Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance

re:- Wholesale abstinence of the Village Officers of Guntur District from the Jamabandi
re:= Left side Canal of Paleru Project in Khammam Taluk.

Papers Laid on the Table of the House

Amendment Rule under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

Rules made under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

Government Motion

re: Nomination of a member to the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

Note.— *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance re:- Wholesale abstinence of the Village Officers of Guntur District from the Jamabandi

Mr. Speaker:—There is a motion under Rule 74 given by Sri Putumbaka Sreeramulu. It reads: "Calling attention of hon. Minister for Revenue......Wholesale abstinence of the Village Officers of Guntur District from the Jamabandi and uniformly applying four months leave thereby bringing village administration to a standstill.

...
Calling attention to matters of Urgent Public Importance
re: Wholesale abstinence of the Village Officers of Guntur District from the Jamabandi

Headman & Assistant Headman Mr. 3-0-0
Chowkadar, Assistant Headman Mr. 5-0-0
Sub-Assistant Headman Mr. 7-0-0

The Secretary, Village Officers Enquiry Committee, has informed the Department that some Village Officers have been abstaining from public life, and the Committee has recommended that part-time Government servants and Village Headmen should be contacted. The Secretary has instructed that all Village Headmen should be informed that they are required to attend a meeting on 1-1-1960 at 9-00 a.m. to discuss the matter. Village Headmen are requested to attend the meeting at 9-00 a.m. on 1-1-1960. The meeting will be held at the Headmen's Office. Village Headman Mr. 3-0-0; Sec. to the Headman Mr. 5-0-0; Sub-Assistant Headman Mr. 7-0-0. The meeting will be attended by the Village Headman and 14,88,840. The meeting will be attended by the Village Headman on 1-1-1960.
**Left side Canal of Paleru Project in Khammam Taluk**

*The Minister for Public Works (Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju):—Sir, the left bank channel of Paleru project is functioning well and is not in need of any urgent repairs. It is now serving an "ayacut" of 13,000 acres in the Abi*

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Malsam</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kukumalli</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Marama</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chelluru</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Marumulayam</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Marumulayam</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Marumulayam</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Minister for Public Works (Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju):—Sir, the left bank channel of Paleru project is functioning well and is not in need of any urgent repairs. It is now serving an "ayacut" of 13,000 acres in the Abi.*
season. The registered ayacut of the tank is 14,170 acres. Out of this, an ayacut of 13,000 acres is being served by the left bank channel. The ryots are using old methods of irrigation and allowing water to flow over the fields, due to which the average working duty is going lower than the expected duty. If the ryots take improved methods of irrigation the same quantity of water can be used to irrigate a greater area. The question of remodelling this channel will be taken up along with the canal system of Nagarjunasagar, left bank channel which is proposed to be dropped into Paleru and taken out covering the commanded area of Paleru Project also. Until that time, the channel needs no remodelling now for the present. The first phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project is expected to be completed by 1965. The remodelling of the left Bank channel of Paleru does not appear to be necessary just now for the present.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
Amendment Rule under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy):—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section
Nomination of a member to the Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayat Bill, 1959.

26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1323, copies of the amendment Rule under the said Act, published at pages 861-862 of the Rules Supplement to Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 31st December, 1959.

Rules made under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

The Minister for Planning (Sri P. Ranga Reddy):—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, a copy of the rules made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the said Act and notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Rules Supplement to Part-I Extraordinary, dated the 7th December, 1959 and the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th December, 1959.

Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

GOVERNMENT MOTION
re-Nomination of a member to the Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959.

The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya):—Sir, I beg to move: "That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner prescribed under Rule 152-V to fill the vacancy in the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959.

I move that Sri P. Ranga Reddy, (Minister for Planning) be nominated in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri Rallapalli Achutaramaiah".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner prescribed under Rule 152-V to fill the vacancy in the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Bill, 1959."
192 26th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

I move that Sri P. Ranga Reddy (Minister for Planning) be nominated in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri Rallapalli Achutaramaiah”.

The motion was adopted.

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61
General Discussion on the 26th February, 1960

Budget for the year 1960-61.

(Sri P.V. Narsimha Rao in the Chair)

...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

194 26th February, 1960

The discussion on the budget for the year 1960-61 started. The session was held in the High School building. The discussion began with a presentation of the budget. The budget was well-received by the attendees. The discussions were guided by the officials of the school. The budget was presented in detail and was discussed thoroughly. The budget was approved by the committee.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960 195.

Mr. B. G. R. S. Reddy (Mysore) — I would like to take up the subject of electricity, which is a very important factor in the life of the people of the State. Electricity is not only a means of illumination but also a source of power for the development of industries. It is a necessity for the agricultural community as well. The demand for electricity has been increasing at an alarming rate. The State Government has been making efforts to meet this demand. The policy of the Government is to provide electricity to every household in the State. The Government has set up a committee to study the feasibility of the project. The committee has submitted its report and the Government is in the process of implementing the project.

Mr. V. R. Venkatachalaiah (Bellary) — I would like to take up the subject of education. Education is the backbone of any country. The State Government has been making efforts to improve the quality of education. The Government has set up a committee to study the feasibility of the project. The committee has submitted its report and the Government is in the process of implementing the project.

Mr. A. V. R. Krishnaiah (Hyderabad) — I would like to take up the subject of health. Health is an important factor in the life of the people. The State Government has been making efforts to improve the health facilities in the State. The Government has set up a committee to study the feasibility of the project. The committee has submitted its report and the Government is in the process of implementing the project.
P.W.D. M.J. Sanjeevaiah, Chief Engineer.

Sir,

I am pleased to present my view on the Budget for the year 1960–61.

Chief Engineer,

I am pleased to present my view on the Budget for the year 1960–61.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

197

...
Chief Minister stated that the schemes for the water works, electricity, irrigation, agriculture, and development of the Opposition party were all part of the overall plan. The schemes focused on developing the state, improving the quality of life, and addressing the needs of the people. The schemes were designed to be sustainable and to benefit the citizens of the state. The Chief Minister expressed confidence in the ability of the government to implement the schemes successfully and to achieve the desired results.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

In the face of this situation, it is necessary to have a revolutionary reform. The task of this reform should be to change the system of agriculture and to make it more equitable. The present system is highly unpopular and is creating discontent among the farmers. The Government should take steps to ensure that the reform is carried out in a just manner.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the benefits of the reform reach the farmers who need it most. The reform should be designed to ensure that the small farmers are not left behind.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the reform does not lead to unemployment. The Government should provide training and education to the farmers so that they can be absorbed in other sectors of the economy.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the benefits of the reform reach the farmers who need it most. The reform should be designed to ensure that the small farmers are not left behind.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the reform does not lead to unemployment. The Government should provide training and education to the farmers so that they can be absorbed in other sectors of the economy.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the benefits of the reform reach the farmers who need it most. The reform should be designed to ensure that the small farmers are not left behind.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the reform does not lead to unemployment. The Government should provide training and education to the farmers so that they can be absorbed in other sectors of the economy.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the benefits of the reform reach the farmers who need it most. The reform should be designed to ensure that the small farmers are not left behind.

The Government should also take steps to ensure that the reform does not lead to unemployment. The Government should provide training and education to the farmers so that they can be absorbed in other sectors of the economy.
complaint, and the following statement was made:

"Famine roads 40 40, estates roads 50 50, general roads 1,200 1,200. Medical and health expenditure 4 years.

Medical expenditure 4 years.

Tricity roads 25 25, 40 40, general roads 1,200 1,200.

Medical expenditure 4 years.

Tricity roads 25 25, 40 40, general roads 1,200 1,200.

Medical expenditure 4 years.

Tricity roads 25 25, 40 40, general roads 1,200 1,200.

Medical expenditure 4 years."

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

In the context of the financial measures proposed in the Budget, it is important to address the need for famine roads, estates roads, and public roads. The Highways Department, among others, has been instrumental in the development of these infrastructure projects.

The barrage at Yellagiri, for instance, has been a significant landmark in the area. The project was designed to address the water needs of the region, providing a solution to long-standing issues of flooding and inadequate water supply.

As we move towards reform and development, it is crucial to consider the allocation of funds for these initiatives. The Highways Department has been pivotal in improving the connectivity and efficiency of the region, with projects like the Yellagiri barrage serving as a testament to their dedication and expertise.

In conclusion, the Budget for 1960-61 has laid a strong foundation for future growth and development. With focused efforts on infrastructure, we can ensure sustainable progress and improved living conditions for all.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

202 26th February, 1960

...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960 203

The budget for the year 1960-61 has been presented, with certain changes in the economic policies of the government. The budget aims to balance the fiscal deficit of the state. The government has proposed to increase the tax on luxury goods and to reduce the tax on essential goods. The budget also includes provisions for the development of infrastructure and the education sector. The government has also allocated funds for the welfare of the poor and the elderly. The budget is expected to boost the economy and improve the standards of living of the people.
206 26th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

...
General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February 1960 205

புத்துவை, சேர்த்து கோவில், நல்லுக்காக வரும் இந்த மருத்துவம் பிளாஸுற்றகத்தில் பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் 10 செவ்வான பிளாஸுற்றகத்தில் பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் வகையைத் தவிர்த்து வரும் பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் வகையை முடித்து விளக்கினார். 20 செவ்வானமான black market இந்த மருத்துவம் பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் 25 செவ்வான பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் வகையை முடித்து விளக்கினார். இந்த பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் வகையை முடித்து விளக்கினார். 25 செவ்வானமான black market இந்த பிளாஸுற்றகத்தின் வகையை முடித்து விளக்கினார்.


An attempt has been made in this budget to develop the industries in the State, but a definite and thorough examination of the policy is necessary. We all know that many people belonging to villages are migrating to towns and consequently the towns are being congested gradually. So there is a very great necessity to start industries in the villages now. Marketing Societies are thinking of starting Societies in towns, but it must be insisted that such industries like cotton ginning factory or expellers for crushing groundnuts and cotton seeds should be started in villages only, because there are facilities in the villages in view of the fact that electric power is available in many villages. So advantage may be taken of electric power being available and industries should be started in villages. This will go a long way in solving unemployment problem. Unemployment problem is solved to some extent and at least thousands of people are employed. Yesterday Mr. Sundarayya was telling us that unemployment has increased. We should not forget the fact that thousands are being employed every year. I am not saying that there...
is no unemployment at all but I want to tell you that there is an increase in the matter of employment. Industries which are suitable to the areas should be started, bearing in mind the raw material available in such parts. This may be thoroughly examined. Any way, before starting such industries, there is a necessity to increase the agricultural output also. To start and improve agriculture, we have got to start Demonstration Farms all over the country. There Demonstration Farms should not be started on commercial basis. They must be in a position to appeal to the realities to the ryots in the area, and they must be in a position to represent the state of affairs by the middle-class people. It should appeal to the imagination of the peasants.

The next point I would like to mention is that there must be pursuasion by the Agriculture Department to induce well-to-do who are also invariably intelligent and rich farmers to start their farms on scientific lines to serve as models. If such farms are established in every village, we will be doing good service to the country and such propaganda will achieve spectacular results. There is a desire to progress on the part of the well-to-do farmers in the village, but they do not know the correct way of going about the business and that must be done by the Agriculture Department, and if that is done, we can increase agricultural production. At the same time, I would like to mention that for 1960-61 our anticipated income from the land revenue is about 12 crores and this is a very great increase. Last year there was some harassment in the collection of land revenue because tax on commercial crops for two years was not collected and it was demanded at one time. I do not think it is proper to postpone the arrears and collect them at one time. Government must take a decision either to remit it or to collect it. There is no use of postponing and then collecting all at a time. The agriculturist will find it very hard. But I thank the Government for the relief shown in the form of remission of special assessment only for three years on commercial crops. I do not under-
stand the motive for its suspension for three years. I appeal to the Government to abolish this entirely once and for all and not to revive it after three years because this collection of special assessment has created lot of disputes between the village officers and the ryots. I know some cases where some survey numbers were not shown as growing these crops at all but the special assessment was collected on those lands. To avoid all these difficulties and harassment to the peasants, this tax should be entirely abolished. To cover the deficit on the revenue side, I can only propose that Government can with advantage enhance the land revenue. Instead of collecting the surcharge, special assessment and the cesses of various kinds, one lump sum in the form of land revenue may be collected. If the land revenue is increased, that can cover up the deficit on the revenue side.

I also feel that though we are getting such a huge amount under land revenue, we are not doing justice to the farmers in the matter of supplying them drinking water in rural areas. That is a long standing problem particularly in the black-cotton soil areas. Sinking of wells there, will not help us. Though this problem is there, no attempts have been made to solve it. We have been adumbrating in our plans that we are going to meet the needs of the people. This is the fundamental need of our people. We have completed the First Five Year Plan and we are coming to the close of the Second Five Year Plan, but no attempt has been made in this direction. Therefore, a detailed scheme should be submitted for supply of drinking water in rural areas. In my constituency, particularly in Alur Taluk of Koppal district, the B.D.O. has submitted comprehensive plan to provide drinking water from the low level canal of the Tungabhadra Project. I do not know whether it has been examined at all. But no scheme has been investigated and taken up so far.

Sinking of wells has been attempted about three years ago in some villages by deep boring machines; but it has
proved a failure in this black-cotton area. A scheme was prepared for three villages and it has been sanctioned also. But till now no work has been taken up under that scheme. The hon. Finance Minister has made a public announcement that the scheme will be taken up for a group of three or four villages. But even now it has not been taken up. It is a very sorry state of affairs that even after so many years, we have not been able to redress the grievances of the rural people in this respect. When we are able to spend lakhs of rupees over buildings like National theatre or some other construction like a Stadium in Fateh Maidan, I do not know at what stretch of imagination we can delay the redressal of the fundamental needs of our people. I am sorry we are unable to meet the fundamental needs of our people.

Sales tax is another item from which our income in 1960-61 is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores. Last year there has been an increase in collection of sales-tax. But I may submit that there has been lot of harassment of the assesses and illegal collections also some times. I have learnt that instructions have been issued from above to the assessing authorities to collect the tax and increase the tax. The discretionary power that is given to the assessing authorities has been exercised always against the assesses and not in favour of them at any time; for example, on some technical mistakes like not submitting some form or other, the authorities have refused to give the rebate to the assesses to which they are entitled. They have completely forgotten to do justice and equity in these matters. They should be guided more by the spirit of the law and not by the letter of the law. This principle is not being adhered to. At this rate, I may submit, the State will be led into endless litigation and the trade will ultimately be paralysed. In the interests of trade, I request that necessary instructions should be issued to the assessing authorities to see that equity and justice are done, and not let them go by the letter of the law. I do not mean that evasion should be encouraged and that it should not be stopped. Evasion
should certainly be prevented under any circumstance. But I know cases where there is no fault in the accounts but still simply because they have failed to furnish some form or other or to comply with some rule or the other, they have been assessed to the full, denying them the rebate to which they are entitled. That is my submission in this respect.

There is a provision for famine roads in this budget. But I feel in Ajar taluk and Adoni taluk which were previously in Bellary district and which are now in Kurnool district, there are many famine roads and that district is not provided with any funds under this head. I appeal to the Government to provide necessary funds to take up those roads and to repair them.

The last thing I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is this. Yesterday, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was saying that there is no development of ayacut under the Tungabhadra Low Level Canal and that the wet ayacut is only 40,000 acres and that 59,000 acres are under dry cultivation. Out of one and a half lakhs acres of ayacut, about 40,000 acres are under wet and the rest of it is under dry-cum-wet irrigation. Wet ayacut is completely developed. If I may be permitted to say, it has exceeded the target. It has exceeded a little over 40,000 acres also. So far as the dry-cum-wet irrigation is concerned, if they get timely rain, there is no need for them to make use of the low level canal water for dry crops. The crop pattern should be changed. Then there will be no necessity to use the canal water whenever they get rains in time. There is some difficulty at present and delay in development of dry irrigation ayacut. Therefore, it will take some time for the full development of ayacut i.e. wet as well as dry-cum-wet irrigation.

Thank you, sir.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

20th February, 1960

Sri S. M. V. (Member) :- On a point of information Sir.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Sri S. M. V. (Member) :- Budget as a whole requires the warmest

support as it is a ruling远景.

Sri S. M. V. (Member) :- (contd.)

proposals for long term projects should be

embraced.

Sri S. M. V. (Member) :- (contd.)

proposals for long term projects should be

embraced.
212  26th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

26th February, 1960

Educated unemployment must be stopped. educated unemployment can be stopped. Employment exchanges must

be improved. Development plans should be extended to block areas. Primary Health Centres must be established. Cottage Industries, Small Scale Industries must be encouraged.
214 26th February, 1960 General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Anantapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I endorse the statement made by the various lion members of the Congress Legislature Party in congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for giving us a well-balanced budget.

From a review of the editorials written in various newspapers on our State Budget, one feels satisfied that the
Government is really having the thought of the welfare of the State. Various aspects of development have been completely emphasised. Agriculture, which is the main industry of our State is given proper emphasis. Agriculturists are given loan facilities to produce better. They are given irrigation facilities, in order that they may work harder and produce more food stuffs. In other aspects such as industrial development, which has been very backward in our State, the present Government is taking active interest. Various industries like the Andhra Paper Mills of Rajahmundry, the Gudur Ceramic Factory, Gudur, Nellore district various sugar factories, yarn mills, etc. have all been provided well to develop better and to produce more. The most happy thing is the starting of a fertilizer factory at Kothagudem. I consider that when this factory comes into production, the shortage of fertilizers will be completely solved.

In the matter of solving the unemployment problem among the educated-unemployed, from the various statistics the hon. Leader of Opposition quoted yesterday, we were satisfied — though the hon. Leader of Opposition was not satisfied — that Government are doing their best to solve this problem. Government started throughout the State — in almost all districts — Polytechnics in order to help the educated unemployed and to make them earn a living by the skill of their hands. I am sure that in due course the problem of educated unemployed will be reduced to a very great extent.

Well, Sir, if I go on praising the activities of the Government and do not point out some of the defects that are still existing, the hon. members of Opposition may call my speech an exaggerated one. All things are not quite good in the State. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government at least three defects which require immediate rectification. Government have started Neera Cooperative Societies. I feel, Sir, with my experience in this field — though I am
not a party to it -- that these are neither cooperative societies nor do they sell neera. Usually these societies are dominated by one person who behaves as if he were a dictator and all the other members of the society are mere servants. He manages to pocket all the profits — no doubt giving a share of it to the police and others. Thus, he carries on in the name of cooperative society this lucrative business to fill his own pockets.

Secondly, Sir, this neera is to be supplied only in the morning. But the workers who work in the fields or do some labour require neera only late in the afternoon. When neera is kept till late in the afternoon it gets fermented. The sale of this neera is illegal. There is no sale for neera in the morning and when there is demand for it, it is already fermented neera. This is a vicious circle. Government should note this and try to escape from this vicious circle. They must allow neera to be sold till 4 O’clock or 5 O’clock and even issue regulations for allowing a certain percentage of alcohol to exist in the neera. Otherwise, if neera societies stick to rules, the people will get accustomed to breaking the rules. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to study the working of these neera societies and do something immediately. I would even go to the extent of saying that as the neera cooperative societies are not working properly, it is better that the Government auctions every neera shop in every revenue village and get some money to the Treasury. After all we are badly in need of money now especially for our planned schemes. Instead of taxing the poor ryot and the poor people, by levying or increasing the taxes, it is better to get a few crores of rupees... may be Rs. 10 to 12 crores... by auctioning these neera shops and filling the coffers of Government and at the same time giving some relief to the poor people.

I would like to bring to the immediate attention of the Government another point. It is with regard to the promotion of N.G. Os. to gazetted scale. There is lot of nepotism, favouritism and even communalism prevailing. The inci-
dent that happened in the Government of India — i.e. the suicide of Dr. Joseph — is an eye-opener to the Government. Honest people, hard-working people, people who are noted for their efficiency do not get promotion, because they are victims of nepotism, favouritism and communalism in the departments. That is why, the British in their days had made it a rule that no departmental head should be in charge of a department for more than three years. Our Government relaxed the rules and the departmental heads continue in their positions for a number of years. In a number of cases, they give extension from year to year. That is a bad policy. A few months back I brought to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister a case in the Commercial Taxes Department. When the list of eligible candidates for promotion was to be submitted, the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes made surprise visits to all offices of the D.C.T.Os. who were due to promotion, found fault with their files or records in some manner or other, framed charges against those poor officers and delayed sending their lists to the Service Commission. There are really efficient officers who put their heart and soul to the work in order to increase the revenues of the State. All these points are ignored. Their minor clerical defects are exaggerated and their promotion is unnecessarily delayed. There may be similar cases in other departments also. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that such things are rectified immediately.

Another defect which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is undue delay due to red-tapism which has led to corruption, inefficiency, and undue delay in our administration. Our hon. Finance Minister has made some reform at the Secretariat level. That is, every secretariat department is given a Financial Adviser in order to expedite papers. But red-tapism exists not only at secretariat level but at the district level also, and at taluk level also. Government must pay attention to this and see what all is possible to reduce the red-tapism and thus increase efficiency in the departments and reduce corruption in the departments.
Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention one important thing for which I have to praise the Government. That is regarding decentralization. Especially for implementing planned schemes, the starting of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis is very good. I am sure that hereafter there will be harmonious development of all villages. The members of these samithis and the parishads are the people on the spot and they know the real needs of every village—they know every nook and corner of every village—and they will be able to implement the schemes efficiently; and effectively. But unfortunately in the planned schemes,—especially N. E. S. Blocks—about one third of the amount allotted goes towards administrative expenditure. It is rather too much and there is lot of scope for reducing the expenditure. We have innumerable extension officers with little or no work. Why should we not remove a few officials who have really no work, like, the S.E.Os? With due deference to the hon. lady members, I feel with my experience that the S.E.Os. or Mukhya Sevikas have almost no work. This lady has to go and advise the old mothers as to how they should conduct delivery cases and how they should bring up their children. Do you think that the old mothers who have brought forth four or five children will have any respect to the advice given by a college girl? I do not think. Therefore, I feel that these posts are unnecessary. If the Government feels that these posts are necessary, let them recruit candidates from teachers who are mothers and whose age is about forty years so that the advice given by these experienced mother-teachers will be taken by the village ladies and respected.

These are the defects which I have brought to the notice of the Government. If these defects are removed, our State will be the most progressive State of our Country and I am sure the people of Andhra Pradesh will be happy about it.

Thank you very much, Sir.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

Presentation of the Budget—Mr. K. K. Venugopal Reddy, Minister of Finance, made the Budget speech. The content was quite comprehensive. The Budget included various proposals for socio-economic development. The socialist pattern of society and socialization were emphasized. The presentation of the Budget was followed by a speech by Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Planning. The Budget proposals were translated into a ministerial language, and the ministers of the Ministry of Finance and Planning expressed their views. The Budget proposals were endorsed, and it was hoped that they would be implemented.
"The Planning and Development Minister, Sri Pidathala Ranga Reddy indicated here today that the Third Five Year Plan for the State envisaged an outlay of Rs. 350 or 400 crores."

Sri Ranga Reddy who was presiding over the function at the Badrakka College, said that the departments have put up the drafts which would involve a total outlay of Rs. 700 crores. Even at the rate of Rs. 60 crores per year, they would not be able to spend more than Rs. 300 crores during the Third Five Year Plan...."
The Third Five Year Plan particularly satisfies this with the required personnel to push through the schemes.

"The Third Five Year Plan particularly satisfies this with the required personnel to push through the schemes."

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

221

the Corresponding Editor. Note the required personnel to push through the schemes.
222 26th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960–61

British Financial Policy to discuss the plans of the Government, especially the nationalisation of the banks. Planning is a matter of capacity. British Financial Policy to discuss the plans of the Government, especially the nationalisation of the banks. Planning is a matter of capacity. British Financial Policy to discuss the plans of the Government, especially the nationalisation of the banks. Planning is a matter of capacity.

Nationalisation will be an important measure in the future. Planning is a matter of capacity. British Financial Policy to discuss the plans of the Government, especially the nationalisation of the banks. Planning is a matter of capacity. British Financial Policy to discuss the plans of the Government, especially the nationalisation of the banks. Planning is a matter of capacity.
26th February, 1960

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

... boards ... incomes separate ... Act by register ... in separate ... in India Company's Act ... register ... income tax ... income tax ... State Corporation ... Finance Minister ... nationalisation ... Nationalisation ... misunderstand ... 48% ... state corporation ... motor corporations ... autonomous Boards ... corporation ... Misunderstand ... corporation ... Nationalisation ... Income Tax ... corporate state ... education ... Universities ... Third Five Year Plan ... Universities in India ... 21 ... 8 ... students ...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

By the end of the fourth year of the plan 10.94 lakhs tons of additional food production is expected to be achieved in the State, thus leaving another 5.9 lakhs tons to be achieved in the fifth year of the plan.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

Defects in a report on defects in the budget. The report has been found to have several defects. These defects include errors in calculations, omissions in reporting, and lack of data. The administration should take steps to ensure that such defects are rectified and the report is revised.

Administration has also been criticized for efficient administration. The administration is found to be slow in processing reports and in taking decisions. The administration has been advised to improve its performance.

The administration has also been criticized for its planning. The planning is found to be inadequate and lacks coordination. The administration is advised to improve its planning and coordination.

Nationalisation has also been discussed. The government is advised to consider the nationalisation of certain public sector undertakings.

The Minister of Finance has been advised to consider separate boards for income tax and sales tax. The Minister is advised to clarify the differences between income tax and sales tax.

Projects are advised to be token grants instead of efficient grants. Efficiency in grants is advised to be increased. Wastage is also advised to be reduced.

Deficit financing is advised to be increased. Surplus is to be used to reduce deficit. Deficit is to be ended by the end of the year.

Projects are advised to be token grants instead of efficient grants. Efficiency in grants is advised to be increased. Wastage is also advised to be reduced.进行解释。
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

22d 2^& FfM^)% F^dP

Hyderabad 30th March, 1960

25th February, 1960

226 26th February, 1960

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

Special emphasis was laid on the need for attracting more investment into agriculture. The Finance Minister, presenting the budget, announced several measures to promote agricultural development. He proposed to extend tax concessions to farmers, particularly small farmers, to encourage them to invest in agricultural land and equipment. The government also planned to set up a new agency, the Agricultural Development Corporation, to provide low-interest loans to farmers. In addition, the state government proposed to increase the budget allocation for education and health, recognizing the importance of these sectors in uplifting the masses. The minister also discussed the role of cooperative societies in facilitating the growth of small-scale industries and enhancing the self-reliance of the rural economy. He emphasized the need for closer collaboration between the government and the cooperative movement to promote economic growth. The budget aimed to provide a strong foundation for the development of the state's economy, ensuring a balanced approach to social welfare and industrial growth.
Budget for the year 1960-61.

Dr. J. K. M. & H. O. A. have proposed the following budget for the year 1960-61.

Power Supply: A special guarantee has been provided for the power supply. The power supply is to be provided from the local power grid.

Subsidy Wells: A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the establishment of subsidy wells.

Training Schools: A provision has been made for the establishment of training schools.

Additional Information: The budget also includes funds for medical relief, education, and other social welfare programs.

Overall, the budget aims to provide essential services and facilities to the people of the region.
228 26th February, 1969 General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

 detalle de la página
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

Proposals in the Budget have been based on certain assumptions and it is expected that the proposals will contribute to the growth of the economy and the welfare of the people. The proposals are aimed at achieving balanced development and ensuring social justice.

The proposals include measures for agriculture, industry, education, health, and social welfare. The government has allocated substantial resources for infrastructure development, including roads, bridges, and water supply systems. The proposals also include incentives for small-scale industries and support for research and development.

The budget estimates for the year 1960-61 indicate a growth rate of 5% in the gross domestic product. The government aims to achieve this growth rate through effective planning and resource allocation.

In conclusion, the budget proposals are designed to create a conducive environment for economic growth and social development. The government is committed to implementing the proposals in a timely manner to achieve the targeted outcomes.
26th February, 1960

General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1960-61.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

On the Budget for the year 1960-61.

Mr. D. I. G. raised 800 rupees deposit at 8% interest. He mentioned that if the village is self-reliant and earns a little, it will be a big step towards the goal of the village being independent. He also mentioned that a visit to the village will be made by the Minister of Finance, and a memorandum will be submitted to the government. The village will also carry out development activities. The Minister of Finance will also visit the village.

Other issues discussed included:
- The importance of self-sufficiency in the village.
- The need for development activities.
- The visit of the Minister of Finance.

The meeting concluded with a discussion on the importance of the Budget for the year 1960-61.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

232 26th February, 1960

The possibility of developing irrigation facilities, etc., in the area has been mentioned. But the initial investment required for the same is very high, which may not be justified in the long run. Therefore, it is suggested that a special committee should be set up to study the feasibility of various schemes. The committee should be composed of experts from different fields, such as agriculture, engineering, and economics.

The report of the committee should be submitted within three months, and the government should take appropriate action based on the recommendations. This will help in making informed decisions and ensuring the effective implementation of the schemes.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

26th February, 1960

233

... labor is...
26th February, 1960

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

The budget for the year 1960-61 was presented by the Finance Minister. The main points include:

1. Revised estimates for the year 1960-61 were presented.
2. The budget aimed to stimulate economic growth.
3. The government introduced new social welfare programs.
4. The budget included provisions for education, health, and infrastructure development.
5. The government planned to increase the import duty on certain goods to generate revenue.
6. The budget also included provisions for the public sector.

The discussion on the budget was lively, with representatives from various parties expressing their views.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960–61.

26th February, 1960  235

...
236 26th February, 1960 General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

Here I would like to say a few words about the Revenue Board. As you all know, the Revenue Board is responsible for collecting revenue from various sources. The budget of the Revenue Board is an important part of the overall budget of the state. In fact, it is a crucial component for the smooth functioning of the government.

During this year, the state government has been facing a lot of challenges in terms of revenue collection. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy, leading to a decline in revenue. The government has been working hard to implement various policies to improve revenue collection. However, it is not an easy task.

To improve revenue collection, the government has been focusing on various initiatives such as digitalization of processes, improving the tax structure, and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business. These initiatives have been aimed at making the process more efficient and less cumbersome for taxpayers.

In conclusion, the Revenue Board plays a vital role in the state's economy. It is essential that we continue to support its efforts to improve revenue collection. Let us work together to ensure that our state remains financially stable and strong.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960–61.

Prohibition fall. The Prohibition Act is to be amended to bring it into line with the new party policy of the Congress. The free sale of liquor is to be extended to other areas. The Congress is committed to the principle of prohibition and will continue to support it. However, the new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Taxes on alcohol. The government has increased the taxes on alcohol to ensure that the revenue generated is used for the benefit of the people. The new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of taxation are shared equally among all sections of society. The Congress will continue to support the government in its efforts to increase the revenue generated from taxes on alcohol.

Party policy. The Congress is committed to the principle of prohibition and will continue to support it. However, the new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Policy and prestige. The Congress is committed to the principle of prohibition and will continue to support it. However, the new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Free sale. The Congress is committed to the principle of prohibition and will continue to support it. However, the new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Free sale. The Congress is committed to the principle of prohibition and will continue to support it. However, the new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Prohibition Act. The Congress supports the Prohibition Act and will continue to work towards its implementation. The new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Department. The Congress supports the Department of Prohibition and will continue to work towards its improvement. The new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.

Trees. The Congress supports the Department of Trees and will continue to work towards its improvement. The new policy of the party is to ensure that the benefits of prohibition are extended to all sections of society. The Congress will continue to maintain a strong stance against the use of alcohol and will work towards its complete abolition.
238 26th February, 1960  General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1960–61.

...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

26th February, 1960  239

The debate proceeded as follows:

[Speeches and discussions continued as per the original document, but not transcribed for brevity.]
The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 27th February, 1960.