THE ANDHRA PRADESH
Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT
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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Principal Officers

Speaker:

Sri P. RangaReddy

Panel of Chairmen:

1. Sri Kaza Ramanadham
2. Sri Baddam Yellareddy
3. Smt. D. Indira
4. Sri M. Yellappa

Secretary:

Sri A. Shanker Reddy,
B.A., LL.B.,

Assistant Secretaries:

1. Sri M. Ramanadha Sastry
2. Sri P. Ranga Rao
3. Sri E. Sadasiva Reddy
4. Sri V. K. Viswanath
5. Sri S. Purnananda Sastry
6. Sri K. Satyanarayana Rao
7. Sri R. N. Sarma
PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1974-75, (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister for Finance will now present the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1974-75 (Vote on Account)
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974–75.

2 18th March, 1974.

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Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

...
4 18th March, 1974.  

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

1974-75 

Assessment on Account 1974-75 

1974-75 on account of the year 1974-75, the amount of the assessment on account for the year 1974-75 has been fixed at Rupees 275 lakhs. The assessment is made in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1974.

Assessment on Account 1974-75

The amount of the assessment on account for the year 1974-75 has been fixed at Rupees 275 lakhs. The assessment is made in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1974.

1974-75 on account of the year 1974-75

The amount of the assessment on account for the year 1974-75 has been fixed at Rupees 275 lakhs. The assessment is made in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1974.
18th March, 1974- Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

చెల్లి శుద్ధంగా, లంపు చెప్పిన లంపు లంపుమంది గణాన లంపు సముదాయానికి ప్రదర్శించింది. 16 జూలై నవంబర్ వరకు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

మారుతుంది లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు.. 

పిని లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు లంపు..
ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.

ప్రదర్శనం ప్రస్తుతి చేపడం విడివిడి సంబంధాలు మాత్రమే అందించారు.
8 18th March, 1974.  

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

మొత్తంపైను లేదా కంటే మాత్రమే మాటారి నిష్పముగా, తద్వార మేన్కరు మహానీటి రెండు కంటే నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. 

చాలు, మేరకు సమాధానం నిష్పముగా, కను అధికంగా సమాధానం నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. 

మాటారి మేం లేదా కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా, తద్వార మేన్కరు మహానీటి రెండు కంటే నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు.

స్వామి సేవను మొత్తం మాటారి నిష్పముగా, తద్వార మేన్కరు మహానీటి రెండు కంటే నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. 

పాఠాయి పోషకం మొత్తం మాటారి నిష్పముగా, తద్వార మేన్కరు మహానీటి రెండు కంటే నిష్పముగా సాధించారు. మరిన్ని నిష్పముగా విస్తరించారు కంటే మాటారి నిష్పముగా సాధించారు.
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.


The Budget for 1974-75 involves the following:

1. Increase in the Budget for the year 1974-75.

2. Estimates for the year 1974-75.


4. Budget for the year 1974-75.

5. Budget for the year 1974-75.


7. Budget for the year 1974-75.

8. Budget for the year 1974-75.


15. Budget for the year 1974-75.

16. Budget for the year 1974-75.

17. Budget for the year 1974-75.

18. Budget for the year 1974-75.


22. Budget for the year 1974-75.

23. Budget for the year 1974-75.

24. Budget for the year 1974-75.

25. Budget for the year 1974-75.


27. Budget for the year 1974-75.


29. Budget for the year 1974-75.

30. Budget for the year 1974-75.

31. Budget for the year 1974-75.

32. Budget for the year 1974-75.

33. Budget for the year 1974-75.

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87. Budget for the year 1974-75.

88. Budget for the year 1974-75.

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97. Budget for the year 1974-75.

98. Budget for the year 1974-75.


100. Budget for the year 1974-75.
18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

...
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

Vide Sec. 258 of the Constitution,

The Budget (Vote 18th March, 1974 on Account) for 1974-75.

The following is the摘要 of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

...
13 18th March, 1974. Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

The Budget was presented on 18th March, 1974. The Vote on Account for 1974-75 was presented on 18th March, 1975. The Budget for 1975-76 was presented on 18th March, 1976.

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1978-74 లో వస్తు పంచాయతీ వారివల్ల మార్గదర్శిత రైతు పత్రికలు ప్రధానంగా వినిపిస్తాయి. మార్గదర్శిత రైతు పత్రికలు వినిపిస్తాయి తప్పండి.

1978-74 లో వస్తు పంచాయతీ వారివల్ల మార్గదర్శిత రైతు పత్రికలు ప్రధానంగా వినిపిస్తాయి. మార్గదర్శిత రైతు పత్రికలు వినిపిస్తాయి తప్పండి.
18th March, 1974.  

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

1974 శతాబ్ధం మేల్లి ఇంటిని 18,000 రూపాణీ ఉపయోగం నిర్దేశించారు. మరియు ఒక విదేశం మార్గం కోసం 4,50లు ద్రామలు మానవోపంసా పరిస్థితులు యొక్క ప్రారంభ హామదగా గుర్తించారు. ఎందుకు నాలుగు వ్యూహాలు. ఊరగా మార్గం ఉపయోగం నిర్ధారించారు. ఏడాది యొక్క కోసం కుటుంబం ప్రారంభం ఆధ్యాత్మిక అధ్యాత్మిక విషయాలు ప్రతి వ్యక్తి ప్రతి సమాచారం వికి గుర్తించారు. 

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉద్భవించారు. 

ప్రవేశం

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉద్భవించారు. 

ప్రవేశం

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉద్భవించారు. 

ప్రవేశం

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉద్భవించారు.
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

...
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75

18th March, 1974.

The Budget for 1974-75 has been presented. The budgetary proposals include an overall increase of 12,758 rupees. The main proposals are as follows:

1. Increase in salaries and allowances of public servants.
2. Increase in the budgetary allocation for education.
3. Increase in the budgetary allocation for health.

The total budget for 1974-75 is 81,840 rupees.
ప్రస్తుతి నంది విధానం -- పినియుని సంస్థ నంది నిర్ధారణ అంతరిక్షం 29 జంతు దారుణ తెంచ ప్రోత్సాహం (పొండు) దానం
1974. సంస్థ పొండు, చాలారాయ పాతాల వేయించానికి మంజూరు దానం
తండ్ర లో నంది లో కార్యాలయం నంది ప్రశ్నం 1974 సంస్థ నంది పొండు నంది
తండ్ర లో నంది లో కార్యాలయం నంది పొండు నంది
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తండ్ర లో 
తండ్ర లో
18th March 1974. Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

TheHon'bleFinanceMinisterpresentedthefederalBudgetforthefinancialyear1974-75,whichwassubsequentlyapprovedbythecommonwealthParliament.

TheBudgetfor1974-75consistedofseveralmacroeconomicpolicymeasuresdesignedtoaddressthefinancialsituationofthecountry.

ThepropositionwasapprovedbythecommonwealthParliamenton[insertdate].
18th March, 1974.

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పరిశ్రమం ప్రేమించండి. ట్రింగ్ విద్యాభ్యాస గ్రామంలో తమిళతెలు మాండట సంస్థ ప్రోగ్రామాన్ని ప్రారంభించడానికి సమయ ఆవిష్కరించడానికి చర్చ జరిగింది. ఇంతకే చర్చ జరిగింది యొక్క ఫలానికి ప్రేమించండి. ఇంతకే చర్చ జరిగింది యొక్క ఫలానికి ప్రేమించండి. ఇంతకే చర్చ జరిగింది యొక్క ఫలానికి ప్రేమించండి.
1972-73 రోజూలు

1973-74 కాలం వాటాంలు

18th March, 1974.
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.
1974-75 బ预త్స్థత్వం

తెలియతో, సంస్కరిత విధానం లేదు, స్థాయు అంధ తారం యొక్క పచ్చకాల మోషాదం చేసిన విధానం కొనసాగించాదని, అయితే అధికారిక నియమాలు - ఎంపాటం యొక్క నియమాలు చేసి ఉండండి. యుద్ధం లో నిద్రాడం మూడు మంది 15.82 ఎక్కడ సాగించిన శాస్ట్రాలు వయస్మూర్తి యొక్క పచ్చకాల మోషాదం చేసిన విధానం కొనసాగించాదని, అయితే అధికారిక నియమాలు - ఎంపాటం యొక్క నియమాలు చేసి ఉండండి.

18th March, 1974.
18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

The House now stands adjourned to meet at 3-00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1974.

The House then adjourned (12-00 noon)
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

APPENDICES


Sir, I rise to present the Budget of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1974-75.

As Honourable Members are aware, the Legislature is meeting only for a brief period in view of the ensuing By-elections to the State Legislature in April, 1974. I am, therefore, now seeking only a "Vote-on-Account" for a period of 4 months, so that the administration is placed in sufficient funds till such time that we are able to meet again for detailed consideration of the Budget later during the year.

Before I attempt to set out the policy objectives to which this Government is committed and spell out the broad programmes under major sectors of development, I think, it behoves on me to present the state of the economy in retrospect and the prospects before us in the coming year. The year 1972-73 was a bad year for the economy of the State since as a result of serious drought conditions there was a net decline in the State income. However, with the seasonal conditions being good and with the gradual restoration of normalcy in 1973-74 the stage was set for a significant revival. The production of food-grains in Kharif 1973 is estimated to have touched the highest level so far of about 57 lakh tonnes. Rabi prospects, except in isolated tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Warangal districts, are also promising. It is expected that in the current year, the production of food-grains will touch a record level of over 80 lakh tonnes.

This encouraging performance is, however, not shared by the secondary sector, where the picture is not so reassuring. The Index number of Industrial production (Base 1960-100) which was 303 in 1971-72 and 281 in 1972-73 slumped to 262 thus neutralising to some extent the increase in State Income as a result of a high level of agricultural production. The steep fall in the availability of agricultural raw-materials to agro-based industries as well as the serious power shortages experienced during the year are the main causal factors for the deceleration in the manufacturing sector. However the rise in State Income in 1973-74 (provisional) was 5.9% over 1972-73.

While on the subject of the state of the economy, I cannot ignore making a reference to the sharp increase in prices in the recent past, though the major instruments for controlling price inflation are not with the State Government and the spiralling prices are part of a national, infact, world-wide phenomenon. While the rise in the consumer price index was some what less for Andhra Pradesh compared to All-India, being 244 for Andhra Pradesh for the month ending December, 1978 compared to 260 for All-India, I would agree that this in itself is no reason for consolation or complacency. The State Government have therefore initiated a series of measures to arrest this disturbing trend to which I shall refer to at some length. As a first step to sustain a viable public distribution system, vigorous efforts have been made to procure paddy and rice so that the State is ensured of an adequate buffer at its disposal. A scheme of Producers and Millers Levy has therefore been introduced with a procurement target of 6 "lakh" tonnes for the year against which a quantity of
5·10 lakh tonnes of rice has already been procured. Government are well aware that the significant gains made by way of increased food-grains production can be nullified by an inefficient and unresponsive distribution system more so in a period of rising prices when a scarcity psychosis is created. Therefore, the public distribution machinery both in its regulatory and enforcement aspects has been strengthened. Government have authorised the Collectors to open 18,320 Fair Price Shops all over the State so as to ensure proper distribution of controlled commodities on the card system. For this, the Government have also issued the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Commodities (Regulation of Distribution by Card System) Order, 1973. There has been all-round strengthening of the Civil Supplies staff, more particularly, the Enforcement Wing headed by a Superintendent of Police (Vigilance Cell). The checkposts at the State borders have also been strengthened. To effectively counter anti-social activities by way of hording black-marketing etc., Collectors and Superintendents of Police have been instructed to invoke necessary legal provisions under the various control orders and also under the Defence of India Rules and Maintenance of Internal Security Act so that a few unscrupulous do not prey upon the misery of thousands of people.

While I am fully aware of the social and economic effects of the unabated pressure on prices as a result of the imbalance between current flows of supply and demand, unless we analyse the reasons therefor from the long term point of view and take immediate corrective action. I am afraid, the remedy will elude us. The stagnation of the economy and the present upsurge in prices is attributable in the final analysis to a continued low level of investment, particularly, in the Fourth Plan period and consequently an inadequate rate of growth. Our economic policy will, therefore, have to be re-shaped in such a way that the levels of investment are stepped up with accent on such productive investments which, while yielding quick result also subserve our basic Plan objective of growth with justice.

The main reasons for the declining developmental outlay have been the recurrent natural calamities and the growing debt servicing liability of the State Government. Added to this, there has been a progressive contraction of Central assistance to the State Plan. The combined effect of these factors has been a constriction of the resource base of the State. It is in this context of enlarging the resource base of the State that, I shall have to refer to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

SIXTH FINANCE COMMISSION

Hon'ble Members, I am sure, are already aware of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, a summary of which was placed on the Table of the House in the last Session of the Legislature. One of the submissions made by us to the Sixth Finance Commission was that the Grants-in-aid under Art. 275 of Constitution should not be treated as a residuary form of assistance but the approach should be one of rendering assistance to backward States where the standards of basic social services and administration were below the minimum desirable level. We had also urged before the commission
that the combined effect of previous public investments, which were largely in the irrigation and Power sector, and the pre-Fourth Plan pattern of Central Assistance was that the State accumulated a heavy debt burden which impaired the growth potential of the State in no small measure. We therefore sought for a scheme of debt relief, which while reducing the debt burden of the State would enable it to utilise public savings in the form of subscriptions to Open Market Loans for the various developmental programmes of the State. I am glad to say that both these submissions carried conviction with the Sixth Finance Commission. Under the Award of the Sixth Finance Commission which has been accepted by the Government of India the total transfer of financial resources to the State on account of devolution of taxes and grants-in-aid under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution would be Rs. 376.01 crores as against Rs. 412.79 crores under the Award of the Fifth Finance Commission. In addition to this, under the scheme of Debt Relief, the Finance Commission has also recommended consolidation of outstanding loans as on 31-3-74 and a revision of terms of repayment as a result of which the estimated relief to the State would be to the tune of Rs. 191.2 crores, over the Fifth Plan period.

In the wake of the Award of the Sixth Finance Commission enhanced provisions have been made in the coming year's budget towards maintenance of (a) Irrigation Works; (b) Roads & Buildings; and (c) Hospital necessaries. Maintenance provision for irrigation works has been made at Rs. 6 per acre. In respect of roads under the control of the State Government, full provision has been made in Budget Estimate 1974-75 on the basis of the formula adopted by the Finance Commission. Maintenance provision for the upkeep of buildings has also been enhanced. Hon'ble Members would also be glad to know that the old yardsticks in respect of provision for drugs, diet and other hospital necessaries have been revised and an additional provision of about Rs. 2.5 crores has been made in Budget Estimate 1974-75 for these items.

ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the Fifth Five-Year Plan is to commence with the year 1974-75. I have mentioned earlier how the Fourth Five-Year Plan period was, for our State unfortunately one of relative economic stagnation. I have also mentioned how one of the contributory factors for this was the fact that the investments in the Plan could not be stepped up to the extent necessary. The increase in outlay in the Fourth Plan over the Third Plan was only 19% for our State, while it was 62% for all States and it was as high as 117% in the case of some States. We have large spillover commitments, particularly in the sectors of Irrigation and Power which have to be fulfilled both if past investments are to yield results and if the essential infrastructure is to be built up in the State. The minimum outlay required for these purposes had to be given the highest priority. On the other hand, we have also to give greater attention to the problems of accelerated development of the backward areas in our State and of the weaker sections of the community and the Minimum Needs Programme is designed to achieve these purposes. Our Draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals which envisaged an outlay of Rs. 1,277 crores were formulated, keeping these considerations in
mind. These proposals had been discussed with the Planning Commission and the outlay on the State Fifth Five-Year Plan tentatively fixed at Rs. 1,105 crores. A final view in regard to the outlay on the State's Fifth Five-Year Plan can be had only after the formula for the distribution of Central assistance to State is settled by the National Development Council. However, an outlay of this order would require a considerable effort at resource mobilisation by the State during the Fifth Plan period.

The total outlay on the State's Annual Plan 1974-75 comes to Rs. 136.34 crores. However, since this includes inter alia certain items that had hitherto been treated as Non-Plan, the outlay on State Plan on a comparable basis would come to Rs. 128.89 crores, as against Rs. 81.28 crores in the revised Annual Plan 1973-74. This step-up has been possible entirely due to an increase in the State's resources for the Plan partly as a result of the Finance Commission's Award and partly due to our raising additional resources. While, thus, there has been a step up in the State's resources for the Plan, the Central assistance of Rs. 53.15 crores assumed is even less than that originally agreed to for the Annual Plan 1973-74. If a proper beginning has to be made in regard to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is necessary that the level of Central assistance is considerably stepped up.

In view of our large spill-over commitment under irrigation and Power we have allocated 61% of the total outlay for these two sectors, Irrigation being 25% and Power 36%. The allocation for Agriculture and allied services has been stepped up from Rs. 11.52 crores to Rs. 15.25 crores. A special provision of Rs. 1 crore has also been made for meeting the State commitments for D. F. A. P. and S. F. D. A. M. F. A. L. Programmes. Besides this, additional Central assistance is expected for these programmes. The allocation for Industries has been doubled from Rs. 2.21 crores in the current year to Rs. 4.4 crores. Similarly, allocation for Social Services has gone up from Rs. 14.86 crores to Rs. 20.43 crores. The Social Services allocation includes provision under the Minimum Needs Programme of Rs. 185 lakhs for Primary Education, Rs. 100 lakhs under Public Health and Rs. 100 lakhs for the acquisition of House Sites for Harijans, Girijans and other Backward Classes. In considering the allocations in the Plan, it has to be borne in mind that in a number of cases the commitments at the end of the current year would be provided for as committed expenditure, so that what is now provided in the Annual Plan 1974-75 would be fully available for the new schemes. In addition to the outlays provided in the State Plan which I have briefly indicated, we have provided for nearly Rs. 16 crores under Centrally-sponsored Schemes.

From the point of view of the economy of the State, it is as important that we attract investments to our State in the Central Sector and from financing institutions as it is to see that the investments in the State Plan itself go up. In fact, considering that many of the investments in the State Plan are by way of provision of infrastructure, we would not be deriving full benefits of these investments unless we simultaneously make efforts to see that investments from financing institutions, in the Central Sector and in the Private Sector
are also attracted in larger measure to our State. In the removal of regional disparities, these sectors have a vital role to play. We therefore propose reviewing this aspect also from time to time hereafter. The first step, in this direction was taken by convening a meeting of the Members of the State Legislature and Parliament, representatives of Financial Institutions and others concerned on 14-2-1974 at Hyderabad. As a direct sequel to this meeting an to facilitate proper coordination between the State Government and the various Financial Institutions including Commercial Banks and also for dovetailing short and long term credit the State Government have constituted an Institutional Finance Cell in the Finance and Planning Department. It is also proposed to constitute separate Committees for looking into the problems of Agricultural and Industrial credit in greater detail.

However, if the full benefit of our Plan Schemes is to accrue to the people, it is necessary that the efficiency of their implementation is improved. A toning up of the normal administration is also important from the point of view of the Plan in as much as larger resources for the Plan resulting from better collection of revenues and economy in non development expenditure can accrue only from such streamlining. These matters were all discussed at the recent conference of District Collectors held from 1st to 3rd March, 1974 and it is the earnest desire of Government to take quick follow up action on the various decisions arrived at this conference.

While on the subject of planned development of the State, I may take the opportunity to mention the changes brought about in the Planning Organisation at the State level. As Hon. Members are aware, a Planning Board at the State level and Planning and Development Committees for the different areas have been constituted as envisaged in the Six-Point Formula. One of the immediate tasks facing these bodies would be the identification of the problems of backward areas and the formulation of plans for the accelerated development of such areas. Such accelerated development will require not merely the earmarking of certain funds within the State Plan but the provision of substantial additional funds. It is hoped that such additional assistance from the Centre would be available soon as contemplated in the Six-Point Formula.

I shall now briefly review the programmes under certain major sectors of development.

**Agriculture and Allied Programmes**

Agriculture.—Our basic objective in the Agriculture sector remains the same, which is diversifying agricultural production by emphasising intensive cropping of food crops and encouraging a deliberate shift to high value commercial crops.

As part of our strategy of improving agricultural productivity we have been giving considerable importance to the High Yielding Varieties Programme. It is a matter of deep gratification to us that this programme has made considerable headway since its introduction a few years ago. The new High Yielding Varieties have made a significant impact on foodgrains production, particularly on rice in
the State. It may be noted that while the area under High Yielding Varieties of paddy was less than 6 lakh hectares in 1972-73 the coverage in Kharif 1973 was as much as 13.0 lakh hectares. It is expected that another 5 lakh hectares would be covered in Rabi 1973-74. It is therefore no surprise that in Kharif 1973 larger production of foodgrains was possible through higher productivity. In 1974-75, it is programmed to cover 22.14 lakh hectares under the High Yielding Varieties Programme.

In the field of commercial crops, the strategy will be to concentrate on the more assured rain-fall areas and in the irrigated areas, particularly in Rabi. In 1973-74, with the successful implementation of schemes for maximising production of groundnut, castor sun-flower and oil seeds, the estimated additional production would be about 46,000 tonnes of oil seeds, which is expected to be further raised to 1.5 lakh tonnes in 1974-75. Significant strides have also been made in the development of cotton and sugarcane. In the current year a notable achievement has been the rapid development of MCU-5 cotton, which is an extra long staple variety in about 2.25 lakh acres under the Nagarjunasagar Project in the districts of Guntur and Prakasam. This area is sought to be gradually extended by another 5 lakh acres. Under the sugarcane development scheme, in the coming year, it is programmed to create an additional production potential of 6 lakh tonnes.

Dealing with agricultural production, I cannot but mention the serious constraint of short supply of fertilizers in the coming year. I am aware that this is the result of the uncertainties surrounding import of fertilizers in the wake of the oil crisis and the difficulties faced by a large number of domestic fertilizer units in improving their capacity utilisation. However, we have pressed the Government of India that within these constraints our allocation of fertilisers for 1974-75 should be based on our performance in 1973-74 under High Yielding Varieties and other programmes and the potential we have for utilizing the fertilisers to the maximum benefit. In the short run while we shall have to concern ourselves with streamlining the distribution system with a view to ensuring proper distribution of available supplies to the needy farmers, the ultimate solution lies in a re-orientation of our agricultural production strategy in such a manner as to optimise yields with the given quantity of fertilizers. Hon'ble Members are aware that a Cabinet Sub-committee had been constituted to go into the question of fertilizer distribution and suitable action to devise a proper system will be taken based on the recommendation of this Committee. A change in our agricultural strategy would call for the adoption of improved agronomic techniques, better management of locally available inputs such as organic manures, improved seeds also a rapid expansion of the area under irrigation. It is with a view to making optimum use of the irrigation potential, that a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs has been allocated for command area development, for securing maximum production in the shortest time by adoption of an integrated area development approach.

Dairy Development.—Continued priority is sought to be given to the Dairy Industry, not merely because this would increase milk
supply, but also because of the impact it has on the economy of the small and marginal farmers, by way of generating larger employment opportunities and thus help augment their incomes. Notable achievements in the current year have been the sanction of a modern dairy at Visakhapatnam, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 6.5 lakhs, in the Co-operative sector. The feeder balancing dairy at Sangam Jagarakamudi to be set up with the assistance of the Indian Dairy Corporation has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.8 lakhs. This dairy would be able to exploit the entire milk potential in Krishna, Guntur and Ongole areas.

Yet another important landmark in the development of the Dairy Industry of the State has been the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation which will soon be taking over the major dairy units in the State. In the coming year it is proposed to establish new dairies at Khammam and Radepalligudem. Chilling centres are also proposed to be set up at Nalgonda and Mallepally and one more in West Godavari district. Two Cooling Centres are also proposed to be established in Kurnool District. A milk powder factory is also expected to come up in the backward region of Kavalam. As part of the measures to improve the nutritional standards of the less fortunate, a Milton plant is also being established at the Central Dairy, Hyderabad for manufacture and distribution of Vegetable toned milk based on groundnut with a capacity of about 3,000 litres per day.

Fisheries.—By virtue of the long coastline, we are well placed to exploit the potentialities of deep-sea fishing. Investment in the Fishing Industry also helps ameliorate the economic conditions of one of the weaker sections of the population, viz., fishermen. In order to be able to avail credit from various financial institutions for purposes of investment in this industry, the State Government have decided to set up a Fisheries Corporation and preliminary work on this is in progress. The Government hope that such a Corporation would, on the one hand, enable larger investments in this important industry and, on the other, be greater service to the economically backward community of fishermen by making available to them larger numbers of mechanised boats, nets, cold storage facilities, better prices and markets for fish products etc.

INDUSTRIES

Andhra Pradesh being predominantly an agricultural State, the economy of the State has not yet acquired the degree of diversity which would ensure its speedy and balanced growth and create sufficient employment potential, particularly for the educated sections of the people. The State Government have, therefore, been making determined efforts to speed up the process of industrialisation in the State, specially in the relatively backward areas.

Two important factors which have hampered the process of industrialisation of the State are lack of adequate incentives for the entrepreneurs and inadequate infrastructure facilities. At the instance of the State Government, the Government of India have recently
declared several areas in the State as industrially backward and as being eligible for a Central subsidy of 15% on capital investment in industries in these areas. At the same time, the State Government have formed the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation with the specific object of developing the industrial infrastructure facilities in the State, particularly in the backward areas. These two steps, together, I am sure, would help accelerate the pace of industrialisation of the State. The State Government have also decided to set up Co-ordinating Committees at the District and State levels in order to ensure that the completion of the various procedural formalities and provision of services for new industries are done quickly without the prospective entrepreneurs having to go from one department to another.

Government also propose bringing in an integrated Act for the State in place of the two State Aid to Industries Acts now in force in the two regions.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, there is an Industrial Trust Fund originally created in the former Hyderabad State which is intended to be utilised for the development of Industries in the Telangana Region. During 1974-75 a special allocation of Rs. 85 lakhs is being made from the cash balance of the Fund to be utilised for the promotion of industries in the Telangana area over and above the normal Plan allocations.

The promotion Corporations of the State Government, particularly the A.P.I.D.C., A.P.S.S.I.D.C. and A.P.S.F.C. have been doing useful work. Hon'ble Members are aware that two of A.P.I.D.C.'s joint sector ventures, namely, the mini Steel Plant at Kothagudem and Plywood Factory at Rampachodavaram in the agency area of East Godavari District were inaugurated recently.

The State Government have been making efforts to attract as many Central Projects as possible to our State. Land acquisition for Vizag Steel Plant is progressing satisfactorily and it is expected that civil construction work would start during 1974-75 providing employment to the local people there. The Government of India have already issued letters of intent for a Fertiliser Plant at Kakinada and a Cement Factory at Tadepalli, Anantapur District in the private sector. The Cement Corporation of India would be setting up Cement Plants in the public sector at Tandur, Adilabad and Yerraguntla during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. It is expected that the work on all these projects would commence during 1974-75.

In the context of the serious energy crisis facing the country, an immediate and significant step-up of coal production has become a national necessity. It is therefore, proposed to take up the expansion programme of Singareni Collieries at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crores over the Fifth Plan period, so that the existing level of production of 5 million tonnes of coal is taken to 12 million tonnes at the end of the Fifth Plan. During the next year an amount of Rs. 1 crore is provided towards the State Government's investment in Singareni Collieries. The expansion programme is expected to create an additional employment potential of 86,000.

Handlooms.—The problems of handloom weavers have been engaging the special attention of the Government in
order to formulate concrete proposals for improving the conditions of
the handloom weavers in the State, Government have decided to set
up a special committee with officials and representatives of the hand-
loom industry. Government have also decided to make available suf-
cient funds to settle all genuine claims in respect of rebate on handloom
cloth up to the end of March 1974. The proposals of drawing up a
scheme for making available yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom
sector from the spinning mills in the co-operative and private sectors
are also engaging the attention of the Government. Orders have also
been issued permitting the allotment of powerlooms to the private sec­
tor so that the quota of 12,400 powerlooms for the State is fully utilised.

In any strategy for the economic development of our State, irri­
gation would occupy a very high priority in view of its decisive in­
fluence on agricultural production. The current shortage of fertilizer
has added urgency to the task of speedy completion of spill-over irriga­
tion projects as well as ensuring maximum utilization of the irriga­
tion potential already created. The outlay under the irrigation sector,
excluding flood control and Drainage, has been raised to Rs. 27.3
crores as against Rs. 15.89 crores in revised Estimate 1973-74. Accele­
rated completion of major spill-over projects such as Nagarjunasagar,
Pochampad, Tungabhadra High Level Canal and Vamsadhara,
completion of spill-over medium projects within the Plan and execution
of select medium irrigation projects in chronically drought-affected
and backward areas with a view to correcting regional imbalances have
been the underlying strategy in this sector.

In respect of Nagarjunasagar Project, the plan provision for
1974-75 is Rs. 3 crores. Besides this, the Planning Com­mi­ssion have
agreed to provide additional Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores outside
the Plan, with which an additional irrigation potential of 61,260 hec­
tares could be created by June, 1975.

Work on the Pochampad Project is also progressing briskly.
Main Canal excavation has been completed up to mile 42/4 and irriga­
tion potential of 53,500 acres created. The lining work of the canal
has been awarded to the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corpora­
tion, State Government Undertaking, and the works are under
execution. Further works on excavation of Main Canal and distribu­
tories are in progress. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made in
Budget Estimate 1974-75, which is the required allocation under the
World Bank programme. It is programmed to create irrigation poten­
tial for 1.5 lakh acres by July, 1975.

The financial outlay on the Godavari Barrage is also being
stepped up. At present the work on the Rail Arm is under execution.
A total amount of Rs. 342.67 lakhs would have been spent on the
project by the end of 1973-74. The allocation made for the coming
year is Rs. 210 lakhs.
An amount of Rs. 240 lakhs has been allocated for works under Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Stage-I, in the coming year. It is programmed to complete the Guntakal Branch Canal. The work of widening High Level Main Canal on the Mylavaram Dam and K.C. Canal will be continued in the coming year and an additional potential of 17,000 acres is expected to be created under the Guntakal Branch Canal.

It is proposed to spend Rs. 80 lakhs on the construction of Barrage on Vanavilbara Project which is one of the major spill-over projects. The Planning Commission have agreed to examine the question of resuming the project with a view to securing the full benefits within the shortest possible time and a report in this regard has been submitted to them.

A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has also been allocated for taking up repairs to Nizamsagar Project. It is proposed to restore partially the capacity of the reservoir to regain about 6 T M.C. of lost storage so that not only the already so far developed is protected but an extent of 35,000 acres which is now undeveloped is benefited. The work relating to the raising of the height of spill-way gates has been taken up and this is expected to be completed in the coming year.

It is proposed to accelerate the place of work on continuing medium schemes for which an amount of Rs. 230 lakhs has been allocated. A major part of this provision will be spent on the Tandava Reservoir, Vottigadda, Gajuladinne, Swarna and Ukachettivagu Projects as these will give benefit in the Plan period itself.

The allocation under Minor Irrigation Schemes is Rs. 210 lakhs. This amount is proposed to be utilised to push through spill-over works capable of yielding immediate benefit in the next year. With the indicated outlay, it is estimated that an additional potential of 38,000 acres will be created during 1974-75 besides stabilising supply to an extent of 4,000 acres. We also propose taking up on a priority basis during the first quarter of 1974-75, the Minor Irrigation works which can be completed by June, 1974.

POWER

The sharp deterioration in the power situation in the current year has brought to the fore the immediate need to create additional generating capacity and to improve the operational efficiency of existing units. The serious shortfall in capacity creation had an adverse effect on production in general and industrial production in particular. The failure of monsoons in 1972-73 and the consequent reduction in Hydro-generation further aggravated the power crisis. We are well aware that power is an essential item of infrastructure necessary both for agriculture and industry and that the development of the economy and the prosperity of the State. High priority is, therefore, being given for power generation in the next year.

Hon'ble Members would have noticed that the outlay on the Power Sector has been raised from Rs. 34.16 crores in Revised Estimate 1973-74 to Rs. 46.50 crores in the next year. Highest
priority has been given for the speedy completion of on-going projects like Lower Sileru and Kothagudem, Stage-III. In the current year, over and above the Plan provision of Rs. 8 crores each for these two projects, we have been able to secure additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2.45 crores for Kothagudem, Stage-III and Rs. 5.62 crores for Lower Sileru. The first unit of 110 M.W. of Kothagudem, Stage-III Project is expected to be commissioned soon and the second unit in September, 1974. A sum of Rs. 8.17 crores has been allocated for the completion of Kothagudem, Stage-III.

The pace of work in the Lower Sileru Project is proposed to be further accelerated. This project envisages installation of 4 units of 110 M.W. each. The first unit is likely to be commissioned by June, 1975. A sum of Rs. 14 crores is being provided for this project in the ensuing year.

It is our intention to phase the work on the Srisailam Project so as to be able to commission the first unit by June, 1977. We have therefore increased the allocation for Srisailam to Rs. 11 crores in 1974-75.

Regarding new projects, an outlay of Rs. 4 crores has been proposed for Kothagudem, Stage-IV. In addition to this, the minimum provision necessary for the Vijayawada Thermal Scheme has also been provided for.

Regarding Rural Electrification Programme, the performance in 1973-74 has been encouraging. As against the target of 13,000 pumpsets to be energised, the achievement has been over 16,000, to the end of December, 1973. In the coming year, a provision of Rs. 4.5 crores has been made for the Rural Electrification Programmes, which includes the programmes of the Rural Electrification Corporation. At the instance of the Planning Commission a comprehensive programme for electrifying agricultural pump-sets presently running on diesel is being drawn up.

EDUCATION

The allocation for education under the Plan is Rs. 400 lakhs of which Rs. 135 lakhs is for Primary Education under the Minimum Needs Programme.

In the primary education sector, it is proposed to create additional facilities for achieving 100% enrolment of boys and 80% for girls of the age group 6-11 years by the end of 5th Plan. This would mean enrolment of 12.04 lakhs of additional children and the appointment of 31,000 additional secondary grade teachers.

In order to improve enrolment and attendance of children particularly girls and those coming from the weaker sections, it is proposed to pay book grants to 60,000 children at Rs. 5 per child and also attendance scholarships to 10,000 girls at Rs. 40 per child. As part of the measures designed to improve the quality of primary and secondary education, an amount of Rs. 10.20 lakhs is provided in the next year's Budget for construction of 640 class rooms on the basis of matching grants. It is also proposed to establish new Ambass
Schools in the Tribal Development Blocks in the State for which necessary provision is made in Budget Estimate 1974-75. To meet the increasing demand for trained teachers and also to impart in-service training to the existing teachers, it is proposed to revive the school teacher training institutions and also organise in-service training courses to primary school teachers. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 38.9 lakhs has been provided in the next year’s Budget. It is also proposed to improve select primary schools for which a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is allocated.

In the field of secondary education, an amount of Rs. 17.8 lakhs is provided for opening 40 new high schools at places not served by any high schools within a radius of 5 miles and for opening additional sections in the existing schools.

An amount of Rs. 18 lakhs is earmarked for starting seven junior colleges and also towards additional staff and equipment in the existing colleges. Provision is also made for providing terminal job courses in select intermediate colleges.

An amount of Rs. 28 lakhs is provided for development of Telugu Language and allied activities in the coming year. In this connection, I am sure, Hon’ble Members are aware of the decision of the Government to switch over to Telugu as the official language at Taluk level throughout the State with effect from the Ugadi day i.e., from 24th March, 1974.

Hon’ble Members are well aware of the proposal to establish a Central University at Hyderabad in pursuance of the Six-Point Formula to augment the existing educational facilities in the capital. A working group appointed by the Ministry of Education headed by Dr. George Jacob, Chairman of the University Grants Commission has already visited the State to have preliminary discussions in regard to the establishment of Central University. It is our earnest hope that the University will start functioning from the next academic year.

Another important fact which I would like to mention is that the introduction of a comprehensive Education Bill which would cover all facets of educational administration is under consideration of Government.

Employment Programmes

To relieve unemployment among the educated, Government initiated during the year the “Half-a-Million Jobs Programme” for which a sum of Rs. 5.5 crores has been sanctioned. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3.5 crores has been set apart for schemes in the Industries sector and Rs. 2 crores for schemes in the non-Industries Sector.

The Planning Commission, have approved 48 schemes under this programme covering the above outlay of Rs. 5.5 crores. Of these, 24 are self-employment schemes, 23 are stipendiary training schemes and one is a subsidised employment scheme. The total employment potential including indirect employment under the self employment programme in the Industries Sector is about 50,000. Under the non-Industries Sector 5 self-employment
schemes for Medical Graduates, Dental Graduates, Graduates in Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, Veterinary and Agricultural Graduates covering 850 posts have been approved. Under this programme as against the margin money given by the Government commercial banks advance loans. In addition, they are also paid stipends.

The training schemes relate to farm consultancy, plant protection, appointment of teachers, paid secretaries in co-operative societies, basic health worker, nurses and midwives and wardens in hostels etc. Against the employment potential of 12,758 jobs in this sector, so far 10,200 persons have been provided with jobs.

Under the Industries Sector, schemes covering an employment potential of approximately 31,340 have been approved. These schemes cover establishment of self-employment estates etc. Margin money is given by the department against which banks sanction loans.

This programme is proposed to be continued next year also.

Rural Water Supply and Urban Development

Provision of drinking water facilities to rural areas suffering from scarcity, health hazards and special problems such as iron and fluorides etc., continues to be the guiding objective in this sector. At the same time, it is also being ensured that villages with inadequate supply of drinking water are covered especially Harijan Cherises etc.

The programme of rural water supply comprises two broad groups of schemes, namely, (a) rural water supply, involving sinking of simple open wells or bore wells and (b) protected water supply, involving the supply of water through a more elaborate system of over-head tanks and pipes. Since the construction of simple wells has proved to be costly and time consuming, especially in the rocky and difficult areas, it has been proposed to tackle this problem by sinking before wells with the help of rigs. The rigs supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. have been augmented by the purchase of 24 rigs by the State. In addition to this the rigs with the State Agro-Industries Corporation have been pressed into service. In the current year a sum of about Rs. 116 lakhs is allocated for the Rural Water Supply Programme to alleviate the drinking water scarcity. The allocation is being stepped up to Rs. 160 lakhs in the coming year.

In-so-far as protected water supply schemes are concerned, these are being executed with financial assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India have advanced a sum of Rs. 180-96 lakhs being the first instalment towards implementation of 237 protected water supply schemes, estimated to cost about Rs. 7.61 crores.

As the Hon’ble Members are aware, the need for strengthening the organizational set up for Urban development has been recognized and the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Bill 1976 has been introduced which is now under consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature. Provision has been made in the Et for the development of necessary infrastructure in the Urban areas.
Urban Water Supply and Urban Development. The provision made for Urban Water Supply and Drainage is Rs. 4 crores. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made for the Twin Cities improvement and Rs. 50 lakhs for Environmental Improvement Schemes in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada.

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS

The State approach towards the problems of weaker sections would be not only to accelerate the ameliorative programmes undertaken in the previous Five-Year Plans, but also to take up a package of measures, in terms of education, economic uplift, better living conditions and social services. The Minimum needs programme in the Fifth Plan will largely benefit the weaker sections of the population.

A significant event in the current year was the abolition of the scheme of Government aid to hostels run by private managements through subsidy and the opening of 766 new Government hostels in lieu of the subsidised private hostels. There has also been an upward revision of the food charges in Government hostels. In the coming year provision is made for an additional number of 6,000 boarders.

Government have been conscious of the need for expanding the economic uplift programmes which have a direct bearing on the well-being of the weaker sections. To make full use of the institutional finance available for such schemes of economic uplift, Government have set up the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation to undertake specific programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes especially in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Small Scale, Village and Cottage Industries with an initial share capital of Rs. 38.15 lakhs contributed by the State. The Corporation is expected to draw finances from the Commercial Banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India and other financial institutions and multiply its resources and utilise them for the accelerated economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes. During 1974-75, a further sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is likely to be allocated towards Government share capital contribution to the Corporation.

The Government are also considering the setting up of a similar Corporation for the backward classes.

As part of our ameliorative measures for the economic uplift of the weaker sections Government have established the Andhra Pradesh Leather Industries Development Corporation, with an initial share capital of Rs. 1 crore. The main objects of this Corporation are to establish, develop, finance, protect and promote tanning and leather industries in the State on modern and scientific lines. The existing leather units under the control of Government are proposed to be transferred to this Corporation. It is the hope of the Government that training and Leather Industries in our State will thrive under the management and supervision of this Corporation and that the economic condition of those weaker sections engaged in these industries would thereby improve.

Government have undertaken a fresh assessment of the availability of banjar lands in the various districts and have decided to
embark upon a crash programme for the assignment of such lands by appointing special staff, wherever necessary.

In the coming year, Government also intend taking up a crash scheme for the provision of house sites to the weaker sections, particularly to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes for which a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs is being provided for in the Budget Estimate 1974-75. In this connection, I may inform Hon'ble Members that the first phase of construction of houses by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation is nearing completion by utilising fully a sum of Rs. 10 crores provided by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Federation has to embark upon the second phase in the current year.

I am happy to say that the response to the employment oriented Co-operatives organised with Government assistance to ameliorate the socio-economic standards of living of the poorer sections by creating self-employment potential has been encouraging. In the coming year a sum of Rs. 14.5 lakhs is being allocated for providing assistance to Rikshaw Pullers' Co-operative Societies, Printing Co-operative Societies and other employment production oriented Co-operatives.

LAND REFORMS

Hon. Members are well aware of the comprehensive revised Ceiling Law on agricultural holdings viz., The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 which was gazetted on 1-1-1973 after securing the assent of the President of India. Certain amendments to the Act have recently been passed by both Houses of the State Legislature and the Amendment Bill has been sent to the Government of India for securing the President's assent. It is proposed to take up implementation of the Act as soon as the Principle Act and the Amendment Act are got included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

NEW BUDGETARY STRUCTURE

Before I proceed to present briefly the financial transactions for the year, I would like to inform the House of certain significant developments in the Budgetary structure. The winds of change have not spared the traditional budget. Hon. Members would agree that the need for some far reaching reforms in Budgetary procedures had been felt for a very long time. The present Budget with its organisation-cum-object basis of classification lays almost exclusive emphasis on the ultimate objects of expenditure, such as pay of Officers Contingencies etc., rather than on the purposes which such expenditure seeks to sub-serve. In the result, a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources among competing programmes and activities, under different functions of Government is rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible. This is because Budget and Accounts were conceived of as instruments for the control of spending only and were not designed to assist in planning and decision making. Another major defect of the traditional budget was its inadequacy to meet the needs of decision making at various levels of Government for effective management of programmes.
operations. To remove these deficiencies the Government of India appointed a Team of Officers to conduct a comprehensive review of the Heads of Accounts and the Heads of Development adopted for Plan purposes keeping in view the requirements of performance Budgeting and an economic classification of the Budget. On the basis of the recommendation of the Team of Officers, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has prescribed the revised accounting classification with effect from 1-4-1974. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 are based on this new classification, the main features of which are (a) a clear and comprehensive identification of the objectives of Government, (b) correlation of the Plan Heads of Development adopted by the Planning Commission for Plan purposes and the major and minor heads of account adopted in the Budget. The need for a link document to correlate the plan and Budget is therefore obviated, (c) accounts classification has ceased to be organisation oriented and the classification is now based on the purpose for which the amount is spent and only incidentally on the object on which it is spent.

Consequent upon the revised accounting classification a revision of the structure of demands for grants has also become necessary. The significant feature of the revised structure of demands for grants is that the total provision relating to a distinct service or administration is included in one demand thereby enabling a full and true appreciation of resource allocation for a particular service. The revised demand structure has also been approved by the Estimates Committee and the detailed demands for grants presented to the House is in this form. The present practice of provisions relating to a service being dispersed under various sections, such as Revenue, Capital and Loans is dispensed with.

In this connection, I would like to gratefully acknowledge the unstinted and continued cooperation of the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh and his able deputies in charge of the implementation of the revised accounting classification, without which the change over to the new system could not have been so smooth and swift.

Accounts 1972-73

The accounts disclose a modest revenue surplus of Rs. 4.26 crores as against the anticipated revenue deficit of Rs. 48.09 crores. This is mainly because of a steep fall in revenue expenditure as a result of the disturbed conditions in large areas of the State and the consequent set back in the implementation of schemes. The outstanding overdraft of Rs. 72.72 crores with the Reserve Bank of India as on 31-3-1973 was also repaid during the year and the year ended with a marginal cash balance of Rs. 76.82 lakhs.

Revised Estimates 1973-74

In the current year as against the anticipated budgetary revenue deficit of Rs. 44.80 crores, the deficit is now expected to be only Rs. 4.78 crores. This is mainly as a result of continued buoyancy in revenue receipts and a reduction in revenue expenditure through the enforcement of a series of economy measures by the Government in September 1973. There are no significant variations in respect of capital expenditure. Though at the time of framing the
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75. 18th March, 1974.

Budget Estimates for 1973-74, it was expected to close the year without running into an overall deficit, a deficit now appears imminent. There are at least two main reasons for this. Firstly, drought relief operations had to be continued in the current year also on a fairly large scale which was not fully anticipated and provided for in the Budget. Secondly, leave salary and pay advance sanctioned by the Government to the employees who were on strike during the agitation period were also not provided for in the Budget. The year is, therefore, now expected to close with a negative cash balance of Rs. 15.82 crores. If revenue collections prove to be better than anticipated, to this extent, there will be improvement in the closing balance position.

Budget Estimate 1974-75

I expect that the buoyant trends in revenue receipts noticed this year would continue. Revenue receipts are therefore placed at Rs. 448.79 crores next year as against Rs. 410.54 crores in Revised Estimate 1973-74. Proceeds from Tax revenues are estimated at Rs. 228.95 crores as against Rs. 213.25 crores in Revised Estimate 1973-74. Larger credit has also been taken under Grants-in-aid and contributions (Rs. 131.33 crores) as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 107.14 crores. This is mainly because of a larger transfer of resources from the Government of India as a result of the Award of the Finance Commission. The Budgeted revenue expenditure for next year is Rs. 434.08 crores as against the revised figure of Rs. 415.81 crores in the current year. The larger revenue expenditure is on account of a variety of reasons, the more important of which are (i) full provision for ad-hoc Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government in January, 1974; (ii) larger Plan Revenue Expenditure, and (iii) enhanced maintenance provisions made particularly in the Irrigation, Communications and Medical and Health sectors. The net effect of the transactions on revenue account is expected to be a revenue surplus of Rs. 14.7 crores. Consistent with the policy frame enunciated by me earlier, Capital Expenditure on Plan Account next year is estimated at Rs. 62.36 crores as against Rs. 41.77 crores in the Revised Estimate 1973-74. I earnestly hope that this significant step up in investment outlay would result in a larger flow of benefits to the people at large and the weaker sections in particular.

The net effect of the combined transactions in the coming year is expected to result in an overall deficit of Rs. 17.2 crores. I expect, the deficit to be covered by (i) larger collections of revenue both on current and arrear accounts by streamlining the collection machinery, (ii) larger Central Assistance, and (iii) additional resource mobilisation.

As Hon'ble Members are aware certain measures for raising additional resource had been approved by the House during the last session. As part of the effort, it is now proposed to bring in Legislation in this session to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 to provide for rationalisation of stamp duties chargeable on certain instruments like Conveyances, Bottomry Bonds etc. Through this measure, it is proposed to round off the existing duties in respect of such instrument with slight increases in certain cases. The proposed revision of rates of Stamp Duty in respect of certain documents will also affect the
rates of certain other articles and therefore consequential revision is also being effected. This tax measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1.2 crores.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, before I formally move the House for its approval of the Budget Proposals. I may in all humility submit that the Budget is no talisman for all our social and economic problems. No doubt, it is a powerful instrument in the fiscal armoury of any Government, which, if judiciously operated can lead us to our goal of growth with social justice. How soon we can reach our destination depends entirely upon the co-operation of you all and the united endeavours of our people, both of which I expect in full measure.

Sir, with these words; I commend the Budget to the House for its approval.

JAI HIND
اردو ترجمہ

شری این - راہیندراپوری - وزیر ملیہ و تجارت عامل سے 18 - مارچ 1948 ع 
کو چیسی مفتی آندھر بردیش مین ریاستی موازنه بابت 1947-48 کو بشر کر آئے ہیں۔
حسب ذیل تقریرکی-

حباب عالی !

مین ریلستان آندھر بردیش میں موازنه بابت 1947-48 کو بشر کرائتا ہوں -
جیسیا کمار نظر مفتی کا ایک غیر صم缩متہ کے لئے اجلاس منعقد ہو دے اس
لئے غیر اپ م حقوق ملے کی مدت کیا "علی الخیال موازنة"، بطور منظوری بیش
کرھیا ہوئی تا کہ تائم نظم و ثقتف کی باس اس وقت تک اتنہی قرین جب تک کہ ہم
بعد مہم اس سال کے دوران موازنه پر تعامل غور خوش کے لئے دوبارہ جمع ہوئے۔

قبل اسکی مین پالیسی مقصد مقرر کرنے کو ووجہ کرچکے بلو پر کوشش کر رہا ہوں - جسیکہ ہم حکومت
پانچہ اوتھے اور ریلنے کے پرزہ شعبہ کی تحت مباان پروکارمون کی وصال کرون،
مین سمجھتا ہوں کہ نیچے بہ بہ لازم ہے کہ مین ریلستان کی معیشت کی سہبہا جاتہ ہوئی
آئی وریال میں اسی کی بہتر کی امتیاز کا جائزہ لیے - سال 1947-48 کی
معیشت کی قطعہ نظر سے ایک خوب سال تھا، جوہری کی شدید حالات خشک سالی کی
بیجہ میں ریلستان آندھر بردیش کی واضح وقوع تھی، تاہم 1947-48 کو مہینے
حالات موافقہ ہوئی ہیں جو وجہ ہے اور عام حالات بند بند حالیہ ہوئی سے معیشت کی بہتر
کئی میں سال بار کیا ہے - خریف عہو وہ سید غنی اجلاسی کی بہداوا کا انتظام غیر
ہیلی کا من جگا کا جگا بہ جگا اٹھا یہہ بہ بہ میں دوبارہ چلی گی - تاہم عامہ - تاقفی جاق
کہ سال ویلی بس غنی اجلاسی کی بہداوا 1948 لیکن ہی زائید ہوکی چوہا بہ

rouf bharkey

 Philly اس مڈم اسٹرٹری بیسی دو مشترکہ اور تفاوت کے خلاف ہیں - چنیا سمیت مہم
اتھے گئے خوش کی بنیاد کے سمت بری نیا ہوئی توابع دی ہے - 1927 میں - جن 1948-49 کو
1943 سے 1948 1948 سے 1942 تا 1948 212 تا 1943 تک کوکریکی ہٹ گئی۔ کچھ اور سے بہاوا کا
ایسی میزبانی لگنے کی خواہش کرچکے اور جن بہ تین اور جن بہ ہیلی ہوئی
بطور اختراعاں کے نام اور جن بہ کوکریکی کسی بھی تیاریاں کا ممکنہ رہی ہیں - لیکن، بہ ہیلی کی

18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

The President addressed the Assembly on 1974-75.

The President conducted a presentation of the budget, the primary purpose of which was to discuss the financial policies of the government for the coming year. The President highlighted the economic situation and the government's efforts to stabilize the economy. He emphasized the need for careful planning and allocation of resources to ensure social and economic progress.

The budget was presented with a focus on maintaining fiscal discipline, ensuring social welfare, and promoting economic growth. The government aimed to address the challenges faced by the country, including inflation, poverty, and unemployment.

The presentation included various proposals and measures to achieve the set goals. The President highlighted the importance of international cooperation and the need to build strong relationships with other nations to support the economic development of the country.

The presentation concluded with a call for unity and cooperation among all segments of society to work towards a brighter future. The President assured the people of the government's commitment to upholding the principles of justice, equality, and progress.
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.
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18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

Mr. 00 00 Rupiah Per Morgen.

Chiefly in the assessment of the budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

Mr. 00 00 Rupiah Per Morgen.

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Mr. 00 00 Rupiah Per Morgen.

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کہروں۔ بہر حال پانچویں مصوبہ کی مدت کے دوران ریاست کو انیٹے مصروف
کیے وسائل کی نواہم گز اقتال لحاظ کو کوشش ہوں گے۔

ریاست کے سالانہ مصوبہ بات 65-66 پر ہر 65 1 کروڑ روپے کے جملہ
مصروف لاحقہ ہوگی۔ تاہم اس بین منچسلہ دیگر مدارک کے ایپس مدارک شامل
ہے جنہاں اب تک غير مصوبہ جاق تصور کیا ہے۔ اسٹریٹ ریاستی مصوبہ ہر 70 1985
ہی ہے جبکہ 1986 کروڑ روپے کی مصارف عائد ہوں گے۔

سالانہ مصوبہ سے 67 1988 کروڑ روپے ٹیار - فنائے کمشن کے اپوزارد
کے تیز میں برائی سیال کی میز جزوری طور پر اضافہ کی جوی ہے اور جزوری طور پر ہر 13
زاید والائی کے حصول سے ہی ہے اقتام کیا جاسکتا۔ جبکہ مصوبہ کے برائی وسائل
میں اضافہ ہوا ہیں لیکن 10 1970 کروڑ روپے کو متوافق مرکزی امداد اس امداد سے
کم ہے جسکو سالانہ مصوبہ بات 67-68 کیلئے ابتدا دییے ہیں اس اقتام کیا ہوتا
اگر پانچویں پچھلہ سالانہ مصوبہ کے تعلق لے منصوبہ شروعات کی حافزہ ہے تو یہ ضروری
ہے کہ مرکزی امداد کی مقدار مین قابل لحاظ اضافہ کی جا جاتا۔

آپالی اور براق گھوڑی تھا لیکن قابل لحاظ نامکمل اسکیاں سے پہلے نظر ہم
ن دو دہیسن گیلی یہ جملہ مصروف کا 50 فیصد ہے پہلی آبائی کے لئے 15 فیصد اور
40 کیلئے 50 فیصد خاکا ہے۔ زراعت اور متعلقہ خدمات کیلئے رقم کی گنجائش کو
S.F.D.A/M.F.A.L. 1980 1 کروڑ روپے سے زیادہ 7 کروڑ روپے کے ذریعہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

ور D.P.A.P. ور پروگرام کے تعلق سے ریاست کے وہود گز پورا کریں کیئے ایک
گروپ روپے یہ خصوصی کمیٹی رکھی گئی سے اسکی علیاں ان پروگرام کیلئے
مرکزی زائد امداد کے حصول کی نقوش ہے سال روانہ میں صنعت کیئے خاص گرد
زی میں 1970 کروڑ روپے گز دیکھا کہ اسے 70 عیں کروڑ روپے کرکے گاہا ہے۔

لئی ہمیشہ خدمات کیئے رقم کو 1970 کروڑ روپے سے زیادہ 1970 کروڑ روپے کرکے گاہا
کہ کہا ہے منصوبہ بات 67-68 کیلئے "Minimum Needs Programmes"
(کہ کہ اقتام کے تعلق کیئے 150 لاکھ روپے)

معمومہ کہ مکتّب 10 لاکھ روپے اور بہر دیشیں گریکر اور دیگر پہلے فنوج
کی "کے کیکی" کے حصول کیئے 10 لاکھ روپے کی
گنجائش شدہ ہے خصوصی پیش ریاستی کے ملحوڑ زکریہ وقت پہ ذیحیر
ور یہاں لیختی ہے کہ یہ صنعت کی سال روانہ ہے اقتام پر بہر وصول دیکھ
کہ کہا ہے منصوبہ بات 67-68 کیے ہوں گے یہ فزار کردو
کہ کہا ہے منصوبہ بات 67-68 کیے ہوں گے یہ فزار کردو
کہ کہا ہے منصوبہ بات 67-68 کیے ہوں گے یہ فزار کردو
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974–75.

18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974–75.

The Budget for the year 1974–75 is presented in this session of the Assembly. The Budget is designed to meet the needs of the province for the forthcoming fiscal year.

The Budget is based on the following assumptions:

1. The provincial revenue will increase by 10%.
2. The provincial expenditure will increase by 8%.
3. The provincial deficit will be financed through internal resources.

The Budget is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To provide funds for the development of the province.
2. To meet the cost of the social welfare programs.
3. To ensure the maintenance of the existing infrastructure.

The Budget is prepared with the following principles in mind:

1. Economic stability.
2. Social justice.
3. Efficient administration.

The Budget is presented with the hope that it will be approved by the Assembly and implemented in a prompt manner.

[Signatures and seals]
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

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Zaheer Awan

Zaheer Awan presented the Finance Bill 1974 to the House. The Finance Bill was introduced to the House by Mr. M. A. Yousafzai, Minister for Finance.

The Finance Bill provides for the following:

1. A reduction in the rate of income tax for the financial year 1974-75.
2. An increase in the rate of sales tax on goods and services.
3. A decrease in the rate of customs duties on imported goods.
4. An extension of the deadline for filing income tax returns.

The Bill was passed unanimously by the House.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

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The Bill was passed unanimously by the House.
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

Zareen Budaowa presented the budget on 18th March, 1974 for the vote on account for 1974-75.

The budget proposal includes various measures to address the economic situation of the country. The government has taken steps to enhance revenue collection and reduce expenditure. The budget focuses on promoting agricultural growth, improving education, and healthcare facilities. Measures have been taken to control inflation and stabilize the currency.

In conclusion, the budget aims to create a stable economic environment for the prosperity of the nation.

The budget proposal is a balanced approach to ensure sustainable growth.

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Note: The text includes a mix of Urdu and English, indicating a bilingual approach to the budget presentation.

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Feeder Balancing Diary
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote 18th March, 1974. on Account) for 1974-75.

1. **Chilling Centre**
   - Establishment of a Centre for Chilling.
   - Benefits:
     - Increased efficiency.
     - Reduced spoilage.
     - Improved quality.
   - Capital: Rs. 20,000.

2. **Cooling Centre**
   - Establishment of a Centre for Cooling.
   - Benefits:
     - Improved storage conditions.
     - Reduced wastage.
     - Increased marketability.
   - Capital: Rs. 15,000.

3. **Milton Plant**
   - Expansion of the Milton Plant.
   - Benefits:
     - Increased production.
     - Enhanced capacity.
     - Improved efficiency.
   - Capital: Rs. 25,000.

4. **Hydro Phil**
   - Establishment of a Hydro Phil Project.
   - Benefits:
     - Water supply to remote areas.
     - Increased agricultural productivity.
     - Improved living conditions.
   - Capital: Rs. 30,000.
18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75:

Unilateral measures to be taken will need a comprehensive approach.

Do all overall objectives are achieved in this presentation?

Per the memorandum:

- There is a need to further develop the educational system in the country.
- The government has decided to increase the budget for education in the next fiscal year.
- The budget for defense has been reduced to focus on social development.
- There is a need to increase the budget for health and sanitation.
- The government has decided to increase the budget for agriculture and rural development.

In conclusion, the government has decided to increase the budget for various sectors in order to achieve economic growth and social development.

[Signature]

[Name]

Minister of Finance
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

ملک کو دریچیش توانائی کے شہید بھیان کے بس منظر مین کوطلہ کے بیدار مین
فوری اور اپنی اپنی ضرورت بن گیا تھا۔ اس کے بھیجیہ کے بانگلی
نگوسوں کے دوران۔ کروڑ روپے کی تخمینہ مدارسے میں ستارگانی کارکردی مین توسعی
پروگرام کا آغاز کیا جاتا تاکہ بانگلی مئووسی کے تخم تک کوئی کہلا کر
پیداواری موجودہ سطح کو ہر ایک کروڑ کی ہلاک کرلی جاسکے۔ آنے والے سال کے دوران
ستارگانی کارکردی کی بن ریاستی حکومت ایک کروڑ روپے مشغول کرکے اس توسعی
پروگرام کے مزاد 30 هزار لوگ کو روزگار مل سکتی۔

شہیڈ بھی کیا ہے کہ میں بانگلہ کے سائل بحیثیت خصوصی توجہ مبذول کیا
ہوئی ہے۔ سیاسی مسیحی بانگلہ کے حالات کو بہتر بناوں لیے لیگوس تجاوز
مرنے کرتے حکومت یہ ایک خصوصی کمیٹی قائم کریں کہ فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ جس میں
سیاسی معہودہ اور مہا حیاتوں کی تعلیم کے ذریعے شیشے روپے کی حکومت نے یہ
پیغمبند کیا ہے کہ 1962 سے کثیف حیاتوں کی بھکتی کے لیے
شجاعت میں اور مہا غیبہ مطالبات کے تحقیق کے لیے اور جماعت کے ذریعے نہ کیا ہے۔
مقابلہ میں یہ حیاتوں قوم کی قیفیت اور حیاتوں میں بہتری کی خصوصی
کے حصول جسے ایک اور کرکٹ کی تجاوز ہے۔ حیاتوں تھی نوجوانی کے
ہستی۔ خاصگی ہے کہ بھیجو کرکٹ کی تفصیل کی اجلاس رہنے کی اکھام بھی جاری
کردنے گئیں تاکہ ریاست کی لوگوں کو معمال طور پر
استعمال کو کھلا کیا جا سکے۔

میرے ہم آئینے، ہے جان کر خوش نظر ہے کہ حکومت نہ ہدایت ہندے رہیں۔
ریاست کو ہزاروں والے ایسے چاروں اور اسپیکر اس معاہدے میں ایک بانگلہ کو بھی
بیداؤہ اور ایسے قموم کے نقوش کے وہاں ہے پہلی ایک ترجمہ، ڈی سکیئی رحمت کو مربی۔
16th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

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...
18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

معزز اراکین نے اس بات کو محسوس کیا ہوا کہ برق کے شعبہ کیلئے 23-24 میں کرشک ہوئے رہیے ہیں۔

کے مرسمہ موانے میں فراہم کردار ہے، میں کرشک ہوئے رہیے ہیں۔ جاریہ پروجکٹ میں نہیں سیلورہیو اور کیسٹونک گیریر کا سال

مرحلہ سوم میں عوامی تعمیر کروی اولین نوجوان دی گئی ہے۔ سال روایت کے دوران

ان گروہ سامنے آئے ہیں جس کے لئے گروہ ریاستی ہیں۔ ان کی منصوبہ کی گنجیش کے

علیاں کہ گولم - مرحلہ سوم کے لئے 1-2 میلیون اور نو یور اسیلور کی لائن

کروڑ سیلیور ہے۔ مزدی سے مزیری امداد حاصل کی جاتی ہے۔ کہ گولم پروجکٹ - مرحلہ

سوم کے 11 میلیون ہے۔ الیکٹرون کے جنیشی اور اورنے ہیں۔ یونس کی سیلیور کے

بین یادو کے چالو کی تنقیض ہے۔ کہ گولم - مرحلہ سوم کی تعمیر کے لئے 2-3

کروڑ سیلیور رکھی گئی ہے۔

لیئی پرچم سیلیور برق کام کے رنگ میں مستر تیزی پیدا کرے گئی جو تجیویز ہے۔ اس

پرچم کا مقصد 11 میلیون ہے۔ یونس کی اپنی چار بوت ہیں۔ کوئی تنصیب شدہ ہے۔ بدلے ہیں

کے جوان 1970 اتک چالو ہوئے ہیں۔ مپن کے ہے۔ آنے والے سال میں اس پرچم کے لئے

3 کروڑ سیلیور ریاستی کی گنجیش کی فراہم کی ہے۔

سری سیلیور پرچم کا مرحلہ اور ان جوان دنیا کا ارادہ ہے۔ تاکہ

یہ بوت ہو جو 1974 تک چالو کی ہے۔ سیرے لئے ہے۔ 1968-69 سے

سری سیلیور کے لئے رقم زیادہ کریں اور 1 کروڑ سیلیور کردیا ہے۔

جبان تک نہیں پرچم کا تعلق ہے۔ کہ گولم مرحلہ - جہاز کیلئے میں

روپیہ کے مصارف کا تجیویز ہے۔ اسکی علاوہ وہ اپنے فہرست اسکیے کو لئے ضروری

انقل ترین گنجیش بھی فراہم کی گئی ہے۔

جبان تک پنڈ قم کو پنڈ قم کے پرچم کا تعلق ہے۔ 6-4

میں کارکردگی میں آنزا رہی ہے۔ 3 ہزار بیپ سیئور کو برق فراہم کرے گا کہ تارک

مقرر عہد لیکن کسی کی مکمل 1992 1 کے کتم ہے۔ 1 ہزار بیپ سیئور کی ہربنگی - آئینہ سال

پرچم کو برق کرنے کے پرچم کے لئے 1973 کروڑ روپیہ کی گنجیش

روپیہ کی مہم جس میں پنڈ قم کو برق ہونے میں متعلقہ کارپوریشن کو پرچم شلا

ہے۔ منصوبہ بنیادی کمیشن کی ایجاد زرمی پس پر چنگم کو جو وقت قبیلہ جا

ہے۔

تعلیم

منصوبہ سین تعلیم کے لئے 300 لاکھ روپیہ کی گنجیش فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

سین "اقل فراہمیات کے پرچم کے لئے 15 لاکھ روپیہ کی

روپیہ کے لئے 300 لاکھ روپیہ
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974

In view of the Budget for 1974-75, I wish to draw your attention to certain matters which I believe are of importance to the economy of our country.

Firstly, I would like to address the issue of economic growth. We have made significant progress in recent years, but there is still much room for improvement.

Secondly, I would like to discuss the importance of education. It is crucial for the future of our country and we must invest in our youth.

Finally, I would like to touch on the topic of international relations. We must work towards building strong alliances and partnerships.

In conclusion, I believe that we have a bright future ahead of us, but we must work hard to ensure that we realize our potential.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
18th March, 1974. Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

روزگار کے بروگرام

تعلیم بانٹی افراد کی برورکاری دوڑ کریں کیلئے حکومتی اس سال کے دوران "پانی" لاہو اورفیز کی روپیا کی روپیا ہے، شروع کیا جس کی لیکہ 00 کروڑ روپیا کر رہے ہیں۔ اسی ایک خود روزگار اسکیٹ "ہے"۔ صرف 00 ایک اسکیٹ کیلئے 00 کروڑ روپیا کر رہے ہیں اور "صحتی" خود روزگار بروگرام کے تحت تو ۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰،۰۰，
دیپی فراہیم آب و شہری ترکیبات

ایسے دیپی علامتوں کو جوہرہ آب اور خصوصی مسائل مثلًا پائیں

میں لہو و فلورائیچر کے موجودگی کا شکار رہتی ہوں، یعنی کسی کی سہولتوں

کی فراہیم اس علما کا ابتدا ہیں۔ اسکی ساتھی ساتھ اس بات کا

یہ بات ہے کہ اس کا ناکہ کی سہولت تو اس شبہ کے خصوصی اہم وہ چارہ

ہیں کہ پاکستان میں ہوئے، اس شبہ کے خصوصی

دیپی فراہیم آب کی ہٹاگرام دو پر اسکیات پر مشتمل ہے، یعنی (الف)

دیپی فراہیم آب جس میں سادات کنوونگا نال کنوونگا کی کہندیا شاہل ہے

(ب) محفوظ پانی کی فراہیم جس میں تھاکنگی اور پائینگی ے ایک زیادہ وسع نظام کے

ذریعہ فراہیم آب شاہل ہے۔ یہ چن کو مادہ کنوونگا کو مخصوصاً چنایی اور سخت زمین

میں گرار اور زیادہ وقت لیا جا اس لئے رگس (Rigs) کی مدد سے کنوونگا کو

(U.N.I.C.E.F.) ہوئے مسیٹ آسٹریا کے تجربے کو تجربے کے تجربے کی ہوئے

فاہم کرنا رگس کو روپن ایک صفحہ کے جانب سے خرید کرہو اور 2 رگس کا اضافہ کیا گیا

اس کے علاوہ "ریاست زمینی کاربیورشن" کے رگس کو روپن ایک صفحہ کے

سال روپن میں دیپی فراہیم آب کی ہٹاگرام کے 24 لاکھ روپن کی رقم فراہم کی

گی۔ انہیں دیپی فراہیم آب کی نقش کو دور کیا جانکے۔ آنے والے سال میں اس رقم

کو روپن کریکے 2 لاکھ روپن کی اہمیت ہے۔

1. جبہان تک محفوظ پانی کی فراہیم کی اسکیات کا تعلق ہے، انکو لائف انشورنس

کاربیورشن آپ انذاری کی مکمل امداد کو روپن لا ایک ہیہ۔ لاٹیش انشورنس کاربیورشن

آپ انذاری نہ محفوظ پانی کی فراہیم کی 9999 اسکیات کی عمل وتیار کیلیے پہلی تبت کے

طموہر 9999 9999 لاکھ روپن نیچھے دینے ہیں۔ ان اسکیات پر تقریباً 111 11 روپن

روپن کے مصروف کا اندازہ ہے۔

2. جسماک مبوی ارکان واقع ہیں ، شہری ترکیبات کی تنظیمی ذہنیہ کو

مستحکم کریںکی ضرورت تعلیم کی جانچی ای کیہ اور مسودہ قانون (ترپیت) شہری

مہاوقت جات۔ انتہا پر پودین صوبہ میں لایا گیا ہے۔ شہری فراہیم آب اور شہری ترکیبات

کی تعلق کے ساتھ کی بھی کمزور ہے۔ شہری فراہیم آب اور شہری ترکیبات

کے تعلق علاقاؤں میں ضروری بنیادی وسائی کی ترقی کیلیے 1111 کروڑ روپن کے گنجائز

فرہم کیکی ہی۔ شہری فراہیم آب اور شہری ترکیبات کے 1111 لاکھ روپن اور خریداریاں ، وسیا کہا ہوئی

اور خواتین میں اسکیات پر چتری ماحول 11 کلیات، 1 لاکھ روپن کی کھانچر

فرہم کیکی ہی۔
کمیزدار طبقات کے مسائل کے تعلق سے ریاست کا طریقہ کار ہے کہ معاشرہ پہچانے، مصنوعات میں شروع کرنا فلاحی بروگرام بننے کے منصوبے زیر تیزی پیدا کی جائے۔ بلکہ تعلیم، معاشرہ بہبودی، بہتر حالات رفن سین اور معاشرہ خدمات کے تعلق سے متعدد مراقب اقدامات کے جائزے۔ بانجوئین مصنوعات میں "اقل ضروریات کے بروگرام"، میں ابتدائی کمیزدار طبقات کو بہت زیادہ فائدہ پہچانا۔

سال روان کے دوران ایک اہم واقعہ خانگی انتظامیہ کے ذریعہ جلائی جانیوالی ایالت خانقاہ کو سرکاری امداد کی اسکیم کی سمتی میں اسکیم کی سمتی میں اسکیم کی اسکیم کی ایک سرکاری اسکیم کی ایک سرکاری اسکیم کی اسکیم کی اسکیم کی اسکیم کی اسکیم کی اسکیم کی اسکیم کی کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے۔ سرکاری اسکیم کہ ہے。
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

59

The Hon. Raja Abul Hafeez Ali Khan, M.P., M.L.A.,

While I have the honour to present the Budget for the year 1974-75, I make a special reference to the economic position of the country. The Government of Pakistan has incurred a deficit of Rs. 1,000 crores during the past financial year, which is the highest in the history of the country. The deficit has been financed by a combination of internal and external sources.

The Government has taken a number of measures to reduce the deficit and to bring the economy back on a sound footing. These measures include:

1. A reduction in the budgetary expenditure by 10%.
2. A raise in the prices of petroleum products.
3. A reduction in the interest rates.
5. A reduction in the government's subsidies.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the business climate and to attract foreign investment. The Government has set up a number of special economic zones and has offered tax incentives to foreign investors.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the economic situation of the country by improving the infrastructure and by developing the agricultural sector. The Government has set up a number of special economic zones and has offered tax incentives to foreign investors.

The Government has also taken steps to improve the economic situation of the country by improving the infrastructure and by developing the agricultural sector. The Government has set up a number of special economic zones and has offered tax incentives to foreign investors.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Government is committed to improving the economic situation of the country and to reducing the deficit. The Government is confident that its measures will bring the economy back on a sound footing and that the country will be able to emerge from its economic difficulties.

I request the House to grant the appropriation of the sums of money mentioned in the Budget for the year 1974-75.
60 18th March, 1974. Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

Title in Urdu:


een meaning of text
Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

18th March, 1974.

...
18th March, 1974.

Presentation of the Budget (Vote on Account) for 1974-75.

آندازہ موازنہ یابت 50

کچھ توقیف کے ذریعہ اس دوسرے سال آمدی 6038 کروڑ روپے ہوگئے جیسے ہماری مزیدہ موازنہ بابک 30-319 کروڑ روپیہ کے اندرون کا ادائے کیا گیا ہے۔ معاوضے سے

میں 15599 کروڑ روپیہ اس سال کا معاوضہ جیسے ہماری مزیدہ موازنہ

میں 10212 کروڑ روپیہ کی ادائیگی ہے۔ گرینش اور کمیشن کے لیے 1950

کروڑ روپیہ کی ادائیگی میں میں 1001 کروڑ روپیہ بہت گزشتہ اس تین ماہ

اس اضافہ کے لئے جوہر۔ جیسا کہ ابتدائی طور پر روپے کو منٹیاں کے

جواب سے مبینہ ہے۔ پر پاس کی مہم جنے کی منٹیاں سال، معاوضہ جاتی خیچ

کروڑ روپیہ کا معاوضہ سال روان کی مزیدہ اعداد 161000 کروڑ روپیہ ہے۔

 مختلف وجوہات کے نتیجے میں باہم ہو جائے تھا اضافہ ہوا ہے میں بعض ائتمامات

یہ پہنچ (1) حکومت کے جانب سے جب کے 19687 میں منظم لوگ جانے

کچھ مکمل گنجاں کے قانون (2) منصوبہ بر زیادہ خیچ (3) خاص طور پر آپیشک

موافقائے اور طریقہ کاری وتیہ لئے شعور میں انکشاف کیا گیا اضافہ شدہ گنجاں۔

حسابات آمدی کے داد وسداد کے نتیجے میں 1001 کروڑ روپیہ کی بھیجہ کی توافق

اس پالیسی کے مطابق میں جنسا میں اور ذکر کچھ ہونا تھا۔ آئندہ سال منصوبہ بر

اعلان سرسالی کا ادائیگی 1967-68 کروڑ روپیہ کیا گیا تھا۔ جیسے کہ

مزیدہ موازنہ میں 161000 کروڑ روپیہ کا ادائیگی کیا تھا، جیسے بوری توافق ہے

سرماہی کا چار مابین نہایت اضافہ سے عوام گرم اور اس کموز طبیعے خاص

طرز بر زیادہ ممنوع ہوئے گی۔

آنے والے میں سے دوور مشترکہ دادواں کے نتیجے کے طور پر بھیجہ جمیعی

1001 کروڑ روپیہ کے حساب کا اندیشہ ہے۔ مین امید کہ اقات کو اس خصوصی

پابندی کیے (1) معاوضہ کی وصولی کو مشترکہ کو بہتر ہوئے جاریہ ہوئے اور پہلا

حسابات سے زیادہ آمدی وصول کیگیانی (2) زیادہ آمدی کی وصولی حاصل کچھیاگی

اور (3) زیادہ وصولی جمع کی گیا گی۔

جیسے معاوضے اراکین واقع حین کہ یہ ایوان ہے۔ گزشتہ اجلاس کے دوران زیاد

وسائی کی فراہم کیے بعض قوانین منظم لوگوں کے خیال استحکامات ہدایت بین 1969

کو برونکی (Bottomry Bonds) قانون سدون کیا چاہئے تاکہ بعض دستاویزات منگل کی ہوئی جاریہ و

وہیں یہ عائد شدہ روسم استحکام بین واقع گیا ہندی کی حاصل میں اس قانون کی ذریعہ

ایسی دستاویزات کے وصول موجودہ روسم استحکام بین بعض صورتیں میں تقرر اضافہ

کر کے تجویز ہے۔ بعض دستاویزات کے وصول سے روسم استحکام کی شرحہ پر موجب
نظرثانی بعض دیگر ملات کی شرحون پر بھی اثر انداز خوشنی .. اور اسے اسکی نتیجه میں نظر ثانی کی جارھی .. اس قانون سے تقریباً .. میں کروڑ روپے کی زاید آمدنی کی تویق ..

اجتہاد

آخر مین تقبل اس کے کہ میں تجاوزکی موازنتے کی منظوری کی ایوان میں تعریک پیش کروں .. میں بوری انگریزی سے عرض کرتا چاہتا ہوں کہ موازنتے میں .. تمام سماجی و معاشرتی مسائل کی حل کے لئے کوئی جادو کی جھل کی نہیں .. اس میں شک نہیں کہ کسی حکومت کے ملایات اس لحاظ میں یہ ایک طاقتور ہیتار .. جو اگر سمجھداری سے استعمال کی جائے تتو سماجی انضمام کی .. ساتھ .. ثقافت کی منزل کی .. جنت رہنے چاہتا ہو .. خدا ابتدہ منزل مقصد کرتا جلد پہچانگی .. اسکا بالکلی اخبار آب سے .. کی تعاون اور .. جو آیا .. ہوا .. کی مدد کوشش .. ہر .. منحصر .. جسکی .. میں .. دونوں .. میں بوری بوری .. تویق .. چکہتا ہو ..

جرف عالی اکس کی .. ساتھی .. میں .. موازنے کو ایوان .. کی .. منظوری .. کا .. لئے بھی .. کرتا ہو ..

جیه .. ہند