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
Adjournment Motion re: Abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs.

The House stands adjourned to discuss the definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs in the State thus causing great concern and alarm in the minds of the people, due to the failure of the Government to arrest the rise in prices.

Mr. Visweswararao, will please make a brief statement.
Adjournment Motion re: Abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs

The abnormal increase in the prices of foodstuffs is very alarming. The prices have escalated to an extent that is not in line with the current economic conditions. The government has to take immediate action to control the prices. The recent increase in the prices of foodstuffs has raised serious concerns among the public. The rise in prices is not only affecting the lower income groups but also the middle class. The prices of essential commodities have reached an all-time high. The government should take steps to bring down the prices and ensure that the people are not burdened with the increased expenses. The Fair Price Shops should be made more accessible to the people to ensure that they have access to affordable foodstuffs. The government should also consider implementing measures to control the prices of foodstuffs in the long run.
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Abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs

The member said that in the course of the discussion on the foodstuffs, he had referred to the increase in the prices of foodstuffs. He had mentioned that the prices of foodstuffs had increased by 35, 40 and 45%. In the case of the troops, the prices had increased by 50%. The member said that the price increases were not only due to the increase in the cost of production, but also due to the increase in the cost of transportation and storage. He said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs. The member said that the Fair Price Shops were not maintaining the standard specifications of the foodstuffs.
Adjournment Motion re:
Abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs

27th February, 1960

Lean months are characterised by hoarding capacity and the aftermath of hoarding
has been felt in various parts of the State. The situation has been aggravated by
the hoarding capacity of dealers and the traders. Hoarding capacity
should be curtailed in order to check the rise in prices. The
suggested measures include
1. Rice Control Order
2. A minimum stock policy
3. Contingency fund
4. Rice Control Order
5. Control points
6. Close stock
7. Market intervention
8. Check post

The situation is critical and urgent steps must be taken to
avoid any further rise in prices. The government should take
appropriate steps to control hoarding capacity and to
maintain prices at a reasonable level.
Adjournment Motion re: Abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs

27th February, 1960

Inflation in recent years has been severe. Sources of inflation include currency instability, capital flight, and consumer goods, industrial products, and food prices. Inflation is also seen in food prices, especially in the index of food prices and the Standards of living.

Consumer goods, industrial products, and food prices have increased. This has led to a decrease in the value of currency. To combat inflation, procurement orders are issued to maintain stocks. However, in the case of food prices, procurement is not enough. There is a need for separate zones for procurement in order to maintain the value of currency.

In the case of Fair Price Shops, maintaining stocks is crucial. However, in the case of food prices, procurement orders are not enough. There is a need for separate zones for procurement in order to maintain the value of currency.
Adjournment Motion re: Abnormal rise of prices of foodstuffs

West Godavari, East Godavari districts, etc. Fair Price Shops have not been able to maintain the assured supply of food grains. Deficit areas in all Indian states have suffered. West Godavari districts are in the Godavari districts. State trading in food grains is also not helping. The consumers' goods, industrial products, and food prices are not helping. The lacunae in the system are evident. The lacunae in the system are evident. The lacunae in the system are evident. The lacunae in the system are evident. The lacunae in the system are evident.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Hon. Speaker: — The Business Advisory Committee has the following business to be transacted:

2, 3. Heads of State, Ministers and headquarters staff, State Legislature; Administration of justice; Police.

4, 5. Land Revenue; District Administration; Compensation to Zamindars.

6. Forest Department; Fisheries, Animal husbandry, Capital outlay on Forests.

7. Local Administration; Community Development Projects.

8. Cooperation.

9. Medical; Public Health.

10. Agriculture; Capital outlay on Schemes of Agriculture Improvements & Research.

11. Excise Department; Industries, Capital outlay on Industrial Development.

12. Education.
వర్షం 185 రిచిక్కు 'Civil works' (ప్రయోగధాస్య), 'Capital outlay on Civil works' సమర్థమైన ప్రతీబంధానం

వర్షం 185 రిచిక్కు Miscellaneous (చేయ, చేసి), ప్రయోగ సంఖ్య గోడ ప్రతీబంధానం

వర్షం 21,225 రిచిక్కు 'Irrigation; Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes, Capital outlay on Irrigation' పాపాడు ప్రతీబంధానం.

వర్షం 28,24 రిచిక్కు 'రైతుడు, శాసనమైన సంఘాతి మరియు సాధారణ ఆహారం, కుడి అహారం లేదా ఆహారం ప్రతీబంధానం.

షాంతి ప్రతీబంధానం.

వర్షం 285 రిచిక్కు విభిన్న మండల మరియు రాష్ట్రాల సంపాదన సంస్థ Business Advisory Committee సంస్థ ప్రతీబంధానం సమర్థమైనది రిచిక్కు 1-30 కాలు ఉంది, సాధారణ లేదా సామాన్య మండళాలు సంపాదించి ఉంటాయి. ఈ పాపాడు మరియు లింగమైన సంపాదించి ఉంటాయి.

షాంతి, 1859-60 Supplementary Demands రిచిక్క రిచిక్కు 185 రిచిక్కు అన్ని ప్రతీబంధానం, 215 రిచిక్కు ప్రతీబంధానం ఉద్యమం.

అధికారులు ప్రతీబంధానం ఉద్యమం, ప్రతీబంధానం మరియు మరియు ధారణలు ఉద్యమం రిచిక్క రిచిక్కు 25 రిచిక్కు ప్రతీబంధానం ఉద్యమం చేయడాయి.

యొక్క రాష్ట్రాల పాపాడు కాలు సాధారణ పాపాడు సంస్థలను సంపాదించడాయి.

* భారతదేశ ప్రభావిత రాష్ట్రాలు (రాష్ట్రాలు) సంస్థ అభివృద్ధి విపత్తులు మరియు ప్రయోగ సంఖ్య ప్రతీబంధానం ఉద్యమం చేయడాయి.

27th February, 1960   Business of the House
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to compliment the Finance Minister on the presentation of a second surplus budget. It is a practical utility budget, well-balanced and well-distributed. What is worthy of mention is that during the last four years the revenue has increased from Rs. 38 crores to 82 crores—more than doubled itself, and what is more important is that every bit of that revenue and more has gone towards expenditure for nation-building activities. In these years, i.e. from 1956 to 1961, the expenditure on nation-building services has trebled itself from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 44 crores. That means that 54% of the State's revenue is now being spent on nation-building services. The principle expenditure is on Education, which is Rs. 15½ crores or 1/5th of the whole revenue of the State. Add to the revenue expenditure of Rs. 44 crores, Rs. 32½ crores on Capital Outlay and we have Rs. 76½ crores spent on nation-building activities. These figures give the lie to the opposition criticism that nothing is being done for the poor. All these allocations go for the poor millions. Upto the year ending 1960-61 the State would be spending Rs. 163 crores from Revenue and Rs. 134 crores as Capital Outlay, i.e. nearly, Rs. 300 crores for nation-building activities. The figures tell their own tale. I need say no more.
I shall now indulge in a little criticism. I note that there is a special provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for Harijans and for educational facilities to other than those in the category of backward classes, economically backward boys and girls. This is to the good, but I would remind the hon. Finance Minister, as I said last year, that among those classes should be considered the Anglo-Indians. There are quite a number of poor Anglo-Indians today who need assistance. I would make it positively clear that I do not wish to claim any concessions for the Anglo-Indians, as there are to the backward classes; as Anglo-Indians are not backward in literacy or in culture, but there are quite a number of Anglo-Indians who are definitely poor and are unable to continue their education. Therefore, I shall be very grateful to the Finance Minister if he will give special consideration to the Anglo-Indians in this special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. I notice also that a provision has been made for 5 lakhs of rupees to be given as loans to deserving children who are not able to prosecute their professional studies in colleges. I trust that this boon will be extended also to the Anglo-Indian boys and girls.

I would very much have liked to dwell further on many aspects on the Finance Minister's budget but I have got a special duty to perform to-day on behalf of my community—the Anglo-Indian community. I take this opportunity Sir, to make a representation to the hon. Members of this House to support the demand that has been made by the Anglo-Indians all over India for the continuance of the educational concessions which were given under Articles 336 and 337 of the Indian Constitution. It may be necessary to recall Sir, that wise and able Statesman late Sardar Vallabhai Patel recognised that this ultra-microscopic community—the Anglo-Indian community—could not survive unless it was protected. He meant that as a permanent act of grace from the majority community to this smallest minority community. A period of ten years was tentatively fixed, but unfortunately, experience has shown that within
se 10 years, the Anglo-Indian community has not been able to become self-sufficient in the matter of education. The number of children is growing and therefore the need for supporting these young boys and girls to get on their feet is urgent and necessary. I am aware Sir, that there is considerable prejudice against the Anglo-Indian because he claims English as his mother-tongue and hopes to adopt western habits and manners.

Mr. Speaker:—No, not now, That was before Independence. Now you are one with us. Then we had prejudice against Englishmen and now we have settled down and are ranking in the proper lines and you are as dear to us as ushims, Harijans and others.

Sri J.T. Fernandez:—I thank you Sir, most heartily for this assurance. It is very gratifying to feel that we are our own country and among our own community. India loud in the councils of Nations for safeguarding the rights of the smallest minorities. Here in India unfortunatly that feeling has grown and it may not be known to the use here but is evident in northern India where there is a distinct hostility to the granting of these concessions. That is why I am making this appeal to this House. It is necessary from every point of view that positive help should be given to this minority community to preserve its language and culture. This is a right which has been guaranteed to us in the Indian Constitution and unless Article 337 is amended to allow the grants and concessions continue for another 10 years, we shall find ourselves in a sad way. I therefore appeal to the hon. Members of this House to support the move made by the Anglo-Indian leaders to obtain the consent of the Government of India to this amendment of this Article. I shall, at a later date, if necessary take your leave to move a resolution on this matter. I will not take up much of your time. I am grateful for what has been done to the Anglo-Indian minority. I would like to express my gratitude for the fact...
that during this year the Finance Minister and Minister for Education have been good enough to extend to the Anglo-Indians of Telangana the concessions hitherto allowed only in Andhra. This is a great boon to us and some 400 children of the Anglo-Indian community in Telangana have been benefited. At the same time, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the Hon. Chief Minister and the Members of his Cabinet to the fact that the Christians are feeling themselves subjected to a lot of interference in the management of their educational institutions and in the practice of their religious education. I know that at the top level, Government and Ministers are very tolerant and generous towards the Christian community, but unfortunately when the orders are passed on to a lower level, some subordinate officer interprets the orders not in the spirit in which they were intended but to the detriment of the management. Christian Mission schools all over Andhra Pradesh are now being subjected to a lot of interference. I shall refer to this later when I deal with the Education Demand but I would merely wish to draw the attention of the Government for greater tolerance and sympathy to the Christian community. Thank you, Sir.

—Sri Gopal Rao Ekbote (High Court).— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the budget discussion is one of the very few occasions provided to us to talk on any subject which we like, and, as somebody has put it, from cabbages to the King can be discussed on such occasions. I have therefore decided to touch some of the important points although they may not be related **inter se**.

First of all, I just want to reiterate my demands which I have been making for the last 2 or 3 years on this occasion. I had made a request for the introduction of prohibition in this part of the State, and I would like to reiterate it again and request the Government to end this one-third wet and two-thirds dry anamoly as early as possible.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61. 27th February, 1960  253

The second request which I have been making was for the constitution of a Law Commission for the State and I find my argument has been further strengthened now by the very strong recommendation made by the Law Commission in their very valuable report. We have, Sir, very peculiar circumstances in our State. In former Hyderabad State in olden days we used to legislate in Persian. It was then followed by Urdu legislation and from 1950 onwards we have English and in between these three languages, we have the Original Act in Urdu and all amendments in English and therefore this has created a lot of confusion in the legal field. In order to remove this anomaly and in order to integrate the laws of the two parts of the State, it has become absolutely necessary to constitute a Law Commission to go into this question. Another thing which requires the constitution of this commission is that, it has also been found during the 12 years that some provisions which we had framed before the inauguration of the Constitution have been found to be not in consonance with the Provision of the Constitution. It is therefore necessary to bring them in accordance with the Constitution. The third equal and important reason why this Law Commission is necessary that we find High Courts and Supreme Court some times giving decisions either declaring some provision of this Act ultra vires or unfortunately unhappily worded. It is necessary to keep in touch with the recent decisions and amend the law in order to bring that in accordance with the decisions of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. For all these reasons, Sir, I have been requesting the Government to constitute a Law Commission and now the Law Commission has recommended very strongly for the constitution of a permanent Law Commission not only for the Centre but for the States in order to remove all these anomalies.

I have also requested last time for the completion of the geological survey of this State. We have been complaining to a very great extent very correctly that the Centre has not given to us the industries, particularly some of the heavy,
industries which we very richly deserve. But our demand will certainly be strengthened if we carry on the geological survey and complete it. It is only yesterday from the Gazette I found that even in the Ceded Districts only 50 per cent of the area has been geologically surveyed and it was really gratifying to note that very rich minerals have been found in that area. I am quite confident that if similar geological survey is carried on and completed in Telangana as well as in Andhra area, we will be able to build up our case for the demand of heavy industries in the Andhra State. I would therefore request the Government to give very early consideration for the completion of the geological survey. It is not necessary to rely exclusively for that purpose on the Central Government. The State Government also can establish some units to expedite the work and if it is possible - I do not know whether it is or not - but if it is possible to complete the geological survey of some important districts before the framing of the Third Five Year Plan. We will be gaining very much thereby and not losing anything.

Now Sir, I want to discuss this year some of the problems which are agitating the minds of some of the people in the field of education. At the outset I must express our gratitude and the University should feel grateful to our Finance Minister for the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs as an adhoc grant to the Osmania University. One thing, however, I wish to bring to his kind notice is with regard to the revision of block grant. I may tell the House that it is only in 1949 or 1950 that the block-grant was fixed, keeping in view the requirements of the Osmania University at that time. But since then a phenomenal expansion has taken place. Many new departments have been opened, new colleges have been opened and the educational expansion both in quality and quantity has gone up tremendously. It is therefore necessary to revise the block grant and bring it in line with the present day requirements of the Osmania University. I am confident the Finance Minister will be sympathetic and do the needful in this matter.
The next point pertaining again to the finances of the Osmania University is the constitution of the Endowment Fund. You are aware Sir, that all these old Universities in India have their own Endowment Funds which lend not only to the stability but assures the steady and continuous progress of the Universities. But unfortunately, the Osmania University has no permanent fund to fall back on. Therefore, it is necessary to constitute an Endowment Fund and I request the Government to start that Endowment Fund with a munificent grant towards that fund.

One thing which I want to bring to the notice of this House is the immediate requirement of the post graduates in the field of education. During the last few years we have found that we have introduced the Multi-purpose High Schools with diversified courses in almost all the districts, although they are few, but the process of converting the secondary schools either by upgrading them into higher secondary or converting them into multi-purpose high schools with diversified courses has given rise to a demand for many post-graduates in various subjects. Experience has shown that although in Public Administration and Politics or languages M.As., are easily available, but in subjects like English, History, Geography and the subjects of all Sciences, M.As., and M.Sc.s, are not available. It is therefore necessary to expand the post-graduate teaching at the University level. I was told that an attempt is being made to take over the Nizam College by the Education Department and then start some post-graduate training there. May I request the Government to drop that idea altogether as it is not possible or feasible or advisable for the Education Department to get interested in the post-graduate training. On the other hand, it would always be advisable and in consonance with the various recommendations made by the Education Commissions so far that the post-graduate teaching and research work should be the exclusive concern of the Universities. Therefore, instead of taking over the Nizam College or any other constituent college belonging to the Osmania University, it is advisable and immediately
necessary to render sufficient help to the Osmania University and expand at the University Campus level the post-graduate teaching. Similarly the Evening College or some other colleges should be allowed to conduct post-graduate teaching in certain specified subjects. It is of course necessary to keep in view that wherever there are no laboratories or libraries sufficient enough to cater to the requirements of the post-graduate teaching, the M.As., or M.Sc.s., should not be taught at that level. It is only in the University campus that the post-graduate education in sciences should be conducted with sufficient expansion. But evening college or even some affiliated colleges could be given the facility to conduct the post-graduate teaching in political science or Public Administration and such other subjects which do not require the heavy equipment. Similarly we find that the Government during the last 3 or 4 years have taken over some of the under-graduate colleges in the Telangana area and also are conducting some of the under-graduate colleges in the Andhra area. One thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is the recommendations made by the Calcutta University Commission and repeated in a stronger language by the Radhakrishnan Commission and very recently I wish to bring to your kind notice the recommendations made by the Harvard University also, that it is not advisable nor is it in the interests of education that the Education Department should get interested in the higher education. They should cater more in the field of secondary education, primary education or pre-primary education. It is therefore necessary to hand over these colleges to the University with the necessary grants. There are some other colleges which have been started and are not properly functioning in the State. It is necessary also to make some arrangement to shift the administration of these colleges to the Osmania University with the necessary grants and when once we bring all these constituent colleges or affiliated colleges under the patronage of the Osmania University, the academic level and the standard of education is bound to be
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

upgraded. Therefore the tendency to bring more colleges under the Education Department should be stopped and instead all efforts should be diverted to see that all these private colleges are brought under the University so that the uniformity in education and standards of education could be maintained on a uniform level.

The third point in this connection is with regard to the examination of P. U. C., Intermediate and B. A. What I find is only women candidates and the teacher candidates are allowed to appeal privately for Intermediate and B. A. With regard to P. U. C., there does not appear to be any express or specific permission in that respect. What I would request is this; that in order to cater to the full requirements of the candidates as far as P. U. C. in Humanity is concerned, Intermediate and B. A. in Humanities, Arts and Commerce are concerned, private non-collegiate students should be allowed to appear for the examination. It is not a new suggestion which I am making, because it has already been followed even by a most conservative University like the Bombay University. In every other University I find that the growing demand for higher education could not be met by the constitution of fresh colleges, the only way to meet that requirement is to allow non-collegiate students to appear for the examination privately at least for the P. U. C., Intermediate and B. A.

Similarly, there is another difficulty which is slowly arising. And if it is not properly and immediately met, I am confident that a similar trouble which recently had arisen in the Nagpur University would arise here also. That is, Sir, with regard to the co-ordination between Multipurpose High School and P. U. C. examinations. You are aware, Sir, that P. U. C. classes are taught by the University whereas multipurpose high school courses are taught by the Education Department. The curriculum and the syllabus are fixed in the case of multi-purpose high schools by the Education Department whereas the syllabus for the P. U. C. is fixed and the conduct of examination is done by the University. In fact,
the students drawn from these two branches are directed towards one end, that is P. P. C. There is necessity to bring co-ordination between these two examinations because it is only from these two sources that the students for higher education are drawn. I would suggest the constitution of a co-ordination Board of the Education Department and the University so that a uniform syllabus may be prepared and the examinations also can be conducted in a uniform method. It will not only bring a uniform level of standard for these students, but it will certainly upgrade the standard also which is absolutely necessary in the case of multi-purpose high schools and P. U. C. I find some anomalies arising from this dual arrangement and it is absolutely necessary to remove these anomalies as early as possible.

In this connection, the ceilings fixed for grants-in-aid for private aided schools have to be removed. These ceilings were fixed at a time when there was not much inclination to allow students to go for higher education and secondary schools also were not overcrowded. Now we find that the ceilings are working contrary to the interests of the aided schools. Therefore, the ceilings fixed for grants-in-aid for aided schools should be removed and thus the natural growth of educational institutions should be ensured.

Another point is with regard to construction of houses for teachers—both in the University sector and High Schools sector. I would lay more emphasis as far as Osmania University teachers are concerned because I was told that there are some schemes in the Osmania University. If these schemes are properly dovetailed into the low income group housing or middle income group housing of the Central Government and the State Government, I am sure that the great burden which has fallen on the city for houses will be got reduced. All teachers of the University can be allotted houses in the Osmania University. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister for Housing to go into this question and if possible arrange construction of at least 100
houses immediately for the teachers in the campus of the Osmania University, incidentally it will avoid congestion as far as the city is concerned.

Lastly, I want to mention one thing with regard to Primary Education. I am glad to find that nearly 69% of the amount has been ear-marked to expand the Primary Education facilities for the age-group of 6—11 years. It is really interesting to see the phenomenal expansion of the budgets from 1956-57 to 1959-60 in this respect. From Rs. 6.75 crores we have now reached a figure of Rs. 15.21 crores. It is a phenomenal growth. But I would like to invite the attention of the Government to a recommendation made as long back as 1951 by the Commission appointed by the Government of India, to suggest ways and means to Finance the Educational Budget. The recommendation therein was made that 20% of the budget should at least be allotted for education. And now in a budget of Rs. 82 or 83 crores roughly, if 20% are to be allotted for education, the education budget should be over Rs. 16½ crores. To that extent we fall short of Rs 1½ crores. If that amount could be found during the course of the academic or financial year, I am sure to that extent the expansion and upgrading of education will be assured.

The next point which I would certainly suggest is the internal arrangement of the educational budget. I have always been stating that a lion's share or a big share should be allotted to the primary education—particularly to the age-group of 6 to 11 years because we find that our State is lagging much behind in catering to the educational requirements of the age group of 6 to 11 years. It is therefore necessary to ear-mark at least 65% of the educational budget allotted for this year for primary education. Proportionately the secondary education and the collegiate education should also come up.

I would plead in this connection, again, that the Universities should be allotted sufficient funds to assure their natural growth.
With these few observations, I thank you, Sir.

Sri S. Ranganadha Mudaliar (Ramakrishnarajupeta).—I rise on a point of order, Sir. We are now having general discussion on the Budget. As hon. Sri Ekbote has put it, the hon. members are allowed to discuss every thing—from cabbage to king—and this is the only opportunity for the hon. members to cover various subjects. For example the hon. member just now referred to large scale industries, housing scheme, education and several other topics. But we see only the hon. Finance Minister sitting here. I do not think it will be possible for him to note down the various suggestions in respect of various other departments with which he is not concerned and take them to the notice of the various other hon. Ministers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Speaker to see that during the general discussion at least all the hon. Ministers are present in the House. Otherwise, our general discussion becomes pointless. I think the hon. Speaker knows that in the Madras Assembly and the Parliament, all the Ministers are present during the general discussion. I do not mean any invidious comparison. I only bring it to the notice of the hon. Speaker, Sir.

Sri S K.V. Krishnavatharam (Thadepalligudem—General):—If the hon. Chief Minister is present, at least that would have been some thing.

Mr. Speaker:—Of course, if no hon. Minister is present here, then I have to find fault. On general discussion, the one hon. Minister that replies is the hon. Finance Minister. When Demands are taken up separately, the Minister concerned with a particular Demand has to be present. Of course, it will be a good thing if all the hon. Ministers are present and if all of them listen to the valuable suggestions made by hon. Members here so that they may carry them out into practice. That would be better, no doubt.

Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—I will convey the sense of the House and the wish of the
hon. Speaker to my colleagues, Sir. I too agree that if many of them are present it would be useful to them also.

_Sri Ravi Narayana Reddy (Bhongir):_ If it is a good thing, you must enforce it, Sir, but not give the option to the hon. Ministers. All good things must be enforced by the Hon. Speaker.

_Mr. Speaker:_ Yes, we shall see.

*Sri K. Koti Reddy (Lakkireddapalli):_ Mr. Speaker, Sir. Let me first of all, congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the production of this very good budget speech. Though it cannot be said to be a spectacular budget, it contains very good provisions for some of the essential needs of development as well as to carry on the ordinary routine administration.

I would like to make a few observations on a number of items in this connection, Sir. When I see the conditions in the rural areas, I find that while even such a small coin as 'Kotha Pyas' has become fairly important in the budget of the ordinary rural man, how on the other hand our expenditure in the State is growing to crores and crores of rupees. I feel, Sir, that a time has come when proper consideration has to be given to economics in the expenditure as far as possible. I feel, Sir, that ordinary checks, the financial checks which would be necessary in giving a final shape to any administrative measure of ordinary expenditure or any development measure, are not given the consideration which it is necessary to be given. In this connection, Sir, I remember a day when for a temporary purpose an amount of Rs. 3000 was asked by an administrative department—the Agriculture Department. I, who then happened to be the Minister in the composite Madras State, after going through those papers, after studying the need for that particular scheme, felt that Rs. 300 rather than Rs. 3000/- would serve the purpose. It was a temporary purpose for six months and that building was naturally to be either demolished or put to auction and some body would have bought it up for a song.
So, I thought that an ordinary shed should be quite enough. I wrote in that file to that effect. I believe it was given effect to later on. Even today, Sir, I feel that by going through the various schemes, various measures of expenditure, there is good scope—a large amount of scope—for retrenchment.

I found that to construct a small library hall some where, about Rs. 3000 have to be spent. A number of buildings for the quarters for the staff, for the police and for others are being built. But I find that unhappily the quarters that are built for low income groups, particularly for constables and peons are all no good. Peons particularly, and constables also have a number of children. And the accommodation that is given to them reminds me of the conditions—I do not know ”chawls” if they are improved now—that once existed in Bombay. Three or four, if not more, families had to live in one room.

(Sri P. Narasinga Rao in the Chair)

And this, Sir, has happened because the P. W. D. want to build pucca buildings for all purposes. Whether the intention is for temporary purpose or for the life of that particular building to last for a long time, certain same standards are being adopted. I think, Sir, time has come when we have to revise our ideas about this. Our Prime Minister particularly has been often reminding us as to the need for rethinking in the construction of buildings. We have rather to adopt the method followed in America than the methods followed in Britain. Buildings are built in America and they are destroyed the next year probably and rebuilt whereas buildings that are built in England are meant to last for generations. The idea that our ancients had with regard to the walls of these buildings, say for temples, was that they should last for generations. People who live in villages are satisfied with buildings which may not last long, but whose construction may not cost much. The interest on the capital cost of some of these buildings may serve the purpose of having a building to accommo-
date a particular office or so. I may point out, Sir, in this connection that in the rural areas, walls built with ordinary earth and not bricks and not even granite stones, last probably for generations, if not for ever. Probably, our friends in Telangana are fairly well-acquainted with fort walls built with ordinary earth lasting for generations. One such fort, I observed recently at Gadwal. A fort wall built out of earth about 700 years ago is still there. I do not see, Sir, why we too should not adopt very cheap buildings. Probably, some of them should be—at any rate whose walls should be—built with ordinary earth, and a lot of expenditure should be saved. This saving could be better spent in other respects. I do not want to say much in this respect. But I only appeal to the Government to consider whether time has not come to see that the expenditure is not going up. The expenditure for persons in the rural areas is not going up because every pie on earth has to be served and met in the shape of taxes to the State.

Then, Sir, I would in this connection mention how it is that we are not able to spend much on some of the essential needs of our country. For instance, the question of education is there. Inspite of the fact that we are spending about Rs. 15 crores of the State Revenues on Education, the need for increased expenditure is there. Our Constitution has laid down that before long, we have to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the State. How are we going to meet this large amount of expenditure, which I consider is necessary and essential?

So far as Primary Education is concerned, I would make a suggestion to the Government to see that if the expenditure cannot be cut down to nearly a half of what it is today by adopting a method of education which I consider is good enough. A suggestion was made in the composite Madras Government that a shift system should be introduced for running elementary schools. We are a poor country. Most of the children that are sent to schools are very poor. Their parents cannot afford to keep their child-
ren in the school premises, if not in the school itself, throughout the whole day. They need their help at least for some time in the day. Agricultural operations cannot be carried on without the help of these children at least for some time in a day. So, I suggest that instead of keeping these children for five or six hours in the day, they should be kept in that school for three hours in one shift and another batch of children in another shift of another three hours. The result would be that our expenditure on elementary education is cut down to half. On Buildings, equipment, teachers and expenditure on every item is cut down to half. Let us see the other aspect whether by adopting such a method, educational needs of the people would suffer. I do not believe so. What is the good of keeping these little children for six hours continuously in that school? They are not going to learn. Their brain is not in a position to learn things continuously for six hours. A good teaching for two or three hours will serve the purpose much better than keeping these children for six hours in that school. Today, we have a number of elementary schools where there is only one teacher, and sometimes two teachers. One teacher to teach for five or six hours to four or five classes at the same time is almost impossible. Instead of teaching all the children for 5 or 6 hours, if the teachers arrange two shifts, one in the morning and one in the evening of 3 hours duration each, that would certainly add to the efficiency of the teaching. I would request the Government to give their serious consideration to this matter.

Another important matter on which I am very keen is the road transport system. I am glad to see that in the course of a year nationalisation of Passenger road transport will have been introduced in three districts of Andhra area. I am using the term ‘Andhra area’ because the words ‘Andhra area’ and ‘Telangana’ are being used in Government records. I know the difficulties the people are put to in the matter of road transport. As I once pointed out, the private owners are not at all interested, nor have they the inclination to give proper facilities in the direction in which the
passengers would like to have. I will cite one instance where passengers are put to great inconvenience, in a junction, where one bus stops and the passengers have to take another bus going in another direction, the passengers have to wait for hours together in order to take the other bus. What is the fate of the passengers during that interval? Are the private operators in a position to do anything in giving rest house accommodation to them? The panchayat boards, and even the municipalities sometimes, have not done their duty in this respect. I am also aware that certain private-owners are making huge profits, while others are not making any profits; it is not because the latter are inefficient, but the former have the good fortune of getting a very good routes and timings. It is on account of this aspect also that road transport should be taken over by the State or by one corporation and the disparities in the incomes of the people would then really go. I have also a doubt whether all the private-owners or most of them are paying income-tax and other taxes properly. It is sometimes known that two sets of accounts are kept and two sets of ticket books maintained for the purpose of evading tax. Nationalisation of road transport is a step in the right direction for increasing the finances of the Government which should in turn help the Government in maintaining the roads in a fit condition. Therefore, as a source of additional revenue to the State, the Government should extend nationalisation of road transport throughout the whole State as early as possible. Fortunately, under the conditions then existing the Hyderabad Government was in a position to run State transport throughout the whole State. Likewise, Bombay State also is running its own transport throughout the State, and I do not see why we, who have contemplated public transport long time back in the composite Madras State, should lag behind. Our progress in this regard is too slow in this space age.

Then, in the matter of irrigation I want to say a few words. We have been thinking that the high-level channel of Tungabhadra Project would be completed in a short time. It was perhaps in the year 1945 that a beginning was made.
in the construction of Tungabhadra Dam. Yet, to-day after 15 years a major portion of the land that is sought to be brought under irrigation has not been brought under cultivation. About two lakhs of acres can be brought under cultivation under the low level channel. Today, the conditions of people in Rayalaseema are bad and they require the assistance of the Government by way of urgent relief. If larger amounts could be spent this year, the work could be done probably at much cheaper cost and the Government could avoid undertaking famine relief works. The provision of Rs. 30.0 lakhs provided in the budget is too inadequate for the purpose. I hope the State Government will induce the Government of India to give us more funds so as to complete this scheme in a short time.

There are a number of other matters on which I would really wish to speak. But I will raise the topics at the appropriate time when the Demands are taken up. Thank you, Sir.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

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Social Welfare Department

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Social Welfare Department

Scholarships & boarding grants are given under various items to Harijan Christians. The items are:

- Item No. 1
- Item No. 2

According to the Social Welfare Department, Harijan Christians are eligible for scholarships under the following items:

- Item No. 1
- Item No. 2

The State Welfare Committee meeting has decided to allocate separate amounts for Harijan Christians. The amounts are:

- Item No. 1
- Item No. 2

The State Welfare Committee has decided to allocate separate amounts for Harijan Christians. The amounts are:

- Item No. 1
- Item No. 2

Note: The amounts are subject to the decision of the State Welfare Committee.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

27th February, 1960

In the context of the existing budget, the government has proposed a number of measures to ensure increased efficiency and productivity. One of the key areas of focus has been the reduction of red tape and unnecessary formalities in various government departments. The government has decided to introduce a 'discretionary discretion' policy to allow officers at all levels to exercise judicious discretion in the execution of their duties.

The government has also emphasized the need for improvement in the recruitment process. It has been decided to introduce a new standard for recruitment to Administrative Staff Colleges, with a view to ensuring a more streamlined and efficient recruitment process. The government has also decided to introduce a 'correspondence of efficiency' system, where officers would be evaluated based on their performance and the results of the recruitment process.

In addition, the government has proposed a number of measures to improve the education system, with a focus on standardization and the introduction of a new education curriculum. The government has also announced a draft of new regulations for the recruitment of teachers, with a view to ensuring a more transparent and merit-based selection process.

Overall, the government's focus is on improving the efficiency and productivity of government departments, while ensuring a fair and transparent recruitment process. The proposed measures are expected to have a significant impact on the performance of government departments and the overall efficiency of the government.
General Discussion on the 27th February, 1960 Budget for the year 1960-61.

Sir, in view of the prohibition policy I want to express my feelings about the new policy of prohibition of liquor. It has been a long-standing issue in our country. The government has taken a decision to prohibit the sale of liquor in the country. This decision has been welcomed by many people as it will help in controlling the use of alcohol which is a major cause of social problems.

However, some people are against this decision. They feel that prohibition will lead to an increase in the price of alcohol. But I believe that this is a temporary measure and in the long run, it will help in controlling the use of alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Budget, I wish to make a few observations. As the time allotted to me is very limited, I wish to touch only the salient features of it.

At the outset, as observed by our Finance Minister in his statement, the legacy of statesmanship and dynamism of our
former Chief Minister, Sri Sanjiva Reddy, who has steered the ship of this State through the troubled waters of the problems of integration and the emotional integration between Telangana and Andhra is now left in Sri Sanjivayya, our young and energetic Chief Minister. We are wedded to socialism, not of totalitarianism, not of socialism of totalitarian countries, but socialism based on goodwill and democracy without any detriment to individual liberty and individual enterprise. Socialism, the well-being of the society, depends upon change of heart—sincerity of purpose and capacity to adjust to the conditions. As a matter of fact, we are passing through a crisis in character, as observed by several statesmen, character expressing itself in indiscipline, expressing itself in the violation of laws and moral degeneracy manifesting in corruption, nepotism and communalism and also impeding progress in our undertakings. This is the general impression in the minds of the people which has to be eradicated by the new set-up under the leadership of Sri Sanjivayya. As a matter of fact, corruption cannot be eradicated in a day or two, but stern measures must be adopted to check corruption which has pervaded in all the departments. As a matter of fact, it is like cancer which eats into the vitals of administration; not only the administration but also other activities of life.

Let me now come to the subject proper, Sir. At the outset, I must pay a tribute to our hon. Finance Minister, for I share the observations of several of the hon. Members that the Budget is really practical and realistic in the sense that it is an improvement upon our revenues, though correspondingly an increase in the expenditure also, expenditure in consequence of several superfluous departments, which have sprung up and which the present Government is not able to retrench in spite of so many committees set up hitherto. Another thing is the agriculturists welcome the Budget as it provides no fresh taxation proposals and they also welcome the concessions extended to them by way of suspension of the taxes—the special taxes on groundnut and cotton, Our
Budget, as a matter of fact, marks progress of several achievements. We have passed the fourth year of the Second Five-Year Plan and our Plan marks a progress in agricultural production, though it has very little effect upon soaring prices and upon food condition, till Agriculture is given a new impetus by the introduction of modern methods of agriculture and also the proposed fertilizer factory at Kothagudem. This will expand our production and make up the deficiency in our soil and I am sure a day will be seen in the horizon when we will reach self-sufficiency in our food requirements.

As regards industrial achievements, the pace of progress is very slow, in spite of our efforts to expand our industries. As a matter of fact, nature has showered us abundant mineral wealth. In spite of it, the paucity of funds stand in the way. However, the recent announcement of the Government about the starting of an Industrial Development Corporation is really a stimulus to the promotion of our industries. As far as the Industries are concerned, our industries are very few with the exception of a few cement factories and sugar factories, here and there, and a few textile and spinning mills. Our industries must be developed to solve the problem of unemployment. After all, our programme has not touched the fringe of the problems of unemployment and poverty. It is only by industrialisation that poverty can be liquidated. To add to this, small-scale industries and cottage industries have to be much developed because Agriculture alone cannot solve the problem of unemployment. We have to develop these industries and as a matter of fact the Government has recently announced that 6 training-cum-production centres are proposed to be started in our State to afford training and to give employment to those unemployed in the small trades like carpentry, blacksmithy etc.

Coming to Medical, the Budget has provided only Rs 8 crores both for public health and medical. This is not sufficient. As suggested by our young and energetic Minister, Sri P. V. G. Raju, at least 1/5th of the budget amount
should be allotted for the health of the people. We know the state of affairs so far as the hospitals are concerned. They are ill-equipped. As a matter of fact, no medicines are available in some of the hospitals nor are Doctors available. I have seen several dispensaries where medicines are not available and Doctors are not posted. Especially Lady Doctors are not available in places where the women outpatient population is larger.

So far as Education is concerned, we have achieved substantial results by the opening of a number of primary schools, middle schools and high schools and technical education is given a new impetus by having a network of medical institutions and professional and engineering colleges.

As regards District Roads and Provincial Highways, the Budget allotment is very inadequate. As a matter of fact, the roads are in a very bad condition and there is a lot of delay in the execution of works on account of certain superfluous formalities being observed. As a matter of fact, the present estimate rates are not very attractive to the contractors so much so most of the works are not executed. In this connection, I wish to pay a tribute to the Engineers that they have done some service in the implementation of projects, but the general impression also is there that there is much wastage of funds and pilferage in the matter of execution of these works. The Engineers must rise up to the occasion and see that much of expenditure is saved and the works are executed as quickly as possible.

I want to bring to the notice of the Government one more important feature of this budget. The Government have embarked upon a policy of decentralisation of powers by devolution to Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. Decentralisation is good and it is a bold step. But, these Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads must be well advised to carry out the functions entrusted to them. Under the Plan most of the works are entrusted to them, and the Government have made a good
gesture in making a grant of Rs. 2.5 crores for carrying out those works. These local bodies play a vital role in the implementation of the programme, and the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi have been realized because Panchayat Raj is established. In spite of the factions prevalent in the villages today, it is a bold step taken by the Government, they have laid the foundation for Panchayat Raj. But, their finances must be improved and their organisation must be well-equipped; the spirit of brotherhood, comradeship and co-operation must develop in the villages. Today, to most of the Panchayats and Panchayat Samthiis and Zilla Parishads young men have been elected as presidents. It is their duty to create such an atmosphere and see that the plan programme is carried out as successfully as possible.

Then, I also want to emphasize on a point already brought to the notice of the House by Sri Anthony Reddi. It is about neera schemes. The neera scheme is followed everywhere and I am sure it is done in my district. Toddy is being sold in the name of neera and the Government is aware of it. It is very difficult to change human nature. Even police people seem to fall victims to these temptations. Mr Anthony Reddi has dealt with this yesterday at great length and I do not propose to deal with it again today. But my submission to the Government is that in regard to this neera scheme they must adopt stern measures to check abuse and carry out the programme successfully. If not, it is better to revise the policy because the purpose for which it was introduced is not served; on the other hand, it has given rise to many other evils and it has debased human nature. My request to the Government is that either they must reorganise the neera societies or abolish them completely. Thank you, Sir.
बहकर में यह कहूँ तो बहु बुरा न थाने कि उनके सामने कोई बिच्छर बिच्छर (Clear picture) ही नहीं था, न गत सन का न आने वाले जमाने का। तकरीर लैंग पत्र की गई। सिवाय इसके जैसे यह कहा यह उनका सबसे मुसरकू उनके नामक मुई काम नहीं था। उन्होंने एक कहकर सूक्ष्म। ऐसा माथ मुसरा ही कि स्पीच की कैमरालेजो (Phrasology) बहुत ही आकर्षण (Alluring) है। कोई वस्त्र उसका पड़ा या मुर्ति तू उसको ऐसा माथम ही था कि उनकी एक बार बाल में बची जारी था जहाँ से लौटा मुश्किल हैं। इस स्पीच के तालुक के डिजेक्च में आपने बिच्छर रखने का काम करा बिन्न में यह बतलाया कि उन्होंने हमारे सामने एक रेविनिव बिच्छर (Rosy picture) रखा है। बचत है कि हमारे रेविनिव (Revenue) को बढ़ाया बढ़ कुके हैं और चीरे चीरे हमारा फाइनेंस व स्ट्रक्चर (Financial structure) स्टबलवेज (Stabilise) होता जारी है। ह्यूडर जी (Judson) राज्य (Trudustrial field) में हमने हाफी कहने की है। वें थंग हमारे तेज डसलेफ (Planned schemes) तेज रफ्तार व धरार करते बने वार्ता हैं। यह किस तरह बिल्कुल गलत है यह उस्की हाला हमारे सामने आये की निम्न कल्पना है। देश में कहते हैं कि हमारे रेविनिव (Revenue) को बढ़ाया बढ़ कुके हैं। वे तब यह बतलाया कि हमारे केअ डेटेन्स (Cash balance) नष्ट होकर हमारी सामने फैलते हैं। डिजेक्च में पहले यह यह फैलते हैं कि हमारे फाइनेंस व स्ट्रक्चर स्टबलवेज है। यह मुझे हैं कि हमारे रेविनिव रेवेंटन (Revenue Receipts) बढ़ाया बढ़ कुके हैं। लेकिन अवतारणा जब यह बतलाया है कि हमारे केअ डेटेन्स (Cash balance) नष्ट होकर हमारी सामने फैलते हैं। ओर के किला किन्ना करता (Productive) ओर से अन्य वाल में वक्त हैं। इस तालुक ने उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में कोई बीज नहीं बतलाई है। हमारे यह तुर्र कर बड़ी बूढ़ी होती है कि जी प्रवाहानव रेडी जो इस वाला रहा है कि यहाँ अनियमातित (Unemployment) बढ़ाया बढ़ाया है, और अन्ना को कौटों बढ़ाया है। उन्होंने से आर्थिक भूल का बढ़ाया है। लेकिन यहाँ में उसके यह बढ़ जो बढ़ मूल्या माफ़ करे कि इस सच्च में उनके स्वयं से सवाल कहा यह बिल्कुल निर्मित है। उन्होंने बढ़ाया है उनकी बहुत वा बहुत की कौटों बढ़ाया है। जिससे कहाँ की रात्र अकाले (Separate Zone) वाले। यह बढ़ाया बढ़ाया है जनाय बहुतान्तर रेडी बुध समय। सी। किंतु जब बाल के एक बाल की चुटकूल पूर्ण ही तीनंदर वा बहुता बाल की कौटों करता कि उसके रूप से एक बाल की नहीं है। और इस बाल की बाल वश भी में जिन्होंने इस बाल है। यह बाल का माध्यम पैदा करते हैं। मैं कहा कि यह बाल अन्याय कर्म है, एवं आदिशामाल हैं और विलाप आपसिल (Prepostorous) हैं। इसके निम्न में यह भाषा कहाँ
कि आपका यह जो उपरकम है जो कंपनियां हैं जाप उनको छोड़ दे। और कोई सेवन
जोन बनाने की कोशिश न करे।

इसके बाद में यह कहना जी बंगाल रेडी जी ने वायम्जालिसिटी पर
कोंकाला क्रोकोडाइल टिंटर बंद (Crocodile’s tears, shed) करने का कंपनियां है।
वह यह कहते हैं कि बंगाली बड़ी जारी है यह नहीं बनना चाहिए और उनको
डॉक्टर न करने ही। वह कहते हैं कि रिपिट इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन
(Rapid industrialisation) ही इसका उपाय है। इसके विवेक में सस्वार, 10 साल रखे ट्युबिन
सिटी (Twin Cities) पर वायम्जालेस्ट दूर करने के लिए लघु करने जाली है।
में इन बारे में एक कान्स्ट्रक्टिव सलेंसन (Constructive suggestion) देना
चाहता हूँ। वह यह कि इसमे इन ट्युबिन सिटी में 10 एम.एल.एज. है और
एम.पी.जी. है। उसको एक एड्युकेशन कठोर बनाई जाए। और यह 10 साल रखे
उस कमेटी के द्वारा लघु करवा जाये। और वह अपने कान्स्ट्रक्टिव सलेंसन में वायम्जालेस्ट
को दूर करने के लिए भाग करे। अब फाइनाल मिनिस्टर आको बजेट स्वीं
में इन तरह का घुसाव देते तो में जहां उनको तारीफ करता। जहां।
इसका कार्यनिष्ठता
करने की कोशिश करे, मेरी यह प्रार्थना है।

इसके बाद बंगाल रेडी साहब का जो यह से बड़ा पाप है में उसके बारे में
कुछ बताता। चाहिए है। में यह बिकायत के तौर पर तय कह कह रहा हूँ और यहां
जो हूँ जी आर्थिक है इन प्रमाण एनडेल है यह न हो सके कि में कोई परोक्षित में
व्यूसेट डाउन के सामग्रे में रक्षा चाहता हूँ। बल्कि यह एक वास्तविकता है जिसे में आपके
अम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ। और यह मेरा कहना है कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को चेता-
वनी दूँ और इस पर इस्तरार कह। अपने जो पत्र किया हूँ बहु तेल्याखा के साथ
दुल्हन है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि में आपका प्रतिकूल हूँ, विरोधी हूँ या बिखाफ
हूँ। ऐसा नहीं है। में भी आपका उत्तर को जरूर चाहता हूँ। इसमे आपका
प्रतिकूल भाने का एक हिस्सा है। में यह चाहता हूँ कि अंडर और तेल्याखा में
इनराइजेशन ही। में इसके पास में हूँ। और जो इस तरह के नये कॉलेज करता है।
में सब ने मड़े उत्तम ताइटा मनाया। और इसके किया। मूले। स्तरीय कर्म अभी बोली
में जरूर करता है। लेकिन में यह बताया कहना कि किसी प्रति को मेरा विषम
ठोक है। तेल्याखा की बिस्तीपंड्यां यात्री परिया २५७३ साल है। आपका को
बिस्तीपंड्यां १६३० वर्ष साल है। तेल्याखा की जन संख्या एक वर्ल्ड सारे सात
लाख के ऊपर है। और अंडर की जन संख्या दो समीक्षण के ऊपर है। तेल्याखा के
जेम्सन रिपार्ट ६०-६१ के बाजेत के अनुसार १९२६:७००००० है और ६०-६१ में आई
के रेडेवियल रिपार्ट २५५२६०००० है। इसी उदाहरण में जो एक्सपेरिमेंटर (Expendi-
ture) है आप उसकी भी रियाज़ में तेल्याखा पर विश्वसनीय बातों ६३ करिया है २५
करीब पहले सर्कियां लघु करवा जाते हैं। और इसका १६६३:०५०००० है। जब तक
पात्र पात्र पर ५२५२६:०००० है। जब तक इसके रेडेवियल रिपार्ट ६०-६१ करिया है;
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

The distribution of expenditure between Telangana and Andhra. Allocation of expenditure within the resources of the State is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government and the State Legislature. Since, however, it has been agreed to between the representatives of Andhra and Telangana that the expenditure of the new State on central and general administration should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income from Telangana should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area, it is open to the State Government to act in accordance with the terms of this agreement in making budgetary allocations. The Government of India propose to invite the attention of the Chief Minister of Andhra to this particular understanding and to express the hope that it would be implemented.
General Discussion on the 
Budget for the year 1960–61.

(Industrial Department Corporation) 

The annual budget for the year 1960–61 is discussed. It is noted that the Industrial Department and the 
Supporting Department have prepared a budget for the year. The budget is presented for consideration 
by the Industrial Department Committee. The budget covers various aspects of the Industrial 
Department's operations, including the maintenance of equipment and facilities.

The budget is presented for the year 1960–61. It includes provisions for the maintenance of equipment and 
facilities, as well as other necessary expenses. The budget is prepared based on the estimates of the 
Industrial Department Committee.

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Industrial Department Committee.
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General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61. 27th February, 1960

In the budget, 4 minor irrigation schemes were included. Detailed estimates were prepared for these schemes, and estimates were submitted to the government for approval. However, the government did not approve the estimates. The government also imposed prohibition on the sale of irrigation equipment. This was to ensure that the funds were used for their intended purpose.

Prohibition led to a significant decrease in the sale of irrigation equipment. As a result, the government was able to meet its target of reducing the sale of irrigation equipment.

The government also revised the prices of irrigation equipment. This was to ensure that the equipment was affordable to the farmers.
27th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

Transport workers \( \ldots \) transport workers \( \ldots \)

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

"I have given a call to "Let us think!" and this is just the beginning. It is a call to the masses, to the people, to the workers, to the farmers, to the students, to the intellectuals. It is a call to the common man, to the common woman, to the common boy, to the common girl. It is a call to think, to think critically, to think creatively, to think constructively, to think collectively, to think democratically. It is a call to think about ourselves, about our society, about our country, about our world.

"We must think about the past, we must think about the present, we must think about the future. We must think about the past to learn from it, we must think about the present to live in it, we must think about the future to shape it. We must think about the past to understand it, we must think about the present to engage it, we must think about the future to confront it. We must think about the past to remember it, we must think about the present to own it, we must think about the future to transform it.

"We must think individually, we must think collectively, we must think creatively, we must think critically, we must think democratically. We must think with our heads, we must think with our hearts, we must think with our hands. We must think with our minds, we must think with our souls, we must think with our bodies.

"Let us think! Let us think! Let us think! For the good of all! For the good of the country! For the good of the world!"
General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1960-61

(The quorum bell was rung.)
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ముఖ్య విశ్లేషణ (మరియు విశేషాలు): — వర్షానికి 10 కిలోగ్రామల సంఖ్య
అవసరం ఉంది, మరింత కేసర ప్రత్యామనాన్ని లేదు సాధించాలి. మరింత సంఖ్య
అవసరం ఉండదగి విచారించాలి.

*ముఖ్య విశ్లేషణ (మరియు విశేషాలు): — అష్కము, మరింత కేసర ప్రత్యామనాన్ని
ఎంపికించలేదా, మరింత కేసరాన్ని అందించడానికి విచారించాలి. అష్కములు
నాటి ప్రత్యామనాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా విచారించాలి. యా మరింత సంఖ్య
అందించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా విచారించాలి. మరింత సంఖ్య
అవసరం ఉండదగి విచారించాలి. మరింత సంఖ్య
అవసరం ఉండదగి విచారించాలి. మరింత సంఖ్య
అవసరం ఉండదగి విచారించాలి. మరింత సంఖ్య
అవసరం ఉండదగి విచారించాలి.
General Discussion on the 27th February, 1960 Budget for the year 1960-61

ஆடல் 1. எனவே ஒருமானத் தனது விளக்கங்கள், book adjustments
சேலிலூர் நம்பிய வரையில் விளக்கம் காண்பது தவறாமல் காண்பதும் இணை
சோதனை நிகழ்வும் உண்டு. எனவே நம்பிய விளக்கங்களை

Rural areas கோணார் வளாகத் தொடரும் என்ன நூறு, அதை அப்படி சொல்லும், அதை வரையறற்ற விளக்கம் கூறும், அதன் wipe of
திட்டமொன்று செய்து விளக்கத்தைத் தெரியக்கூடாது. இதையே அது காண்டு வகைப்பெடுத்திகள்

Enquiry இல்லை சரியானது. என்ன உள்ளது தவற்காலாக? இதற்கு
செய்து தெரியாததை தெரியாதது, இதற்கு 10 மணி கால நேராக விளக்கம் பெற்றது என்ன

வரைவு பதிவு. இத்தகைய வரைவு பதிவுகளும் ஒன்றாக மேற்கொள்கிறது. இதை

இரண்டு மக்களிடம் அழைக்கோம். அவர்கள் வாய்ந்ததை அழைக்கப்படாது, இதை

நூட்டும்போது பதிவுவரைவு அல்லது அவற்றினை

இழைக்கவும். இதன் பின்னர் வரைவு பதிவுகள் இரும்பும் வாய்ந்ததை அழைக்கப்படாது.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

Gives more food in manures distribution in fields. Cooperative societies have to be formed. 40% demand is met. 40/- or 30/- per month. Cooperative societies have to be formed. 60/- or 30/- per month. Special crops have to be grown. 30% of the crops have to be grown. 10% of the crops have to be grown. 50% of the crops have to be grown.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

27th February, 1960

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The problem of extension officer education is very important. A very good extension officer should solve the problem of unemployment and many other problems. In the history of extension officer education, there have been many changes. The present policy is to give the Extension Officer a good education, so that he can be employed in various social welfare work. For this purpose, an Extension Officer should have at least a B.A., and a M.A., or a Ph.D. in Social Welfare or Social Work. The present policy is to appoint the Family Planning Department, to solve the problem of unemployment, "to withdraw the Social Service Department. The present policy is to withdraw the Social Service Department. Teachers should be appointed in place of Social Service Department. Teachers should be appointed in place of Social Service Department. Teachers should be appointed in place of Social Service Department. Teachers should be appointed in place of Social Service Department.

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

27th February, 1960

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General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

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In conclusion, let me refer to some points that I believe are important. Specifically, I think it is foolish to assume that...
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...
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మీరి కి సమాధానాన్ని దీనియే, మేము వి సమాధానం చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే, అడవి ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రభావితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం.

మీరి కి సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే, అడవి ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం.

మీరి కి సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే, అడవి ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం.

మీరి కి సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే సమాధానాన్ని చేస్తే, అడవి ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం ప్రతిష్ఠితం.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

27th February 1960

Shri Ziauddin Ahmed, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Pakistan, in his address to the Budget Session of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed his appreciation of the government's efforts to ensure economic progress and development. He noted that the country's economy had been experiencing a difficult period due to various factors, including inflation and instability in the international market. He urged the government to take steps to stabilize the currency and to provide incentives for industrial growth.

Regarding the budget, Shri Ahmed highlighted the need for increased emphasis on education and health sectors, which would not only benefit the present generation but also lay the foundation for future economic growth. He praised the government's decision to allocate significant funds for these sectors and called for continued support from the business community to ensure the success of these initiatives.

Shri Ahmed also emphasized the importance of trade relations with Western Countries. He expressed satisfaction with the recent agreements and highlighted the need for further trade expansion. He noted that such agreements could not only boost the country's economy but also enhance its diplomatic relations with other nations.

In conclusion, Shri Ahmed called for unity and cooperation among all sections of the society to achieve the common goal of national progress. He urged the government to continue its efforts to make the budget a catalyst for economic development and social welfare.
Agrarian reforms

Land reform

The question of land reform has been a subject of discussion in the past. Many efforts have been made to address the issue of land distribution and ownership. However, the challenges persist, particularly in rural areas where the problem is most acute.

Under the agrarian reforms, there have been attempts to redistribute land more equitably. This has included measures to benefit landless laborers and small farmers. The government has also implemented programs to improve agricultural productivity.

Irrigated area

The growth of irrigated agriculture has been significant in recent years. This has been achieved through increased investment in irrigation infrastructure and better water management practices.

Despite these efforts, there remain areas where access to irrigation is limited. The government is working to address this issue by expanding the coverage of irrigated land.
Mr. Speaker: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8.30 A. M. on Monday the 29th February 1960.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 29th February, 1960.