhra and Telangana areas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for the red-tapism particularly in the top level pending files years together.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100
To express disagreement for spending money without the sanction of the Legislature, not spending money sanctioned by the Legislature properly and making appropriations and reappropriations without proper sanction.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for the failure of the Govt. to observe economy in spending public money particularly in the Public Works Department.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for the top heavy administrative expenditure in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for having no cooperation and co-ordination between one department to other in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To urge on Govt. to abandon the system of maintenance of confidential files of Govt. servants which was invented and imposed by the Britishers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To express regret for the abnormal delays in payment of pensions to the retired Government servants.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Government to prepare Third Five Year Plan at least to the amount of Rs. 600 crores.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Govt. to appoint one high level committee to go into the whole administrative machinery and recommend ways and means to cope up with the huge planning without delays.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Govt. to establish Standing Committees for each Department or to the Ministry to advise in the day to day administration whose advise will be binding.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Venayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,16,700 for Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,17,300 for State Legislature by Rs. 100
For non arranging of bus pass for M.L.A.s to travel in their constituency.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,17,300 for State Legislature by Rs. 100
To point out the bad condition of the old M.L.A.s quarters.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Baswa Maniah: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,17,300 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

Sri G. Yellamanda Reddy,
Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,17,300 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,17,300 for State Legislature by Rs. 100
To impress upon the Government to provide the Legislators hostels with good furniture so as to avoid bug menace.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,17,300 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

To know at what stage the communication of discussion of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly to the Government of India on the non-official resolution of amending the Constitution so as to confer foreign affairs, defence, communications, planning and finances to centre and greatly enlarge the state list to ensure democratic decentralisation as assured to by the Chief Minister Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy, stands which was discussed on 12th and 21st December, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XIII—Administration of Justice - Rs. 1,03,90,400

Sri Baswa Maniah: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 1

To point out that corruption has come in the judicial staff specially after formation of Andhra Pradesh.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Re. 1

To point out the pendency in cases in the judicial department.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for increasing the court fee beyond the reach of the poor man.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for the enormous delays in the courts in disposing of cases.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government in establishing touring courts in every taluk.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Venayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100

To impress upon the Govt. to open a District Munsiff Court at Sattenapalli by the beginning of next official year.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri J. Anand Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,90,400 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

DEMAND No. XV—Police - Rs. 6,10,76,300

Sri Baswa Mania: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Re. 1

To point out that there is no police in the village of P. S. Jogipet, Andole Tq.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Re. 1

For stopping of lorries at every police station unnecessarily.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for conducting enquiries regarding the members of the Swatantra Party.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not administering law and order in villages.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Re. 1

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri K. Ramchandra Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Re. 1

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Re. 1
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved:

Sri S. Vemayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri J. Anand Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,10,76,300 for Police by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

I may mention that Cut Motion No. 104 is transferred to District Administration. No. 39 is transferred to Municipalities and No. 43 transferred to Transport.
Mr. Speaker: Because it concerns the Minister—good, bad or indifferent—in relation to the conduct of Ministers, Administration, Finances etc. The whole thing comes in from China to Peru. Therefore, it is relevant.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: One information, Sir, Does it concern the Ministers of this State or the Ministers of some other States?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of this State has irrelevantly said something. That is the point here.

I know you will understand properly and also act properly. Chief Minister not speech English is incorrect. Parliament general do I think.

unparliamentary
20 2nd March, 1960
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

దాని వివిధ ప్రదేశాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతములు వివిధ ప్రదేశాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

General లో అధీనసేవా యొక్క ప్రతి సంభాగం కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

నిష్పత్తి అధీనసేవా ప్రతి సంభాగం కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

నిష్పత్తి అధీనసేవా యొక్క ప్రతి సంభాగం కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

వివిధ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.

ఈ ప్రాంతాల మంత్రిసేవా విభాగాల కూడా భాగం పడేవాటిని చేసే సంపాదన.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

2nd March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

decide on certain administrative actions. Various buildings and structures are under construction for Government purposes such as building roads and other public works.

The Government has approved the administrative reforms committee's recommendations. Detailed schemes are prepared for sanction. The material requirements are estimated.

The estimates include:

- Construction of roads
- Building of structures
- Sanction of administrative reforms

The estimates are based on detailed schemes prepared by the administrative reforms committee. The materials required include:

- Steel
- Bricks
- Cement
- Labour
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Co-operative Housing Scheme

Co-operative Societies

Co-operative Societies

Co-operative Societies

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The Hon'ble Member for 27th August

V. Krishna

2nd March, 1960

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The Hon'ble Member for 27th August

V. Krishna

2nd March, 1960

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The Hon'ble Member for 27th August

V. Krishna

2nd March, 1960

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Voting of Demands for Grants

The House of
Assurances

Assurances

State Legislature Secretariat

Public Service Commission

Speakers Conference

Justice
Budget for the Year 1960-61
2nd March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
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Voting of Demands for Grant:

...
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1960

commercial taxes 30%, 30%

Suspension 30% 30%
28  2nd March, 1960  

Voting of Demands for Grants

1958-59 920 Over  F 500 taken  1525 1625 9000.
1959-60 1500 9000 51-49 5184 5184.
1960-61 1500 9000 51-49 5184 5184.

1956-57  920 Over  F 500 taken  1525 1625 9000.
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1960-61 1500 9000 51-49 5184 5184.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
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The demand for education on the supplementary estimates. The education department has requested a substantial increase in the education budget. The basic education department has requested an increase of 20% in their budget. This request has been met with a 10% increase. The higher education department has also requested an increase of 10%, which has been granted. The total education budget will be increased by 15%.

Entertainment

The demand for entertainment has been increased by 10%. The government has recognized the importance of entertainment in the lives of the people. The increase in the entertainment budget will help to provide better facilities for the people to enjoy their leisure time.

"The government is committed to ensuring that all sections of the society have access to quality education and entertainment. The increased budget will help us achieve this goal."

The government has also increased the budget for the arts and culture department by 5%. The department has requested an increase in the budget to support the promotion of the arts and culture in the state. The government has granted this request and the budget for the arts and culture department will be increased by 5%.
2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

Ministry for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

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

2nd March, 1960

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Plans and estimates are prepared on a national scale and
are available to the public. The estimates for the year 1960-
61 are based on the following assumptions: (i) The
national income will increase by 5% over the previous
year, (ii) The prices of major commodities will remain
stable, (iii) The exchange rates will remain unchanged,
(iv) The foreign aid will increase by 10% over the
previous year, and (v) The internal revenue will increase
by 8% over the previous year.

In conclusion, the government is committed to
implementing these plans and estimates in order to
achieve the desired economic growth and social
welfare.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

32 2nd March, 1960

necessary  statements  are  made  in  the  course  of  discussing  the  various  matters  before  the  House.

In  the  course  of  the  Budget  speech,  the  importance  of  Master  plan  was  underlined.

It  was  announced  that  the  Master  plan  was  under  investigation  and  plans  and  estimates  were  being  prepared  for  various  backward  areas  separately.

The  separate  department  was  to  be  created  for  this  purpose.
Corruption is a major issue in government. The Legislature Secretariat office is focusing on corruption and has taken measures. The Secretariat has formed a Tribunal to handle disciplinary actions. The Tribunal has the power to act on wrongdoings and take necessary actions.

Legislature Secretariat is an important office in the Legislative Council. It ensures the smooth functioning of the legislature. The secretariat has taken steps to prevent corruption and ensure integrity in governance.
The Legislature as at 2nd March, 1960, has approved the recommendation of the Committee for the Year 1960-61. The recommendations of the Committee for the Year 1960-61 are as follows:

1. The Committee recommends an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs on grants-in-aid to the railways.
2. The Committee recommends an increase of Rs. 15 lakhs on grants-in-aid to the electricity department.
3. The Committee recommends an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs on grants-in-aid to the health department.

The recommendations of the Committee are subject to the annual vote of confidence in the House of the Legislature.
Mr. Speaker: I do not think you refer to any personal matter.
At 4 o'clock in the morning - the question was put on 8th March. This is what the Speaker in the House of Commons said:

"Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member is rather impertinent if I may say so. If Hon. Members can be angry, I could be angry too. I have listened for a long time to what I may describe as a great deal of nuisance. I was quite prepared to accept this closure, having heard all that. I have been in this House for a long time. I can understand obstruction and all that sort of thing at 4 o'clock in the morning. I do not mind but I am not going to stand any nonsense all the same. It is not very good for the House of Commons all this nonsense in the small hours of the morning."

On 9th March before the business of the House was taken up, the Speaker said:

"Mr. Speaker: Before I call the orders of the day, I should like to make an apology to the Hon. Member for Mid Bedfordshire (Mr. Lennox Boyd), who, I am sorry, is not at present here; perhaps my remarks will be conveyed to him. Last night—or rather, this morning at about four o'clock—he asked me a question and I said that I thought it was impertinent. I regret exceedingly that I used those words. I should not have done so, and I should like hon. members to convey my apologies to the Hon. Member. We were rather heated and I dare say my temper was getting a bit short, but perhaps at four o'clock in the morning I may be excused.

May I add that I should not like to start to-day with this on my conscience, seeing that it is to-day that I enter into my ninth year as Speaker."
Srimathi C. Ammanna Raja: I am sorry Sir, your Secretary told:

I am sorry. About it.
2nd March, 1960

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The financial position has improved, as reported by the ladies of the home, and the people of beggars have also improved. The position of the state has also improved. The Home for the Aged has also improved. The protection of the Home has also improved. The Health Minister has announced that small-pox has been eradicated. The Blood Bank Director has also announced that the donation of blood has increased. Sacrificing everything for self is a duty. Blood sacrifice is a duty. Donate blood now.
Adulteration of foodstuffs is a serious matter. The Government of India has made it a punishable offense. The adulteration of foodstuffs is defined as the addition of harmful substances to food which are not meant to be there. The penalty for adulteration can range from a fine to imprisonment. Adulteration is a serious crime and can lead to severe punishments.

The government has taken strict measures to control adulteration. Officers have been trained to detect adulteration and can impose fines or even imprisonment on those found guilty. Officers can also extend hardship to those convicted of adulteration.

The government has also made it compulsory to apply for an extension of hardship. If an application is not made, the hardship will continue. The government has also taken steps to control corruption. Officers are trained to detect corruption and can impose fines or even imprisonment on those found guilty. Officers can also extend hardship to those convicted of corruption.

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It is an irony of fate that the protected water supply has been the most stable and reliable source of income for the town. This is because, unlike the other sources of income, the protected water supply is not affected by seasonal variations or changes in market conditions. The income from the protected water supply is also more predictable than the income from other sources, as it is based on fixed charges that are paid by the residents of the town. In addition, the protected water supply is generally considered to be of higher quality than the other sources of water, which further enhances its attractiveness to potential customers.
Condemn prejudice and, overlook promotion for the sake of a few. They must first of all satisfy themselves. Condemn prejudice and overlook promotion for the sake of a few. They must first of all satisfy themselves.
2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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opposition side

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

2nd March, 1960

Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma in the Chair

Plans ప్లాన్స్ ఎందూ ప్లాన్స్ చేసేనపోయిన మేనం, Taxation తక్కువ తెలియంచే ఎంచుకున్నతో రెండు వర్షాల పరిస్థితి మేనగము కు పలు వంతెను పడములు చేసేందుకు వ్యాపారంలో అటికిని ప్లాన్స్ వినియోగం జాతి మేనం వినియోగం జాతి మేనగము. 320 ప్లాన్స్ సంఖ్యలు ఎందూ ప్లాన్స్ చేసేనపోయిన మేనం, Taxation తక్కువ తెలియంచే ఎంచుకున్నతో రెండు వర్షాల పరిస్థితి మేనగము కు పలు వంతెను పడములు చేసేందుకు వ్యాపారంలో అటికిని ప్లాన్స్ వినియోగం జాతి మేనం వినియోగం జాతి మేనగము. 

corruption తగిన పరిస్థితి వాడి తెలియంచే ఎంచుకున్నతో రెండు వర్షాల పరిస్థితి మేనగము కు పలు వంతెను పడములు చేసేందుకు వ్యాపారంలో అటికిని ప్లాన్స్ వినియోగం జాతి మేనం వినియోగం జాతి మేనగము. 

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2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

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*Gopal Rao Ekbote (High Court): Madam Chairman, I have had the privilege of hearing the discussions for the last few days. One or two topics which figured prominently this year relate to General Admini-
istration. We talked, and sometimes I have a feeling that we talked too much about corruption, without actually realising the causes which give rise to this problem of corruption. Even when the Hyderabad Government was there, they had appointed a Committee to investigate into the causes of corruption. That Commission went into the whole matter and produced a very valuable document. The Government also took several steps, but nobody can claim that as a result of the Commission, the corruption was completely eliminated. As far as the question of corruption is concerned, it has to be tackled on several fronts. Sometimes, I feel that too much of attack on administration has its own detrimental effects on the administration. Unfortunately, those who are in the administration to-day cannot, in the circumstances in which they are placed, tell us what they feel about the external elements, but let us not be under the impression that the administration has no story to tell. We have, therefore, to take an objective view not only with regard to corruption, but also with regard to efficiency and economy in administration. These three matters are connected with each other so much that it would be impossible to tackle the problem in an isolated manner - either the problem of corruption or efficiency or economy. I would therefore plead with the House that instead of discussing this question of corruption in an isolated manner we may approach the question in an objective manner without affecting in general the morale of our administration. For the last 12 years, we have been watching that practically in all the states and even in the Centre there has been very virulent attacks, some times justified and many times unjustified which has to a great extent, in my view, brought down the morale of our administration. In fact, instead of removing the corruption, we have added many problems by our unreasonably virulent attacks on the Administration as a whole. If individual cases are there and reported to the Government, I have yet to come across a case where Government has not taken any action. If such cases are there and can be easily detected and brought to the notice of the Government, Government has to take action in such individual matters, but to talk broadly of corruption and bring under fire the entire administrative machinery only results in bringing down their morale which is
absolutely necessary to carry on the Government. After all, the Ministers, M.L.A.s and Public Servants are the three essential partners in this eternal art of governance and my own view is if these three partners confine their own activities within the limited and legitimate spheres of their own there is very little opportunity for any friction. If we point out the defects, the Administration alleges that sometimes the decision follows a different course because of external influences and, therefore, this mutual recrimination can hardly solve the problem. I, therefore, view the whole problem in an integrated manner and would suggest to the Government to consider one suggestion sympathetically.

I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister in his winding-up speech recognised the necessity of taking some steps to eradicate corruption in whatever form it exists and wherever it exists, but he also gave expression to the feelings that efficiency has to be improved and economy has to be effected. What I would like to suggest, apart from what I have observed, is the establishment of a Division of Organisation and Methods. We are all aware that the Central Government very recently—to be exact, in 1954—established the O & M Division in the Centre and I find from their periodical reports that in Andhra also a sort of unit exists. If that unit is expanded embracing all the departments under the Home Ministry, if it works on a scientific basis and if it finds out and improves the methods which are employed to dispose of the various cases, things will become much better; if some rules and regulations are found defective which give rise not only to delay, but also are susceptible of corruption, then that method has to be radically changed. If the organisation of a Department or section of a Department causes delay or affects efficiency or encourages corruption, then that organisation has got to be improved. Not only that, but a continuous, constant and vigilant watch on the circulation of files has to be maintained in an objective manner, and that can only be done if we have a unit of O & M. That unit has very successfully worked not only in the Centre, but even in foreign countries. Those who have had the occasion to study the Public Administration of America and England would have heard many stories of corruption and in-
efficiency even in those countries, but one thing which we find from their administrative reports and which strikes any one who is interested in improving the administration is that the O & M Division there - they call it Organisation and Management has its own impact not only in the quick disposal of several cases but also in improving the morale of the administration. I would therefore request our Chief Minister to consider this suggestion and expand the unit if it already exists and if it does not establish a Division, spread its tentacles to all the departments and work out that unit in an efficient manner and I am confident that within a year or two not only efficiency will be improved, not only economy will be effected, but the much talked corruption will also get eliminated to a very great extent.

The second thing which I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Chief Minister is with regard to Judicial Administration. My own view with regard to Judicial Administration is that to-day it is prohibitively costly; may be on account of the legal charges or the several costs involved in it, but after going into the whole question more deeply, I find that the Court Fees Act which we have and which we have recently modified to some extent and extended to Telengana area is the root cause of the enormous increase in the Court Expenses. In fact, the word ‘fee’ is inappropriate. It has become a tax, and for that matter, a very heavy tax. The Court Fees Act has a very chequered history. Even during the ancient periods, justice was not sold; whether it was during the Hindu Sovereignty or prior to the Moghul period or even subsequent to that. It is only in 1782 for the first time that the Madras Regulation in regard to Court Fees was promulgated, followed by another Regulation in Bengal and subsequently in Bombay. One thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is the comment which Lord Macaulay made as long back as 1835 in his Minutes with regard to the Preamble of this Court Fees, a Preamble which we have been following since the 18th century to the 20th century. The main cause for levying this Court Fee which we always propagate is that frivolous and vexatious litigation has to be brought down, but the history of last 200 years has proved what Lord Macaulay said, that the Preamble is a worst commen-
tary on the Judicial Administration. It is not that Government thinks that by increasing the Court Fees vexatious or frivolous litigation can be reduced. In fact, it shuts up its door for the poor plaintiffs. Rich do not mind in gambling litigation and therefore they can afford to pay increased Court Fee, but the poor find it difficult. The poor people have either to drop altogether seeking remedy in a Court of Law or take the law in to their own hands and I will not be surprised if as a result of a probe made into the causes of increase in crime it is found out that one of the major causes for the increase in crime is due to the enormous increase in Court Fee and practically shutting up all remedies for the poor litigants as a result of which they are driven to a corner from where they think that the only way of defending their property or defending their personal right is to take law into their own hands and have recourse to violence. I will not be surprised if these results are shown as a consequence of a little probe. If I bring to the notice of the House the figures for two years as far as Andhra is concerned, they will reveal what I have just now stated, that the Court Fee has ceased to be a fee; it has become a heavy tax. In fact, the Government feels that this is a very big source of getting income for the Exchequer. I may recall that Gandhiji has always been insisting that justice should not only be made cheap, but expeditious also. We have implemented many of Gandhiji's desires and I would, therefore, request the Government to give its sober thought to this aspect of administration of justice and see that this Act which still stands on the Statute Book is improved or modified in order to achieve the objectives constantly laid before us by the Father of the Nation. For example, in 1953-54, in Andhra for six months only— I am referring to the period 1953-54 after the constitution of Andhra State—the receipts out of this Court Fees and other fees leviable as far as the judicial administration is concerned, come to Rs. 40,91,782, but the actual expenditure on the Administration of Justice which the State incurred for this six months come only to Rs. 25,43,471 and therefore the State Government during this period saved as much as Rs. 15,48,311. I don't think we should make the trouble of others a source of income even for the State. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister called his Budget 'a prosperity
Budget'. If we have a Prosperity Budget now, then why not apply our mind to give justice, so as not to make it as a deterrent for those who cannot afford to go to the Court of Law for getting redress as far as violation of their personal or property rights are concerned. Similarly, in 1954-55, for the whole year, the receipt was Rs. 86,97,434 while the actual expenditure on the Courts came to Rs. 65,23,325 thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 21,74,109. Therefore, my request to the Government is that, first of all, the Administration of Criminal Justice should not be charged to the civil litigants; they should not be called upon to pay for what is an elementary function of the State Government viz., to maintain law and order. The Judicial Administration is an essential adjunct to the maintenance of law and order for which the Government ought to spend. With regard to Civil Administration of Justice, even if the litigants are made to pay, we should follow the practice prevalent in England and America according to which the salaries of all the Judges are paid by the State Government and miscellaneous expenses are recovered in the form of fees, which is only a nominal fees. But here, as I said, we find that there is enormous surplus and I will not be surprised that if figures are made available after 1955 uptill now there will be enough surplus. I would therefore request the Govt. to take this basic approach into consideration and bring forth a legislation to bring down the Court Fees. Incidentally, so far as the Court Fees is concerned, in Andhra, there is a higher start and as far as maximum is concerned there is no ceiling fixed. In Madras, the initial start is less than Andhra. For example, we charge Rs. 11/—while Madras charges Rs. 7/8/. As we go higher up, Madras has no ceiling or limit and Andhra also goes in a limitless way.

This Act has acted in a detrimental manner, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, and is the root cause not only for depriving many poor litigants of their just right of seeking redressal, but is also incidentally the reason for the increase in crime. If it is talked on the right lines, I am quite sure that the poor litigants will certainly get redressed, which is the elementary function of the courts.

One minute more, and I have finished. I want to refer to two matters. I do not want to give any
reasons for them: I would just refer to them. The first is with regard to the City Courts' buildings. I am talking of the City Courts of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Those who have seen the city courts, whether they are Rent Controller's Court, or the City Civil Courts or the City Criminal Courts, or the Small Causes Court working in rented buildings, will agree with me when I say that it is not the atmosphere where justice should be administered. It is high time that Government should take up the construction work and the buildings should be constructed at a central place between Hyderabad and Secunderabad and have all the courts as one unit so that the administration of justice could be effected in a nice manner.

The second thing I want to place for the Chief Minister's consideration is the expansion of the High Court Press. I find that the High Court Press which was established several years ago requires a lot of remodelling; and naturally it requires more money. In this Budget, not much has been provided for the expansion of the High Court Press. In the present state, the printing of files is greatly handicapped, and printing has also become more costly. The cost of printing can be reduced if the High Court Press is suitably expanded, and this will bring down the cost of litigation also.

These are the few suggestions that I wanted to make.

Thank you.
2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

Commencement of the fiscal year 1960-61.

Commercial crops and relief measures.

Commercial crops" and "relief measures dealing with year 1960-61.

I am presenting to this House the Budget for the year 1960-61. I am presenting the Budget with a view to maintaining the steady progress of the economy, and to providing the necessary incentives for agricultural and industrial development.

I am happy to report that the economy is in a healthy state. The agricultural output is expected to increase by 10 percent this year. The industrial output is also expected to grow by 15 percent. The exports are expected to increase by 20 percent.

I propose to increase the expenditure on education by 25 percent. The expenditure on health and welfare is also proposed to be increased by 20 percent. The expenditure on defence is also proposed to be increased by 15 percent.

I propose to introduce several important measures to improve the economy. These include the extension of the existing tax concessions, the reduction of the excise duty on certain goods, and the introduction of a new tax on luxury goods.

I am confident that these measures will induce the necessary incentives for agricultural and industrial development.
30-31


cabinet 3.8 over corruption (कोरपोरेशन) । तिथि अरुलौकिक

रक्षक बाबू वंदना जयंती. श्री 5मिनट अवधि दिन होते हैं। कोरपोरेशन

राजस्थान में प्रवीणता के कारण आज वहाँ के व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता

के हैं। वी 5 मिनट 20 वर्गसेकंड के Cabinet है राजस्थान में। तिथि

की creeping paralysis बाबू श्री 5मिनट अवधि कोरपोरेशन

में इनकी आवश्यकता है। वी 5 मिनट अवधि कोरपोरेशन

के हैं। वी 5 मिनट अवधि कोरपोरेशन

स्वास्थ्य के बाबू श्री 5मिनट अवधि कोरपोरेशन

8 medical colleges भर्तियों। जो

स्वास्थ्य के बाबू श्री 5मिनट अवधि कोरपोरेशन

8 medical colleges भर्तियों। जो
54 2nd March, 1960  
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
Voting of Demands for Grants

...hospital bed strength 200 inpatients. Beds in medical college inpatients 400 and daily attendance.

...hospital bed strength 200 inpatients. Beds 400 and daily attendance.

...Medical College daily attendance. Medical college hospital bed strengths increased from 365 to 400. Medical College and Arts Colleges affiliated colleges.

...Medical College and Arts Colleges affiliated colleges. (1) Sir C R. Reddy College, the only medical.

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
2nd March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

Electricity should definitely be top priority, in my opinion. There

* should be more funds in the (Tamil: அரசு, தலைமுறை)

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2nd March, 1960

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

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1960

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

2nd March, 1960

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...
Legislature independent as before.

Administration remains independent as before.

Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61
Budget for the Year 1960-61

2nd March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants
2nd March, 1960

یہ جانانے کے لئے ایک عدد صفحات بنیادی طور پر اپنی ذخیرہ ہنسے ہیں اور اس کی بنیاد میں کچھ گزارہ کر کے ضریح شاہد مان وہاں ہم کرتی ہیں اور بہت بہت ہو سلیم ہے اس وجوہ پر ہے مبینہ کسی طرح پر اپنی کہ کے ان کی جبر کو بر سمت نگر کے رکنی اور اسے لاکھوں بھی ایک ابتہال کہیا ہے ایک اندازہ کرین۔

شری سوا میا تا کون لگی ہے قیف رسول کریں ہیں؟
شری مادو راوہ ہورلا اپنی بہت رحوم کریں ہیں۔ بھی خالی مکہ کی تعمیر اکی لبی ماہر کہ رفوم مظالم کے نہایی کے نکل کر فور کہ نظر ہورا کے نہایی کے نکل کر فور کہ نظر ہورا کے نہایی کے نکل کر فور کہ نظر ہورا کے نہایی

اطلاق میں کوئی وارمہ کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ نظر ہورا کہ

شری ہے۔ بھی یہ کی تین ہاتھ کے 1938 میں ہمارے اپنے کسی کہا ہو جا رہا ہے۔

بھی یہ کی تین ہاتھ کے 1938 میں ہمارے اپنے کسی کہا ہو جا رہا ہے۔

آپ اندازہ کرکے ہیں کہ کہا نہا مین کسی تریز جو گمشدہ ہے اس کی وجوہ بہت ہے کہ کوئی

بھی یہ کی تین ہاتھ کے 1938 میں ہمارے اپنے کسی کہا ہو جا رہا ہے۔

بھی یہ کی تین ہاتھ کے 1938 میں ہمارے اپنے کسی کہا ہو جا رہا ہے۔

بھی یہ کی تین ہاتھ کے 1938 میں ہمارے اپنے کسی کہا ہو جا رہا ہے۔

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

2nd March, 1960

Mr. Speaker in the Chair

The Speaker informed the House that the demand for expenditure for the year 1960-61 was placed on the table of the House. The House was then adjourned to 4.30 p.m. for tea.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Budget for the Year 1960-61

2nd March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Police Department needs a 5% increase over the budget. This is the only department receiving a decrease in the budget. The Forest Department has increased its budget by 5%. The 12th A.D. has increased its budget by 3%. The 13th A.D. has increased its budget by 12%.

The Forest Department has also increased its budget by 12%. The Police Department has increased its budget by 5%. The 12th A.D. has increased its budget by 3%. The 13th A.D. has increased its budget by 12%.

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2nd March, 1960
Budget for the Year 1960-61
Voting of Demands for Grants

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

2nd March, 1960

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M. L. A. M. L. A. Home Minister represent political activities. The Cabinet
Secretary, Additional Secretary, Home Secretary, Home Minister, etc.,
represent political activities. The Cabinet
Secretary, Additional Secretary, Home Secretary, Home Minister, etc.,
represent political activities. The Cabinet
Secretary, Additional Secretary, Home Secretary, Home Minister, etc.,
represent political activities. The Cabinet
Secretary, Additional Secretary, Home Secretary, Home Minister, etc.,
As per the conditions, the office duty of the Sub-Inspector of security cases and Sub-Inspector of Grain Bank of the Cooperative Society has to be adapted. The positions are filled:

- Sub-Inspector: 88 candidates
- Grain Bank: 10 candidates
- Cooperative Society: 10 candidates

The following duties are considered:

- Security cases
- Sub-Inspector
- Security Cases
- Sub Inspector
- I.G.P.
- Administration

In the event of any issues, the decision of the I.G.P. is final. The administration of the department is supreme. Any decisions made by the administration are final.
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1960

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Corruption Tribunal 们, 纠结 原告 原告 错误 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别 原告 原告 被告 被告 分别
2nd March, 1960

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

Planning Minister said the following is a part of the decentralisation process.

In a conference with Health Minister, it was decided to hold conferences to discuss health problems.

In order to agitate against defects in health, a conference was held where it was decided to hold conferences to discuss health problems.
Budget for the Year 1960-61
2nd March, 1960
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Budget for the Year 1960-61  
2nd March, 1960

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Speaker: The Agenda shows several items for presentation to the House. The first item is the presentation of the Budget for the year 1960-61. I shall now invite the Minister for Finance to present the Budget.

The Minister for Finance: Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to present the Budget for the year 1960-61. The Budget is a reflection of the Government's commitment to the welfare and development of the people. It is designed to ensure economic growth, social welfare, and equitable distribution of resources.

...
2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

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2nd March, 1960

Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Budget for the Year 1960-61

Voting of Demands for Grants

2nd March, 1960

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2nd March, 1960

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

(The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday the 3rd March 1960)