ANDHRA PRADESH

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PART II — Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.

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

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 27th March 1962.
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

NO QUESTIONS - PART I NOT PUBLISHED

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

re:—Motion of Tanks on Governor's Address.

Mr. SPEAKER:—I received a letter from the Governor expressing thanks for the resolution passed in the House thanking him for the address presented to both Houses. I shall read out the letter:

"Dear Shri Speaker,

I write to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your D. O. letter of the 24th March, with which you were good enough to send me a copy of the resolution adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly to present an Address thanking me for my Address to the Joint session of both the Houses of the Legislature on the 20th March.

I am grateful to the House for the resolution.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd, BHIMSEN SACHAR"

J No—966  [65]
ANNOUNCEMENT

re: Constitution of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—Under Rule 37 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to the Business Advisory Committee:

CHAIRMAN:
1. Sri B. V. Subba Reddy .. Hon. Speaker.

MEMBERS.
2. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy .. Chief Minister and Leader of the House.
4. Sri M. V. S. Subba Raju .. Government Chief Whip.
5. Sri P. Sundarayya .. Leader of Opposition.
6. Sri G. Latchanna .. Leader, Swatantra party

* Sri Tenneti Viswanadham (Madugula):—May I submit whether there is any chance for expansion of that body?

Mr. Speaker:—For the present, I nominated only six members. I will think of nominating one or two more in due course.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—Some of the hon. Members, particularly those who have been newly elected and who are new-comers, want me to permit them to read out their speeches. Under the rules, except with the leave of the House previously obtained no member should read out his speech. He or she could refer to the notes prepared by him. But as some of the members are new-comers, I would request the House to be indulgent towards them, particularly towards the lady members.

We will now resume general discussion on the Budget for 1962-63

BUDGET (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) FOR 1962-63.

Smt. Roda Mistry (Jubilee Hills):—Speaker, Sir: I first want to thank you for giving me permission to read out the speech and then continue.

Whatever the drawbacks of the present budget, it is most unkind of the opposition to term it "Featureless". One outstanding fact has been
altogether overlooked, namely, that our budget has crossed the 1,000 million-rupee mark. Hitherto, our budgets had been limited to crores only, but now it has risen above an arab, that is over rupees one arab, 11 crores and 22 lakhs. This can hardly be termed as "pathetic State of Andhra affairs".

Sri. G. Bapanayya:—On a point of Order, Sir, that I was never allotted a chance to speak in the House, but I am preparing to speak on social reform in Andhra Pradesh. I hope to make a good case for it.

Sri. P. Sundarayya (Gannavaram).—She is quite an experienced Parliamentarian, and not a new speaker. If this practice is to be allowed, it would go against the Rules.

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—She is only referring to her notes.

No doubt, the budget discloses a deficit for which hitherto taxation will have to be resorted to, but, then, far too long have we kept our taxation at a low level which is quite incompatible with the principles of deficit financing. It is very strange that we ourselves make demands on the Government to give more funds for roads, medical facilities, and for various other things; and yet, at the merest mention of increased taxation, we stand up in arms against the Government and criticise it. It has to be remembered that the Government is of the people and if they do not help the Government function efficiently, it will be very difficult for it to continue.

Indeed it is better that we tax ourselves than to borrow and pay heavy interests year in and year out as shown in the budget at a glance. The public debt of the State also stands at the highest to-day.

This is only an interim budget, and Rs. 57 crores 74 lakhs, 13 thousand and 8 hundred are demanded as an advance grant for 1962-63 for 4 months only. It is not based upon any fresh policy decision of the new Cabinet as mentioned by the hon. Minister for Finance. In view of this it is possible for us to review the entire budget and to suggest measures that may remove the drawbacks which are apparent in many respects.

While I support the demand made by the hon. Finance Minister, I cannot but point out that many important matters have either been overlooked or not given the attention and care that they deserve, and I hope that when the time comes to present the demand for the final budget these points will be looked into.

Permit me, Sir, to deal with certain specific items in the budget. Important and most acute amongst them in our State is the Beggar Problem. It is amazing that whilst the problem is increasing the
70 27th March, 1962. Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

...
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

In the Budget for 1962-63, it is proposed to increase the amount of the following items by 500%.

- Administrative efficiency
- Decentralization of democracy
- Capacity of the Government expenditure

Administrative efficiency at the highest core of inefficiency; we are going to the highest core of inefficiency. Administrative efficiency is lower and higher staff. Hyderabad State is more efficient than the others. Capacity of the Government expenditure is more efficient than the others.
72 27th March, 1962. Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

...
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

Hydro-Electric Projects

In the Revised Budget 1962-63, provision is made for the following items:

1. Power Development in the State, Rs. 47,00,000
2. Hydro-Electric Projects, Rs. 2,00,000
3. Electric Scheme, Rs. 4,00,000
4. Revised Budget, Rs. 1,42,000

In addition to these provisions, the following policies have been undertaken:

1. Development of small industries, Rs. 10,000
2. Development of small-scale industries, Rs. 2,00,000
3. Development of River Boards, Rs. 5,00,000
4. Development of High level channel, Rs. 2,00,000

The State government has decided to commit itself to full phased projects, subject to context.

966-2
"Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 3 or Section 5, no reference shall be made to a Tribunal of any dispute that may arise regarding any matter which may be referred to arbitration under the River Boards Act."

River Boards. 10th December 1960. Consequent upon the provisions contained in the River Boards Act, 1958, the provisions of Section 3 and Section 5 of the River Disputes Act, 1957, cannot be applied. The Supreme Court, Central Government and the River Boards have been given power to refer disputes to arbitration. The provisions of the River Disputes Act of 1957 are applicable to the disputes arising under the River Boards Act.

For the reasons given above, it is the opinion of the Government that the provisions of Section 3 and Section 5 of the River Disputes Act cannot be applied to the disputes arising under the River Boards Act.
deficiency of funds for the Third Five Year Plan. First year or second year of the plan, 48 months, shows inefficiency of funds for the 17th March, 1962. A deficiency in the budget of the Third Five Year Plan is due to inefficiency of funds. The deficiency in the budget is due to inefficient management of the funds. The administration should take immediate action to improve the situation. The administration should implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment of the General Administration for the Secretaries is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation. The allotment is to implement the General Administration allotted to the Secretaries for policy implementation.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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1,23,34,567

30-1-1963

4,56,78,901

50-2-1963

61,72,83,94,05,16,27,38,49,50

60-3-1963

71,82,93,04,15,26,37,48,59

70-4-1963

81,92,03,14,25,36,47,58

80-5-1963

91,02,13,24,35,46,57,68

90-6-1963

101,11,22,33,44,55,66,77
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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80 27th arch, 1962. Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

communication

Irrigation

medium size

Full budget

* Medium size: 1.5 K. V. line. Supply to avoid meet. 7 K. V. line.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

Local cess was introduced at an initial rate of 80 paise per acre. Commercial crops were introduced to meet the demand of fertilisers. Local cess was abolished. Commercial crops were introduced to meet the demand of fertilisers. Local cess was abolished. Compulsory primary education had to be introduced. The mid-day meals scheme was introduced. M. L. A. M. P. introduced the medium of education. Education Minister introduced the medium of education. The mid-day meals scheme was introduced. Little Flower was introduced. Compulsory primary education had to be introduced. The mid-day meals scheme was introduced. M. L. A. M. P. introduced the medium of education. Education Minister introduced the medium of education.
27th March, 1962.  Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

Statement of Expenditure for 1962-63


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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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27th March, 1962. Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

V. Ramaswami Reddy (Punganur):—While completely agreeing with the budget proposals put in by the Finance Minister, may I beg to bring the following to the consideration of the hon. Ministers concerned?

Mr. Speaker, Sir the jeeps for officers are very expensive; jeeps to the level of the Taluks and at the District level are all right, but jeeps here at the State level are costing very heavily. The way they are being used—and then the drivers have got to be kept up—is said to be very expensive and it is but fair that the jeeps have got to be removed if the Government thinks it fit and we may give the officers concerned a car allowance which we had been doing earlier. We have been watching, Sir, when the jeep goes to a particular shop for repairs, the repair bills have been very expensive and the amount they have been charging is probably double or treble when compared to the other companies outside.

I come from Chittoor district and I feel it is but fair that all districts should have equal distribution of all finances; nothing very much is being done in Chittoor District. Chittoor district is an upland country where there are not many wells and it is no good deepening the wells because there is not much of sub-soil water. I request the hon. Ministers concerned to keep a small survey party of overseers who would go round the district to improve the tanks, for betterment of these tanks and to repair these tanks and tell us how best they could improve the resources of these tanks in these districts. To improve these tanks and improve these resources we expect them to stay probably a month in each taluk and give suggestions how best to repair them—not that they have got to stay there permanently in every district but a party coming to a district could finalise and finish all these items of work in probably 6 months or one year when they could go to the neighbouring districts.

There are rivulets or small brooklets flowing in our upland district; it is but fair they should have many more anicuts to improve the sub-soil water in our districts. It must be a regular idea of the Government not to let these rivulets flow into the sea. There must be anicuts at least for every 10 to 20 miles so that the sub-soil water may improve and this water might be taken to the nearby tanks; not that new tanks should be built in, but we have many small tanks and they have got to be improved because rainfall is so meagre and the resources are very little.

Sir, we had lots of trouble going about the forest areas, during the elections. Most of these forest boundaries have been cut up just behind the houses of the villagers with the result that they are finding it very difficult even to maintain a few cattle in the villages. Especially during...
our election tours we had lots of complaints from these people and it is but fair at least a mile should be let off from every village when the forest boundaries are cut up.

Regarding Prohibition, the special staff that have been entrusted with the work, i.e., the prohibition staff that have come into existence of late are much worse; it was better in the hands of the Police and this special prohibition staff are in hand-and-glove with the people who are manufacturing arrack. So it is better to put it back in the hands of the Police.

Electricity, it is true, we have been given here and there and it has been extending very fast, but the electricity we are getting now is so meagre that we are not getting the regular voltage and that most of the motors are being burnt up. It is not a help or a support that the government are giving to these villages to pump up water, but it looks as though it is a menace for us because in this low voltage when the motors are switched down and are not looked after for sometime they easily get burnt. It is no good giving the current; you have got to see that voltage is kept up, otherwise the ryots or the agriculturists will get a heavy loss due to the motors getting burnt up.

Now, Sir, the village officers and the school-masters have specially got to be looked after; they play a very important role and even for our future I think it is best we give a soft corner for them and improve their emoluments.

Then, most of the hospitals, I know, have very little stock of medicines. We keep a big staff but the medicines are very meagre. Allopathic hospitals are much worse. They are given about Rs. 200 to 300 a year and the doctor is paid very heavily; the doctors' bills and the other bills are heavy while the medicines we get are very little and they do not suffice for the hospital. This is the main thing that has got to be looked into because hospitals are very few now and we wish we have more hospitals but as our Chief Minister had been telling us yesterday, the doctors are few and therefore the hospitals cannot be increased. We request that at least the hospitals we have at present are given medicines that are suitable for the area and would suffice for the year. I request that this item relating to hospitals be done early.

I thank you very much, Sir, for the time given and I hope that these things would be looked into by the hon. Ministers concerned.

(Sri P. Siviah in the Chair):
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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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27th March, 1962.  Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

...
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.

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sanction to the extent of 1, 2 regular staff. The total regular staff is to be increased by 40. The sanctioned additional staff includes 2, 8 investigation staff. The sanctioned estimates include a minor irrigation expenditure of 10, 15, 200, 200. The investigation staff includes 10, 15, minor irrigation includes 200, 200. The total estimates include minor irrigation expenditure of 10, 15, 200, 200.

P. W. D. estimate, 10,856,000 Rs., out of which Rs. 8,00,000 is for minor irrigation works. Of this, Rs. 6,00,000 is for maintenance of existing irrigation systems.

P. W. D. also estimate, 200,000 Rs. for minor irrigation repairs, and 30,000 Rs. for revenue department expenses.

A staff of 32 persons is employed for the maintenance of irrigation works.

For minor irrigation repairs, a staff of 3 persons is employed.

For revenue department expenses, a staff of 5 persons is employed.

For maintenance of existing irrigation systems, a staff of 30 persons is employed.

For irrigation repairs, a staff of 3 persons is employed.

For revenue department expenses, a staff of 5 persons is employed.

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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962...
27th March, 1962. Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

The process of the preparation of the budget is an annual event, as it is a matter of national importance. The budget is a document that outlines the financial plans of the government for the upcoming year. It is a crucial document for the country's economy, as it sets the financial agenda for the year. The budget is prepared by the Finance Ministry, which is responsible for fiscal policy and economic planning.

The budget is usually presented in the form of a speech by the Finance Minister in the Parliament. The speech is known as the Budget Speech, and it outlines the financial policies and plans for the upcoming fiscal year. The budget is then debated in the Parliament, where the opposition parties and other stakeholders provide their views and suggestions.

The budget is a complex document that involves various aspects of the economy, such as taxes, public expenditure, and economic growth. It is a crucial tool for managing the country's finances, and it plays a vital role in the country's economic development.

In conclusion, the budget is a critical document that sets the financial agenda for the upcoming year. It is a tool for managing the country's finances and is an essential document for the country's economic development.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

Fisheries Department for salt subsidy is Rs. 50. This is to be utilized for:
- 30 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Co-operative Department:
- 25 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.
- 3 acres of gardens. For these salt is required. 

Bad debts for the year end March 31st, 1962.
- Rs. 18,000.

Economise the expenditure, minimise the loss, and economise the use of salt.

Dairy Department:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Agriculture:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Education:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Finance:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Health:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Home Affairs:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Industry:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Law:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Local Government:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Mines:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Public Works:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Railways:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Tourism:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Transport:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Trade:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Tribal Development:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Ministry of Tourism:
- 18, 20 and 22 acres of gardens. For these salt is required.

Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

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This page contains text about the 1962-63 budget, specifically mentioning votes on account and budget allocations. The text is in Telugu and appears to be a document related to financial planning for the fiscal year 1962-63 in India.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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**電力**

* * * *
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member is frequently saying 'myself and my party'. May I know to what party he belongs and whether you have allotted any party seat to him?

Temporary Chairman:—I do not think any seats have been allotted to the parties yet. He is an independent.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

Prize Bonds are to be issued in the following amounts:

- 50 Prize Bonds of Rs. 750 each.
- 60 Prize Bonds of Rs. 600 each.
- 50 Prize Bonds of Rs. 500 each.

The proceeds of these Prize Bonds shall be used for the following purposes:

1. To meet the expenses for the construction of a new parliament house.
2. To provide for the maintenance of the existing parliament house.
3. To purchase new furniture and other necessary items for the parliament house.
4. To meet any other expenses that may arise during the current year.

The total amount raised through these Prize Bonds is estimated to be Rs. 1,250,000.

It is hoped that these Prize Bonds will be subscribed by the citizens of the country as a mark of their faith in the government and its policies. The government appeals to all citizens to subscribe to these Prize Bonds and contribute to the development of the country.

Signed,
[Signature]
Minister of Finance.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

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(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

* (Chairman) : Hon'ble Sir...
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

*సి. కార్యాలయం (మంధార):—ఆంగ్లం, క ఇస్చందిత్ర అలాగూరిలేదు ముందు నిరంతరం మా ప్రత్యేకంగా కూడా కేంద్ర పంచాయతీ సహకరణం అప్పుడు కప్పొందించే ప్రభావం మూడు మంది ఆలయం. అందుకే ఆధారంగా సహాయాత్మకతను కప్పాలని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాలని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాలని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాలని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాలని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. మాత్రమే స్పష్టం చూసేదిది శాక కప్పొందించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు. యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం కాని యొక్క కప్పొందించాని ఆధారాలతో వాతావరణాన్ని లభించాని అహింసా సహాయం గా అంశించారు.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.
i08 i7th March, 1962. Budget (Vote on Account) for 1961-63

Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister for Finance presented the budget before the House, we expected a surplus budget at least this year. But I was surprised it was a deficit one though many schemes are taken up. He has proposed further taxation; already the poorer classes are overburdened with taxes. Even in the Third Plan at this stage, we are still facing deficit budgets.

Recently during elections, the hon. Minister visited my constituency. There the Government they have actually laid certain foundation stones; i.e., Tungapeda project for which a sum of thousand rupees were allotted under the schemes for 1961-62. But when I referred to 1962-63 budget I found that no allotment is made for that project which is very important for Rajampet Taluk proper. A few years back, the hon. Chief Minister visited that place. He said only one word after having seen nice plantains growing in that area—“this is very important for Rajampet Taluk.” With that one sentence he has pleased the public there but nothing has been done for the people there. So once again I request our hon. Minister to consider this as a special case and allot funds for the Tungapeda project and take it up in the near future for the well-being of the Taluk.

Between Rajampet and Nandalur there is river Cheyyeru. This Tungapeda project is proposed only on that river. Since a long time we were requesting the Government to construct a vented causeway across the river. It is a very important road. But no action has been taken. An estimate has been prepared for Rs. 4,40,000. In 1962-63, the Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 2,70,000; but at least let them allot more funds and see that the construction of the vented causeway is taken up in the near future and completed very soon.

Electrical Schemes and Extensions :—Cuddapah in general and Rajampet in particular is very backward in power supply. There are lots of wells without adequate power supply, which can be utilised if adequate power supply is given. By bailing out plenty of water we can irrigate more lands, but adequate steps are not taken in this direction. For 1962-63, Kurnool is allotted Rs. 1.94 lakhs, Chittoor 3.02 lakhs, Ananthapur about 9 lakhs, Cuddapah only a sum of Rs. 700/- totalling about Rs. 11.25 lakhs as against the last year’s estimate of Rs. 65 lakhs.

*Sri K. Mara Reddy (Rajampeta):—* Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister for Finance presented the budget before the House, we expected a surplus budget at least this year. But I was surprised it was a deficit one though many schemes are taken up. He has proposed further taxation; already the poorer classes are overburdened with taxes. Even in the Third Plan at this stage, we are still facing deficit budgets.

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Is it a plan? Do you call it development? If it is development, you must spend more and more; rural electrification must be done and more power should be supplied to the villagers to bail out more water and to get more lands under cultivation.

There are no pucca buildings for high schools; actually some schools are being conducted in thatched huts. So I would request the Government to allot more funds and see that they construct buildings and that the classes are held in the buildings, but not in huts which are not even sun-proof.

I would like to say a few words on allowances for temples. Since a long-time some religious institutions used to enjoy certain allowances; for the past two years they have been cut off. Temples like Attirala in Rajampet taluk have lost the allotments and it is becoming a difficult problem to maintain even the formal religious functions like archanas in the temple. So is it the policy of the Government to interfere with the religious and customary rights enjoyed by some religious institutions. What I therefore request is to allow those allowances and see that formal religious performances are done in the concerned religious institutions.

We have what is known as house-tax in village panchayats also. Even ordinary huts which are not worth even Rs. 100/- are taxed of course it is a very limited sum—a few annas. But even that is too much for those people of poorer classes who have to live on daily wages. So what I request the Government is not to levy taxes on the thatched huts in the villages and levy only on pucca buildings, if there are any, in village panchayats. Now about the profession tax—ordinary teachers who get a salary of less than Rs. 100/- are also taxed. So what I request the Government is to tax only people who get more than Rs. 100/- and eliminate the other people.

Coming to the Medical section, much stress has been laid on Allopathy, but on the indigenous medicines no stress has been laid. Under these indigenous medicines, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Naturopathy will come. Lots of funds are being allotted for Allopathy but not for these sections. Separate allotment must be shown in the budget for Homoeopathy and proper facilities should be provided for its development; when compared with Unani, Naturopathy and Ayurveda, Homoeopathy is more popular. In some foreign countries also it is popular and it is also best suited for our country. So I request the Government to encourage Homoeopathy and at least provide a Homoeopathic college in the capital and also encourage Homoeopathic hospitals in Zilla Parishads.

Coming to famine, we expected large funds for famine relief works. Famine is a regular guest for Rayalaseema people. Every year we face it severely and fruit-growing plants like orange groves wither away and no permanent measures have been taken by the Government. More power must be supplied to the wells and more facilities must be given to the ryots to cultivate their lands. More minor irrigation works which can be improved must be taken up; by improving these works, more lands can be brought under cultivation sooner and it will be very beneficial for the ryots. So I request the Government to consider these points and do the needful.

Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

(Sir) तंदुरू, भारतकी कृत्यात माख्यमा अद्वितीय रूपान्

यथा: ग्रीष्मकाळीन अनुपत्ती आणि वसन्तकाळीन अनुपत्ती आणि वसन्तकाळीन अनुपत्ती

अद्वितीय रूपान्। ग्रीष्मकाळीन अनुपत्ती आणि वसन्तकाळीन अनुपत्ती आणि वसन्तकाळीन अनुपत्ती

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Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.

...
Property tax 将会按照 市议会的规定征收费用。 Profession tax 也会按照 市议会的规定征收费用。

1. Property tax
2. Profession tax
3. Licence fees

Tax rates:

- Property tax: Rs. per month
- Profession tax: Rs. per annum
- Licence fees: Rs. per year

Municipal administration costs:

- Training
- Vacation

Note: Maximum rates 将会按照 市议会的规定征收费用。
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.

[Text in Telugu script]

I would like to announce the Budget for the financial year 1962-63. The amount allocated for various heads of expenditure is as follows:

[Details of budget allocations are listed here, followed by a description of how the funds will be utilized for various purposes.]
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.

The Hon’ble Member Sister Annapurna raised the following question:

Why is there a delay in the Budget?

The Speaker said:

Sir, I have to say that it is a case of force majeure. Owing to the unforeseen circumstances—due to the floods in the Midland and the North—our country has been brought almost to a standstill. The entire country is busy with relief work for the flooded areas. The elections to the Assembly have been held, and it is my duty to submit the Budget at the earliest opportunity.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

...
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.

Friends, philosophers, guides.

...

Rules and laws should be impartial guide to ensure stability. Standing Committee Chairman, Standing Committees

协调者，各委员会之间的纽带。
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

The Budget for the financial year 1962-63 was presented on 27th March, 1962. The government proposed to introduce several measures to enhance the economy. The main features of the Budget included:

1. An increase in the import duty on certain goods to boost domestic production.
2. Reduction in excise duties on essential commodities to make them more affordable.
3. A new tax on luxury goods to reduce their consumption.
4. Increased spending on education and health to improve the standard of living.
5. Investment in infrastructure to support economic growth.

The government aimed to achieve a balanced budget with these measures, focusing on economic stability and growth. The detailed figures and specific areas of expenditure are outlined in the Budget document for the year 1962-63.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಏಕೈಕ ವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಹೆಸರುಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 30 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರರೂಪಿಸನ್ನು ಅದರ ಡಿಸ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ 31 ರಿಂದ ಜನವರಿ 31 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರರೂಪಿಸನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 30 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರರೂಪಿಸನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಡಿಸ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ 31 ರಿಂದ ಜನವರಿ 31 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರರೂಪಿಸನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 30 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರರೂಪಿಸನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಡಿಸ್ಸೆಂಬರ್ 31 ರಿಂದ ಜನವರಿ 31 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರರೂಪಿಸನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63. 27th March, 1962.

Social Welfare Department

Social Welfare contributions for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, and other specified communities for the year 1962-63 will be as follows:

- Scheduled Tribes: 3,000 rupees
- Scheduled Castes: 2,000 rupees
- Other specified communities: 1,000 rupees

In addition, the Department will also contribute 2,000 rupees towards the maintenance of the Social Welfare Institution.

*Note:* The total contributions for the year 1962-63 amount to 8,000 rupees.
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962-63

Labour Employment

Coffee Plantations, Coorg, da...
Budget (Vote on Account) for 1962–63. 27th March, 1962.

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The Minister for Irrigation, Mr. Gopala Krishna Gaitonde, presented the Vote on Account for 1962–63. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 701 crore, of which Rs. 616.92 crore is for irrigation and Rs. 84.08 crore for drainage schemes. The revised estimate of expenditure for 1962–63 is Rs. 574.62 crore.

The Minister stated that the irrigation programmes were being implemented according to plan. The work on the Polavaram irrigation project was progressing steadily. The progress of the irrigation schemes in the delta region was being closely monitored. The Minister also mentioned that the works on the new drainage scheme in the Godavari basin were progressing well. He said that the Government was committed to improving the water management in the state.
The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock on
Wednesday, the 28th March, 1962.