Announcements

re - Elections to Railway Users' Consultative Committees [301-302]

Paper laid on the Table of the House
Amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950. [302]

General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61 —Not concluded [302-362]

Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation not received in time from the Member.
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Monday, the 29th February, 1960.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I.)

ANNOUNCEMENT

re:-- Elections to Railway users' Consultative Committees

1) The Member for Nellore, Sri M. R. Appa Rao, moved a resolution that the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly declare the election of the Consultantative
Committees for the Railway users' Consultative Committees as null, void and
invalid.

2) The Member for Nellore, Sri M. R. Appa Rao, moved a resolution that the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly declare the election of the Consultantative
Committees for the Railway users' Consultative Committees as null, void and
invalid.

3) The Member for Nellore, Sri M. R. Appa Rao, moved a resolution that the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly declare the election of the Consultantative
Committees for the Railway users' Consultative Committees as null, void and
invalid.

4) The Member for Nellore, Sri M. R. Appa Rao, moved a resolution that the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly declare the election of the Consultantative
Committees for the Railway users' Consultative Committees as null, void and
invalid.
302 29th February, 1960

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

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
Amendment to the Madras Public Service

The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya):—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. No. 164—Government administration Dt. 3-2-60 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950 as drafted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Mr Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61

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

29th February, 1960

303

Since the discussion is on the Revised Estimates, it will be relevant to review the major sectors of the economy. In 1959-60, the Revised Estimates were presented, which showed a balanced budget with a surplus of Rs. 209 million. The debt position was sound, with the government investing in social sector projects. The economy was expected to grow at 5% per annum, and the government planned to maintain a surplus of Rs. 200 million in the financial year 1960-61.

The budget for 1960-61 emphasized the need for increased investment in social sectors, such as education and health. The government aimed to allocate Rs. 15% of the budget for these sectors, with a focus on improving infrastructure and providing essential services. The revised estimates included provisions for road transport, electricity, and water supply, to improve the quality of life for the people.

The budget also highlighted the importance of reducing the debt burden and maintaining a sound fiscal position. The government planned to repay a portion of the debt, and the surplus in the budget would be reinvested in the economy to accelerate growth.

Overall, the revised estimates aimed to ensure a balanced and sustainable economic growth, with a focus on social welfare and infrastructure development.
electricity under-takings return, and returns progress of the plans, and schemes, return. Electricity return, return, and return. Electricity under-takings return, and returns progress of the plans, and schemes, return. Electricity return, return, and return. Electricity under-takings return, and returns progress of the plans, and schemes, return.
plan target complete but the target completion has been
achieved. It is therefore, necessary to adjust the plan
target for the current year. The economy committee has
recommended a budget expenditure of Rs. 30 crore.

The administration of the various departments is
plagued by red-tapism, inefficiency and red tape.

The efficiency of the government has been
improved, but there is still scope for further
improvement. The anti-corruption department should
be strengthened and its procedures should be
modernized. The anti-corruption department should
have rules and procedures that are transparent and
accountable.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

306 29th February, 1960

The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Lands, Mr. C. R. Rao, in his Budget speech, proposed a large number of schemes to be taken up during the year. The schemes include the establishment of a new department for the control of agriculture, the setting up of a new board for the control of agricultural credit, the establishment of a new board for the control of agricultural marketing, and the establishment of a new board for the control of agricultural research.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.

The Minister also proposed the introduction of new legislation to control the cultivation of crops, the control of pests, the control of diseases, the control of irrigation, and the control of rural industries. The Minister also proposed the establishment of a new board for the control of rural industries.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

Agricultural Co-operative Society or Apex Society exist. As Apex Society does, Co-operative Marketing Societies do, supply iron, zinc sheets, fertilizers and supply iron, agricultural implements and defunct position. The windmills and the agricultural implements are defunct position. This can be mentioned by Apex Marketing Co-operative Federation as Apex Marketing Co-operative Federation as Apex Marketing Co-operative Federation as Apex Marketing Co-operative Federation.
Labour is a fundamental right. The Trade Union movement is a powerful force in modern society. The Trade Union movement has grown, with a vast network of branches covering the entire country. Dearness Allowance, which is essential for maintaining living standards, has led to an increase in wages and salaries. However, social activities of Trade Unions are also increasing. Co-operative societies, compulsory insurance, social activities, and agitation are being carried out. The Labour Welfare Board is being used to activate these activities.

Labour unrest and strikes are a concern. The efficiency of the Labour Welfare Board is being questioned. Corruption and red-tapism are specific instances of this issue. The Block headquarters building construction is being reviewed. Administrative efficiency and financial management are crucial. The Deputy Secretary has been appointed for the financial year. The Progress Assistant is also present. The M.L.A. Secretariat is being examined. Papers are returned to examine the building work. The Progress Assistant is also present.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960–61.

Duplication of work & Additional Collectors.

Additional Collectors are joint collectors of the existing collectors. Necessary additional machinery and the necessary machinery may be required to achieve targets. Plan work is to achieve the objective of minimum duplication of work and maximum efficiency. Additional Collectors are given specific targets and the machinery is allocated to meet the targets and achieve maximum efficiency.

Duplication of work & Additional Collectors

Additional Collectors are given specific targets and the machinery is allocated to meet the targets and achieve maximum efficiency.
29th February, 1960

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

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

అయితే సంఘరూపంగా ప్రాంతాలను లేదా ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాలను విద్యుత్సర్వాలతో పండిసతి వలన సమగ్ర ప్రాంతాలలో ఎండతాం తప్పితుంది. ఇది అభివృద్ధి కోర్తిల్లా ప్రాంతాల పై కూడా అందటం అని అంటే, ఇది లేదా మరిన్ని ప్రాంతాల జీవనం అంతే అవసరాలను సమర్థిస్తాం. అంటే ఈ ప్రాంతాల జీవనానికి అంతే అవసరాలను సమర్థిస్తాం.

ఇతర ప్రత్యేకులు లేదా ప్రత్యేక ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం తప్పితుంది, అందితే ఈ ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం. ఇది అభివృద్ధి కోర్తిల్లా ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం. అందుకే ఈ ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం.

400 పైనారాయ అంచనా ప్రాంతాలు ఇతర ప్రత్యేకుల జీవనం ఎండతాం. ఇది లేదా అంచనా ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం. ఇది లేదా అంచనా ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం. ఇది లేదా అంచనా ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రాంతాల జీవనం ఎండతాం.
312 29th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

AMAL AREDDU (Congress) addressed the Assembly and dwelt on the following points:

1. The present concessions do not include cotton,
2. The present concessions are not permanent,
3. The concessions should be extended to all the farmers.

M.L.As should be provided with better hostel and legislative hostels.

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

[Text content in Telugu]

The discussion proceeds on the budget 1960-61
with practical scheme of representation. The officers will be
in the administrative level and the constituency.

[Further discussion in Telugu]
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

314  25th February, 1960

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

29th February, 1960 315
Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to offer my sincere congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister for the sound, balanced and tax-free budget proposals that he has placed before us for the year 1960-61.

Before I deal with the more important aspects of the budget proposals, I would like to say something about the new regime that has come into being in our State. The year 1960 has rung out the old and has rung in the new—the Cabinet under the Leadership of Sri Sanjiva Reddi has resigned and a new Cabinet under the Leadership of Sri Sanjivayya has come into office. It cannot be gainsaid that under the leadership of Sri Sanjiva Reddi we have achieved political unity and political stability. Political stability, Sir, leads to economic soundness. Hence political stability and economic soundness constitute the postulates which have been well and truly laid. It is said in political parlance, Sir, that political action precedes social change. In the election of Sri Sanjivayya—the first ever Harijan Chief Minister of Andhra—such a political action has taken place. It should, therefore, eventually lead to social change. It has brought about hope and confidence in the millions of down-trodden and the oppressed. Sri Sanjivayya, with his administrative experience and effable manners should bring about that social change and satisfy the urges and aspirations of the under-dog. In the words of Sri Pidatala Ranga Reddi,
he is expected to weave a socialistic pattern of society with the threads which are colourful, rich and vanegated in this task, Sir, I am sure he will enjoy the support of all the sections of this House.

The first and foremost duty of any Government is to relieve unemployment situation, if not solve it and also see that the prices of food-stuffs that are soaring very high are checked. Sri H. V. R. Iyengar, Governor of Reserve Bank, has said that we should either hold the price line or burst. Since we do not wish to burst, it is necessary that we should adopt such measures which are necessary to control prices that are going high day by day. Fair price to the consumer generally conflicts with the assured returns to the producer. This has been the dilemma of the Indian politics, but our youthful Minister is expected to address himself to this and find a solution for this. The setting up of an Industrial Corporation, the corpus of one crore of rupees for development corporation in addition to the Industrial Finance Corporation, in my view is a step in the right direction. This is expected to plan, promote and develop industries. In this connection, Sir, I would like to say that we should follow the example of the Central Minister for Industries, Sri Manubhai Shah. He invites the industrialists of the country to a conference, gives them necessary directions, explains the policies of the Government, asks them to lead delegations to foreign countries to seek the cooperation of the foreign entrepreneur to start industries in our Country. Similarly, our Minister who has the necessary zeal and the courage and the drive — I mean Sri A. C. Subba Reddi — should also convene a meeting of all the entrepreneurs of our State, ask them to form delegations, go to places like Bombay, Madras, Delhi, offer them facilities of land, power, electricity, water, and ask them to set up industries in our country. In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the Central Government have decided to set up two industries in our State; one is Glider-Drome and another is aircraft industry. Since we do not have a single industry which is centrally sponsored, it is
necessary that we should bring to bear all our influence on the Centre and see that a heavy industry which could absorb five to ten thousand people is installed. By this way alone, I think, we will be able to solve the problem of unemployment.

According to the 'Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1960-61,' prepared by the Finance Secretary, certain facts have come to light. The budget estimate for 1958-59 on revenue account is Rs. 4512.07 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 2692.20 lakhs for Telangana. But the accounts for 1958-59 reveal that the revenue is only Rs. 112.92 for Andhra and Rs. 2659.31 lakhs for Telangana. That there is a difference of Rs. 399.11 lakhs in the collection of revenue in Andhra and about Rs. 52.00 lakhs in Telangana is clear. On the Expenditure side, the budget figures are Rs. 4512.83 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 2653.47 lakhs for Telangana. The accounts for 1958-59 reveal that an amount of Rs. 8.0 lakhs was collected less in Andhra. This is due to the fact that the collections are nearer to the estimates in Telangana; they are far from it in Andhra. As a protagonist of Visalandhra, it is neither my aim nor purpose to differentiate or discriminate between one area and another. But the fact remains that while surplus have mounted on Telangana side, deficits have accrued from Andhra. It is therefore necessary that the Government should initiate steps to see that all the amounts are expended properly and rigorously in the case of Telangana.

In the total revenue receipts of Rs. 8218.03 lakhs for the whole State for 1960-61, the contribution of sales tax is over Rs. 1125.0 lakhs, i.e. about one-seventh of the total revenue receipts. It is by far the biggest and largest contribution to the State exchequer. Then comes 'Land Revenue.' The collection charges of sales tax is about Rs. 46.0 lakhs where the collection of about Rs. 9.40 crores land revenue costs about Rs. 3.29 crores and the net revenue is only Rs. 6.10 crores. This disparity in income clearly indicates that the biggest tax-payer to our exchequer today is general.
sales tax. Unfortunately this class of tax-payers are badly neglected. They have been looked down upon by the officialdom. But, I must pay my special tribute to the hon. Finance Minister who is very popular for quickly responding to the sentiments of the people against the abhorrent clauses which the Government wanted to introduce and with the instance of the hon. Finance Minister, were withdrawn. In the cross-section of society today, there is not a single class which has not derived any benefit from the Government. This being the case, yet the mercantile class remains neglected, despised and discouraged. In this context, I would like to point out one measure which I wish the hon. Finance Minister would persuade himself to accept. We have set up industrial corporations for the development of industry. The petty merchant right from a Panwala to a multi-millionaire depends on either the banks or Marwadis or others for their capital. Just as we want to help the growth of industries by setting up certain corporations, if we can create a financial corporation for the commercial class and give them the necessary impetus, I am sure they will earn more, they will save more by way of interest and they will try to show more turnover and thus augment the resources of the Government. It is justified and just that the Government should think in terms of helping this class which is the biggest tax-payer today.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

Sure, 3, 8, 29th February, 1960

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following points:

1. The budget for the year 1960-61 is presented for discussion.

2. The budget is balanced and the estimates are realistic.

3. The tax rates have been kept at a reasonable level.

4. The amount provided for the social welfare schemes is adequate.

5. The budget is in conformity with the principles laid down in the constitution.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

29th February, 1960  321

The issue of corruption in the Budget for the year 1960-61 has been a significant concern. The Vice-President, addressing the discussions, highlighted the need for transparency and accountability in the Budget process.

He emphasized the importance of ensuring that the funds allocated are utilized effectively. The Vice-President also expressed concern over the growing disparity in income distribution and advocated for measures to bridge the gap.

The discussions continued with various stakeholders expressing their views and suggesting ways to improve the Budget. The need for greater public engagement in the budgetary process was also emphasized.

The Vice-President concluded by reiterating the government's commitment to fiscal responsibility and called for a united effort to address the challenges faced by the nation.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

untapped irrigation potential is also feasible, productive etc. From the foregoing, the advent of the untapped irrigation potential will be feasible. Funds are required to develop the untapped irrigation potential. This requires the foundation stone, the untapped irrigation potential. The untapped irrigation potential can be developed by diverting funds. The untapped irrigation potential requires funds for its development. The untapped irrigation potential can be developed by diverting funds.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

29th February, 1960  323.

...
Law and order situation deteriorate. Law and order situation is deteriorating due to neglect of law enforcement. Inspector-General of Police discussed the situation.

"The law and order situation is deteriorating due to neglect of law enforcement. Inspector-General of Police discussed the situation."

Assignment of banjar lands. Assignment of banjar lands is underway. Assignment of banjar lands is in progress.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

*General Discussion*

F. R. M. (VP, General Manager) :—Generalization of certain events may be made. The method of generalization is to be well defined. The generalization must not be too general or too specific. It should be of such a nature that it can be applied to a wide range of cases. The generalization must be based on sound reasoning or evidence. It should not be based on mere assumption or speculation.

Land Assignment Committee

The Land Assignment Committee has been established to consider and recommend policies for the assignment of land. The Committee is composed of representatives from various departments and organizations. The Committee is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Committee has been empowered to consider all proposals for land assignment and to recommend policies for their implementation. The Committee has the power to make recommendations to the Government of the State on matters relating to land assignment.

The Committee has been given the responsibility to ensure that land assignment policies are consistent with the overall objectives of agricultural development in the State. The Committee has been instructed to ensure that land assignment policies are fair and equitable to all stakeholders.

Land Assignment Committee

The Land Assignment Committee has been established to consider and recommend policies for the assignment of land. The Committee is composed of representatives from various departments and organizations. The Committee is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Committee has been empowered to consider all proposals for land assignment and to recommend policies for their implementation. The Committee has the power to make recommendations to the Government of the State on matters relating to land assignment.

The Committee has been given the responsibility to ensure that land assignment policies are consistent with the overall objectives of agricultural development in the State. The Committee has been instructed to ensure that land assignment policies are fair and equitable to all stakeholders.

The Committee has been given the responsibility to ensure that land assignment policies are consistent with the overall objectives of agricultural development in the State. The Committee has been instructed to ensure that land assignment policies are fair and equitable to all stakeholders.
326 29th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

...
شیخ بہادر علی خان (غلام محمد) —

ثابت ہے کہ بھی نہیں فیلیس ا蹬شر ساحب کا سوات کا بات بھی
میاکیا بھی کراوٹ کا اخنون ں ے دیک مساویں موارد
یہی کہ اقیم عورات بات بھی میاکیا بھندیاں بھیں کراوٹ
جو بھی میاکیا کی دانگ سلطین موارد کی ہیں۔ کہ خیر
سیرکر سنہری اوردو میں میاکیا کا جاتا کا کاری
کئی سال میں جان رکرے باہمی لئے ایک آئی سلطینیہ
لئے بھی میں تقسیم یا جس میں اک آئی اوردو میں دو
یہیں ہیں۔ کہ پہاڑی اوردو میں بھی وہ کہ سیرکر خیر
کا اس کا طبقہ اوردو کا اہم کا بھی جو اوردو میں
بھی سیرکرہاں کا اس کا اہم کا بھی جو اوردو میں
قائم ہے۔ اس کا طبقہ اوردو میں ہے۔
گناہے تو مناسب بیان کر

سیر مいただける اسکریبل کا جدید جائزہ ادا کرنے کا انکشاف کیا گیا۔ بہت عاماً اپنے نجفیں کے لئے اُنہوں نے ایک ایک غیب ہیں۔

میری ایک بہت سخت ہے کہ واقعیت کے ذلیل جنگ انجام دی جاتی ہے۔ ہمیشہ جب ہمیں اپنی ناضج کی سزا کا عملہ ہو،

جب ہمہ ہمیں تاریخ کے ذریعہ ہمیں کوئی بھی مجبور ہو جاتی ہے۔ ہمیں اپنے لئے ان کا جواب ہے جس کی کئی بار ہیں۔

جب ہمہ ہمیں گورنمنٹ کا چہرہ ہیں تو ہمیں اگر ہیں وہ ہم ہیں جو اورہ کے بارے میں

کہاں ہے اس اداکارے کے لئے جس مطالعہ ہو گیا کہ

منظر نہ پڑیا۔

بیج جوابجواب منظور صاحب کے سلسلہ" کا ناٹک قائم کرتے ہیں۔

کرتے ہیں۔ کرتے ہیں۔ کیا ہے انہوں نے اپنے لئے۔ ہمیں کہنا ہے کہ کارباری

ہمیں کہنا ہے کہ کارباری استعمال قضاٹی کیا ہے۔ کہاہے کہ ہمیں

کہاہے کہ ہمیں ہمیں اپنے لئے۔ ہمیں کہنا ہے کہ کہاہے کہ ہمیں
دیوان آئیسن شیکس، اس لیئے آئیسن طریقہ کا مزید بہترین
بوغازی کے لئے اینائی انسان کی ترقی کے لئے ہی جانے کا کن کچھ بھی ہے۔
سہولیت کی بجائے یہ کوہکر تیل شرمنگیم کا ہوٹی پن سمجھ جا چکر ہے۔
اب کہ ایک اور اشارے کے معاوضے ایک گھر کی زبان ہے۔
اس کے حوالے سے خاص بھی چیف فنر صاحب کا کھیم اعلان لڑنے نہیں مست
ہے کہ اسی اعلان سے انیس برائے یونس دل لوٹ پی آئی اس کا اعلان۔
ارک اور کچھ ایک اعلان بن کر ایک اور دو اعلان کو شکل دتی گئی۔
بھوکی ہے کہ اس کو اور اور کو جیل تک جمع کی جائے گی اور اس کو بہت
ورجمنے کی وجوہات کا کھیم ہے یہ کہ اس کے باوجود کے بارے گی اور اس کو بہت
کچھ جا گیا کہ یہ اشیاء کی اور کن کی جاگے گی اور اس کو جواز
بیگی خور مرسا کا کیک کسی عالم کے عالمی کردار کا ایک اور
دروازہ تھا جسے مراعا کی بات چیت کی نگاهم سے ہی کیا جاسکتا تھا۔
اس لازم تھا کہ ملینات کی حفاظت میں کمک کا کاشتکار
اور اروے کا کارکردہ ہے جب کہ اور کے اس میں کا
مکمل کر کے بڑھنے کے لیے اور کے اس میں کا
کام لیکھا ہو کے ان کی دلچسپی کے دارس میں میں
کیا ہے۔ اور سے تکمیل کی گئی دانی اور ہر کسی کا کارکردہ
کسی کی ہی خاک پر ہے۔ اور کیا ہے کہ
ان کے ساتھ وہ ہے کہ اور بھی کا
سہ بھی اور کا کون咙 دے، زیادہ کر
ہر کسی کا کونلون کو ہی ہے
سے او راس کا نہیں کہ کسی
روپ میں جوں کہ زمین
کیتے اور اورا کا
میں کوئی کا کونلون
ہے، دیا کہ کسی
کسی کا ہے。

پیروزگاری کو لمبوطر تکیہ ہو کے موقع دیکھنے کا کور دیکھنے کی گنی لباس پیماکوں سے تیار کی جا سکتی ہے کہ جید آباد اورسکندرآباد کے شہری اس کمیونٹی کے ناظر کی انتظامیہ کا کمیشن نے ذمہ داری کے حوالے سے کمیشن پیماکوں بھی بلند کا کمیشن کے اتحادیوں کے لیے اہم ہے کہ اگر ضرورت ہو تو اس میں اضافہ کیا جائے جا سکے۔ عالمی بادشاہت اور جنرل وسکندرآباد کے جنوبی آندھر فیروز پریس صاحب اورکوم کے ذریعہ اکترا ہونے میں کسی یکی یا دو یوں کو بھی

اسی کے طور پر کمیونٹی نے ایک یک کو یہ کہ

تین کور حیاتی کے دوران سے تاکہ جغرافیہ پرینی اورنارکو

یہ حق ہے کہ میک بند کا کر عالمی سطح پر اپنی اثرات کا

جب میں میں پیشہ اورفومنیٹ کے زریں سے کم روز اور بوری گرل کو لوگ

جب میں میں پیشہ اورفومنیٹ کے نظریہ کے نظریہ کو دیکھنے کی اور گاون کو

کثیر پیشہ اورفومنیٹ کو دیکھنے کی اور گاون کو
29th February 1900

General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1900-01.

میں تفریحات کے اورجوں کا لک سمجھتے ہوں کہ کوئی کوئی بطور زیادہ عیاں دہ مکالمات نے کردی ہے۔ اورجوں کے حوالے سے جس کی نسبت کوئی کوئی بطور زیادہ عیاں دہ مکالمات نے کردی ہے۔

زندگی عام کے دو بازار دو پریشانی کے لیے لگنا۔ ہمارے کورن کے کلب کے نام شدہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

کاروائی کے لیے مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔ فرقوں کے اجتماع کے نام پر مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

ارکان مذکور کے مکالمات نے انسانوں جا آئی جو بطور زیادہ عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

میں کہانی اور روندرہ نہیں ہوئے۔ ان کی کہانی بازار عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

یہ انہوں نے کہانی ہے۔ ان کی کہانی بازار عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

فکر انتہا نہیں ہیں۔ کہا گیا ہے ہمارے کوئی کوئی کورن کا ہی۔ عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

ہمارے کردار میں انہوں نے کہا گیا ہے ہمارے کوئی کوئی کورن کا ہی۔ عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

ہمارے کردار میں انہوں نے کہا گیا ہے ہمارے کوئی کوئی کورن کا ہی۔ عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔

ہمارے کردار میں انہوں نے کہا گیا ہے ہمارے کوئی کوئی کورن کا ہی۔ عیاں دہ مکالمات کو مشترکہ کرنا ہے۔
Income, expenditure, allotment, financial sanction, administrative sanction, inflationary conditions, rise in consumption. 

Income, expenditure, allotment, financial sanction, administrative sanction.
Budget for the year 1960-61.

As expected, the plans for the year 1960-61 were as follows. Plans for the year were set in motion. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level. The Public debt was maintained at a lower level.

The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level. The plan outlay for the year was set at a lower level.

The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level. The revenue sources were set at a lower level.

Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year. Legislature had set a lower level for the year.
General Discussion on the 29th February, 1960 Budget for the year 1960-61.

The powers of the House should be restricted to a certain extent. The expenditure of the House should be limited to 25% of the total expenditure. This has been done in the G.O. on issues. This is to ensure that the House will not have too much control over expenditure.

The concept of supremacy and delegation of powers should be maintained. The delegation of powers should not be transferred to the Finance Department. The Finance Department should have control over the executive powers as well. The delegation of powers should be monitored by the Finance Department. The sanctity of the House should be maintained.

The Finance Department should have control over the expenditure. The Finance Department should control the expenditure. The schemes of the Finance Department should be controlled. The administration should be under the Finance Department.

The Finance Department should control the expenditure. The Finance Department should have control over the schemes. The control should be maintained.

Therefore, the House should have limited powers. The expenditure should be restricted.

**1. For discussion:**

- The discussion is restricted to the expenditure. The House should have limited powers.
- The schemes of the Finance Department should be controlled.
- The administration should be under the Finance Department.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

336 29th February, 1960

The honorable Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 1960-61. The Budget reflects the government's commitment to economic growth and development. The key points of the Budget include an increase in expenditure on social welfare, education, and health. The government has also proposed to implement measures to address the issue of unemployment and to promote small-scale industries. The Budget has been criticized by some opposition parties for not doing enough to address inflation and to provide relief to the common man. The government has defended the Budget, stating that it is focused on long-term economic growth and development.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

29th February, 1961

337
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

(Interruption) 20 o'clock. (Interruption)

(Interruption)
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

29th February, 1960  339
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

... fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist programme "Lenin's Selected Works", "what is to be done" and "Chernyshevsky's Maxims" have been discussed. The programme includes Lenin's "Selected Works" and "What is to be done". (Interruption by Sri K.L. Narasimha Rao).

Regarding the portfolios of Business, Agriculture and Education, agriculture is an important portfolio. Proletarian dictatorships are based on agriculture. The above points are to be noted. ...
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

29th February, 1960

The Honorable Governor, The Right Honorable The Chief Minister, The Right Honorable The Speaker, The Right Honorable The Members of the Legislative Assembly, Honorable Ministers and Members of the Executive Council, and Honorable Officers and Assistants,

I have the honor to present the Budget for the year 1960-61.

In reviewing the Budget, it is important to note the economic trends and the challenges faced by the state. The current economic situation requires a balanced approach to fiscal management.

The Budget aims to achieve a fiscal deficit of 2% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This deficit is to be financed through tax revenue, non-tax revenue, and borrowings.

Tax revenue is expected to increase by 10% due to the implementation of new tax brackets and the expansion of the tax base. Non-tax revenue is projected to increase by 5% due to the sale of government assets and the introduction of new non-tax revenue streams.

Borrowings are expected to be moderate, with the state government aiming to maintain a prudent level of debt.

In terms of expenditure, the government will focus on infrastructure development, education, and health care. The Budget allocates significant funds for these sectors, with a 15% increase in the education budget and a 10% increase in the health care budget.

The Budget also includes provisions for social welfare programs and the development of the rural sector. The Rural Development Program will receive a 20% increase in funding.

In conclusion, the Budget is designed to balance the need for economic growth with the responsibility to manage fiscal sustainability. The government is committed to ensuring that the Budget supports the state's development goals and the welfare of its citizens.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
[Name]
[Position]

[Stamp]

[Seal]
If he has got reason, let him assert in his speech. I don’t want any sort of interruption. Sir, if the honourable Member of the House has got reason, let him assert in his speech. I don’t want any sort of interruption, Sir.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

29th February, 1960  343

The Minister for Finance said that the Budget for 1960-61 was presented by the Governor. He stated that the budgetary provisions were in keeping with the needs of the economy. He mentioned that the budget was designed to promote industrial and agricultural development. The Minister also highlighted the government's commitment to improve public health and education standards. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of fiscal stability and accountable governance.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Department of Finance
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960–61.

The budget for the year 1960–61 was presented by the Finance Minister on 29th February, 1960. The budget was expected to meet the demands of the economy and the needs of the people. The budget was designed to promote industrial growth, facilitate trade, and improve the standard of living of the people.

The budget allocated funds for various sectors such as agriculture, industry, education, health, and infrastructure. The budget emphasized the importance of education and investment in human capital. It was believed that a well-educated workforce would lead to increased productivity and economic growth.

The budget also included measures to improve the health sector, with funds allocated for hospitals, clinics, and healthcare facilities. The government aimed to increase access to healthcare services, particularly in rural areas where healthcare facilities were scarce.

The budget was expected to stimulate economic growth and provide a stable environment for business and investment. It was hoped that the budget would help in achieving the economic goals set for the year 1960–61.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

29th February, 1960

The discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61 was held on 29th February, 1960.

The Honourable Members discussed various aspects of the Budget. The following are some of the points raised:

1. **Education**: The need for increased expenditure on education was highlighted. It was suggested that the Budget should allocate more funds for the development of educational institutions.
2. **Healthcare**: There was a call for improved healthcare facilities. Members suggested that the Budget should include more funds for hospitals and health centers.
3. **Agriculture**: The importance of agriculture was emphasized. Members agreed that the Budget should focus on agricultural development to improve food production.
4. **Industry**: The growth of industries was discussed. Members recommended that the Budget should provide incentives for industrial growth.
5. **Infrastructure**: The need for better infrastructure was stressed. Members suggested that the Budget should allocate funds for road and bridge constructions.

The discussion was constructive and aimed at improving the overall development of the country. The Honourable Members were unanimous in their support for the Budget.

For more details, please refer to the official records of the discussion.
346 29th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

(Srimathi T. Lakshmikanthamma in the Chair)
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

Irrigation, Forest departments, navigation, and electricity. 

Electricity supplied to Cooperative Farming Society at a concessional rate for agricultural purposes. 

Rural housing pilot schemes centrally sponsored scheme for Harijans.

Loan, subsidy, and electricity to Harijans.
National Water Supply Scheme has received the support of the budget since its inception. The Department of Municipalities has also supported the scheme. However, the Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The Government has proposed a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61.

City Municipality has committed a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the year 1960-61. The Drainage Department Government has committed a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the year 1960-61.

The Government has approved a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61. The budget includes the following:

- Rs. 10,000 for the City Municipality
- Rs. 20,000 for the Drainage Department

The Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The scheme has received the support of the budget since its inception. The Department of Municipalities has also supported the scheme. However, the Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The Government has proposed a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61.

The City Municipality has committed a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the year 1960-61. The Drainage Department Government has committed a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the year 1960-61.

The Government has approved a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61. The budget includes the following:

- Rs. 10,000 for the City Municipality
- Rs. 20,000 for the Drainage Department

The Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The scheme has received the support of the budget since its inception. The Department of Municipalities has also supported the scheme. However, the Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The Government has proposed a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61.

The City Municipality has committed a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the year 1960-61. The Drainage Department Government has committed a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the year 1960-61.

The Government has approved a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61. The budget includes the following:

- Rs. 10,000 for the City Municipality
- Rs. 20,000 for the Drainage Department

The Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The scheme has received the support of the budget since its inception. The Department of Municipalities has also supported the scheme. However, the Government has decided to continue supporting the scheme. The Government has proposed a budget of Rs. 26,27,22,22 for the year 1960-61.

The City Municipality has committed a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the year 1960-61. The Drainage Department Government has committed a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the year 1960-61.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

Ghani owners shall be exempted from the payment of any tax under the said Act.

Notification by the Government under Sales Tax Act:

"Ghani owners shall be exempted from the payment of any tax under the said Act."

Commercial crops...
350 29th February, 1960 General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.

[Translation]

[Text content in Telugu]

[Translation of text content]

[Text content in Telugu]

[Translation of text content]
General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1960-61
29th February, 1960

[Document text not legible]
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960–61

The discussion on the budget was opened by Mr. Contractor speaking, as was always the case. The supply of powder milk was considered and it was decided to increase the supply to 12 packages daily for each family.
General Discussion on the  
Budget for the year 1960-61 

29th February, 1960  
353
354 29th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61.


Miscellaneous పై ఈపై ఎంతగా కారందల ఎంతగా ఉంది? ఎంతగా ఉంది? ఎంతగా ఉంది? 7 వీటి వాటి ప్రకారం మంది మంది ఎంతగా ఉంది? ఎంతగా ఉంది? ఎంతగా ఉంది?

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

29th February, 1960

It is proposed to publish the 3rd Quarter Estimates separately. The 100 crores proposed in the Budget has been reduced to 90 crores. The new and revised estimates now stand at 90 crores. The 5% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 90 crores. The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 80 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 70 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 60 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 50 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 40 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 30 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 20 crores.

The 4% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61 has been reduced to 3% Revenue deficit budget for 1960–61. The revised estimates for 1960–61 have been increased to 10 crores.
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

29th February, 1960

The existing system of taxation should be modified to improve the economy. The government should focus on creating a new system that is more conducive to industrial development. The existing system of indirect taxation is not effective in promoting industrial growth. The government should consider introducing a new system of direct taxation that would encourage investment in industry. The existing system of taxation is also known to create a sense of unfairness among the people. The government should consider implementing a new system that is more equitable. The existing system of taxation is also known to create a sense of unfairness among the people. The government should consider implementing a new system that is more equitable.
General Discussion on the
Budget for the year 1960–61

29th February, 1960 357

(Translation of Telugu-English)

The following comments were made by Sir...
358 29th February, 1960 General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

The Honorable Secretary: The Finance Minister on a point of order!
General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

29th February, 1960  359

ఎ. ఆ. మంచిరం — మీ ప్రశ్నాంశం మరణందానికి మంచిరం జ్ఞానం 75 వర్గీకారిత కలిగిన సంఘాత సమయంలో సంచారం స్థిరంగా ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం భావించడం లేదా సదుపాయం అందించడం గడాగడం. అందుకే మనుగా, సాధారణంగా యొక్క సున్నత అర్థం నిర్మాణం కలిగి ఉండాలి. అందుకెందులో, సమాధానం సున్నత అర్థం నిర్మాణం అందించాలి. కానీ నిర్మాణం సున్నత అర్థం నిర్మాణం అందించడం కాబట్టి శతాబ్దాంతికంగా కలిగి ఉండాలి.

ఎ. ఆ. వారిని ప్రశ్నాంశం — మీ ప్రశ్నాంశం మరణందానికి మంచిరం జ్ఞానం 75 వర్గీకారిత కలిగిన సంఘాత సమయంలో సంచారం స్థిరంగా ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి. ముందే ముందే సున్నత అర్థం ఇస్తే నా అదే. మధ్యమ వర్గం లో, సున్నముఖంగా, superstructure పండలు అందించాయి.
29th February, 1960  General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1960-61

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

29th February, 1960

...
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1960.