ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT
THE
ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES.
OFFICIAL REPORT.

Seventeenth day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 22nd June 1962
The House met at Forty-five Minutes Past Nine of the Clock.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MEMBER SWORN
Dr. Chalapathi Rao. T. V. S. (Vijayawada-South)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POLICE JEEP ACCIDENT IN AdILABAD DISTRICT.

81—

*S78 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri C. D. Naidu) Chittoor:
Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a police jeep proceeding from Mancherial to Nirmal in Adilabad district on 29th March capsized down.

(b) if so, whether there was any loss of life and damage to the jeep; and

(c) the reasons for the accident?

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy) :-

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Driver of the Jeep succumbed to injuries. The jeep sustained minor damage.

(c) The jeep got out of control due to puncture of one of the rear tyres.
298 22nd June, 1962. Oral Answers to Questions

1. Sri. A. V. (Sri. A. V.): — There are several cases of land
    disputes which are pending. What is the Government's
    policy in such cases?

2. The Hon. M. (The Hon. M.): — What is the position of
    the Government in regard to these cases?

    have any plans to settle these disputes?

4. The Hon. M. (The Hon. M.): — It is the duty of the
    Government to settle these disputes. What are the
    Government's plans to do so?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: — 6 A. M.

    policy on the settlement of land disputes?

Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd June, 1962. 299

SALARIES TO CENTRAL POLICE

*581 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (put by Sri C. D. Naidu): Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are paying salaries to Central Police;

(b) if so, the number of them receiving the salaries; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on them during 1961-62?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: (a) As no Central Police have been employed in this State, the question of paying salaries by the State Government does not arise;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Does not arise.

FIRING IN ENUTHULA VILLAGE ON POLLING DAY.

*720 Q.—Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy (Ramannapet): Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state;
(a) whether it is a fact that two persons died on account of the firing opened by the Sub-Inspector of Police on 25th February 1962 when the polling was going on in Enuthula village, Janagam taluk, Warangal district;

(b) if so, the reasons for the firing; and

(c) the action taken against the said Sub-Inspector?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—(a) Yes; fire was, however, opened by a Police Constable and not a Sub-Inspector of Police.

(b) There was a clash between the police mobile party and a group of villagers, armed with sticks when the villagers wanted to question the Sub-Inspector incharge of the party about an alleged assault on a villager. As the crowd was violent and unruly and the situation was going out of control and as the lives of the police were in danger, a police constable opened fire in order to disperse the unruly and violent crowd.

(c) Disciplinary action is being taken against the Sub-Inspector.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd June, 1962.

Dr. V. Chidambaram:—Sir, I understand that there has been a delay in the release of the census report for the current year. Can you give us a specific date for the release of this report?

Dr. V. R. Pednekar:—On the floor of the House, it is very difficult for me to give any specific answer for this. However, we will have to go into it in greater detail.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—On the floor of the House, it is very difficult for me to give any specific answer for this. However, we will have to go into it in greater detail.
302 22nd June, 1962.

Oral Answers to Questions

(i) Sir. Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Co-operative credit Society for the village Mangalavarapupeta, hamlet of Mangapaka, Anakapalli taluk-Visakhapatnam district;

(b) whether the model bye-laws of service Co-operative Societies were adopted by the society; and

(c) if so, why credit was not sanctioned by the Co-operative Central Bank, Vizianagaram?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—(a) and (b). The answer is in the affirmative.
At the time of formation of a Large Sized Co-operative Society at Nagulapalle, it was proposed to merge the Mangalavarpupeta Co-operative Society with the Nagulapalle Large Sized Co-operative Society and so the village Mangalavarpupeta was included in the area of operations of the Nagulapalle Large Sized Co-operative Society. Later on, Mangalavarpupeta Co-operative Society refused to merge with the Large Sized Co-operative Society. The Co-operative Central Bank was not in favour of the Mangalavarpupeta Society functioning as an independent unit as the village was included in the area of Nagulapalle Large Sized Co-operative Society and the old society was to be merged with the large sized co-operative society and refused to finance the society.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—There is a co-operative credit society for the village, Mangalavarapupeta, hamlet of Mangapaka. The society adopted the model bye-laws of multipurpose co-operative Society on 23rd March 1982. It was proposed to merge the Mangalavarapupeta Multipurpose Society with the large sized co-operative Society, Nagulapalli at the time of its formation. The village Mangalavarapupeta was included in the area of operations of the Nagulapalli large sized Co-operative Society. This Mangalavarapupeta Multipurpose Co-operative Society later on refused to merge itself with the large sized society. In view of this, the Central Bank refused to finance the Mangalavarapupeta Multipurpose Co-operative Society.

Q. D. Will the hon. Minister for Education clarify the multi purpose Society is refusing to merge with the large sized Society? Service Bye-laws 1982 amended by the multi purpose Society?
The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. G. Raju):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report. On receipt of proposals from the Director of Public Instruction, the conversion of the Middle School at Sangam into a High School has been sanctioned.

BUILDING GRANT TO GOVERNMENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, CHITTOOR.

86—

*S6 Q.—Sri C. D. Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during 1961—62 towards building grant for the Government Arts and Science College, Chittoor;

(b) the amount allotted for the laboratory equipment to the above College during the year 1961—62; and

(c) whether the allotments in (a) and (b) were spent during the said years?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) The following are the amounts allotted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Sheds</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Permanent Structures</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Laboratory Equipment: Rs. 1,20,000.

(c) Almost all the amount allotted for Laboratory Equipment, has been spent during 1961-62. The amount provided for semi-permanent structures was not utilised. As regards other provision of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of temporary sheds, the Principal is reported to have placed orders with the contractors in March 1962.

Sri C. D. Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the strength of P.U.C. Class in this College is being increased this year?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—I want special notice for that question, Sir. I have no information now.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—That is because we are acquiring new land. The College was opened in District Judge's Bungalow. That is a rented building. On review they felt that there is no point in spending this money there. As we are acquiring 90 acres of land on
the Katpadi road, we thought we would spend the money more usefully on the new land where the College will be shifted.

_Sri C.D. Naidu:_ Is the hon. Minister contemplating any hostel facilities for this College?

_Sri P. V. G. Raju:_ I want a separate question to be put, Sir.

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN CHITVEL AND KODUR PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS.**

87—

*70 Q._—_Sri N. Penchalaiah (Kodur)_— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Elementary Schools opened in Chitvel and Kodur Panchayat Samithis in Cuddapah district during 1961-62; and

(b) the number of schools proposed to be opened in the above Samithis during 1962-63?

_Sri P. V. G. Raju:_ (a) Chitvel Nil.

Kodur (8) schools.

1. Harijanawada of Ayyavaripalem.
2. Yanadipalli.
3. Thadikalabayali.

(b) Chitvel 5 Single Teacher Schools at the following places.

1. Kadiyanavaripalli.
2. Nagiripad (Jettivaripalli).
3. Chitvel (Harijanawada).
4. Thurupupalli.
5. Alivelimangapuram (Nagavaram).

Kodur: 10 Single Teacher Schools at the following places.

1. Balijapalli of Reddipalli.
2. Gobburivariipalli.
3. Sadhuvipalli.
4. Dasaripalli.
5. Purnativipalli.
8. Mangampet Harijanawada.
10. Turakapalli of Settigunta.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd June, 1962.

1. Balijapalli of Reddipalli
2. Gobburivaripalli
3. Sadhuvaripalli
4. Dasaripalli
5. Purnativaripalli
6. Kothapalli of Gadele
7. Harijanawada of S. R. Kandrika
8. Mangampet Harijanawada
9. Kondariddepadu
10. Turakapalli of Settigunta.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—Koduru:—10 single teacher schools at the following places.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—On a point of order, Sir. If there is any long statement to be made on a particular question, I think it is the tradition to keep a copy of that answer on the Table of the House for the hon. Members to go through, so that they might be able to ask supplementaries. If the hon. Minister goes on reading long lists of names for five minutes, we will not be able either to remember them or understand them.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—My I say, Sir, that it is only a question on factual information? It is not a matter for supplementaries at all. I read out the number of schools proposed to be opened. If detailed information is asked as district-war information, I can place a statement on the Table of the House. But these are only factual questions. They are not policy questions.

I am sorry I am not familiar with the names of these villages in which primary schools will be opened.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—If such questions are asked and if they are not unstarred questions and if they involve lengthy answers, they need not be read here. If each hon. member is supplied with a copy of the answer or if the answer is placed on the Table of the House, then the hon. Minister can as well say that a copy of the answer has been placed on the Table of the House; and any hon. member can ask any supplementaries he likes after going through the statement or the answer placed on the Table.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—The hon. Speaker may decide the issue, Sir.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—May I say this, Sir: The list read by the hon. Minister was not long, only the reading was long.

(Loud laughter)
Mr. Speaker:—It is true, but anyhow the hon. Member who puts the question only wants the number of schools ........

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—Apart from that, Sir, when the answer is very long we place it in the Table of the House. The list just now read by the hon. Minister for Education was not a long one. It only contained a few names. They were proper nouns. Naturally, whether they are pronounced in English or Telugu it is the same. I do not think the hon. Minister is making a mistake of reading English names in Telugu. That is what the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Sri Nagi Reddy has suggested. Whether we read in English or Telugu, it is the same because they are proper nouns. When the hon. Minister was trying to read them, if he were only allowed to continue, the question would have been over and the supplementaries also would have been over, but for the supposed point of order raised by the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition. It is not a point of order at all, Sir,

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:—I have no objection, Sir. If the Minister goes on reading the list it depends on the time he takes for it.

Mr. Speaker:—Is hon. Sri Penchalith putting any supplementaries?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—Sorry, Sir I have no information.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH.**

88—

*112 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Tavanum pulli):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start Medical College for post-graduate research during 62-63; and

(b) if so, the place selected for the same?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad):—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

**ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COURSE**

89—

*122 (D) Q. Sri V. Srikrishna (Maagalagiri):—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

whether the Government decided to make selection of candidates for admission to professional medical course, i.e., pre-M.B.B.S. course on the basis of the percentage of marks obtained by them even when the candidates appeared for examination in the subjects part by part?
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd June, 1962.

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad.

1. For the year 1961-62, the Rules in the Andhra Area provided for the consideration of candidates who have passed the various parts of the qualifying examination in more than one attempt, for selection to the pre-Medical Course, while in Telangana Area, the restriction was to the effect that a candidate should have passed the qualifying examination in one attempt, which need not necessarily be the first one.

2. The same rules are being continued this year also, i.e., for 1962-63.
REVISION OF SCALES OF PAY OF COMPOUNDERS.

*181 Q.—Sri V. Sri Krishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government constituted a committee as per G. O. Ms. No. 2908, He..lth, dated 20-12-1960 to examine the question of revision of scales of pay of compounders;

(b) whether that committee made any recommendations to the Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Committee recommendations of 1960 are being considered from 1960. Terms of reference are to consider the categories of services etc. Compounders are a part of the Medical Employees Union and have sought a risk allowance. Compounders are not being considered.

T. B. Mental Infections diseases and risk allowance.
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd June, 1962.

Primary Weavers' Co-operative Society in Chirala Taluk.

91—

*278 Q. — Sri J. L. N. Chowdary (Chirala) :— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of a share in a primary weavers' co-operative society in Chirala taluk, Guntur district has been enhanced from Rs 25 to Rs. 100; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Industries (Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya):—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mill.

92—

*353 Q. — Sri J. L. N. Chowdary :— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the names and address of the Board of Directors of Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mill in Guntur district; and

(b) what is the share capital so far collected from weaver's societies and from outside?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) The names and addresses of the Board of Directors of the Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills are:

2. Inumarthy Veerabhadra Rao, Rajahmundry Vice-Chairman.
4. Kunda Ramabah, Jammalamadugu Director.
5. Sanda Narayanappa, Urvakonda Director.
6. Raparthy Jag annadhara Rao, Godicherla Director.
7. P. A. Prasada Rao, Nidurbrolu Director.
8. Akkala Kotiah, Peral Director.
9. Gandhi Veeraraghavulu, Chirala Director.
10. Neeli Srinivasasulu Chetty, Kalahasthi Director.
11. Bhatta Kumaraswamy, Pedana Director.
12. Narni Rajveeraiah, Eluru Director.
13. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Hyderabad Govt. Representative.
14. The Director of Handlooms, Hyderabad Do.
15. The Financial Adviser (Industries), Finance Department, Hyderabad Do.

(b) The share capital collected up to 26th May 1962, is as follows:

(1) Individuals:
   (a) From Weavers (Community) 8,600
   (b) Other communities. 15,100

(2) Weavers Societies (Primaries) 3,43,350

(3) Andhra Handlooms Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada. 2,50,000

(4) Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal 3,00,000

(5) State Government 8,57,000

Rs. 17,74,050

Machinery for Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mill.

854 Q.—Sri J. L. N. Chowdary:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders were filed and approved to purchase the machinery for the "Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mill" Chirala, Guntur district.

(b) is it a fact that old machinery already condemned in Bangalore Mills was purchased;
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd June, 1962

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to purchase new machinery; and

(d) when the mill will go into production?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) Yes, Sir. The Mills have called for quotations for the machinery required, and the Board of management have taken decisions from time to time on the technical opinion given by the Spinning Consultant of the Mills. Certain second hand machinery has however been purchased from M/s. Indian United Mills Ltd., Bombay direct by negotiation.

(b) The Mills have purchased only useful second hand machinery viz., Carding engines and roving frames on the expert advice of the Technical person who is Spinning Master in the Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills. All other equipment is reported to be entirely new.

(c) The question of taking action does not arise, since the second hand machinery was purchased by the Mills only on the expert advice of the Spinning Master of the Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills, Hyderabad and will be quite serviceable after reconditioning.

(d) Likely by the end of 1962 or early in 1963.
mis-management at the time. The advice was given by a technical man and an expert and we wanted to verify it from the administrative point of view. Therefore we sent a Joint Secretary from the department here in the Secretariat and in addition a Mechanical Engineer with lot of experience. Their report is before the Government. But the report has been received in the Secretariat a few days back. Anyway we are taking steps to see and satisfy ourselves.

Mr. Speaker:—I should thank Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.

Sir N. Sanjiva Reddy:—I think the Deputy Leader must put a separate question, Sir, to get information from the members. I will certainly give the details.
22nd June, 1962.

Co-operative Interfering with Co-operative Mill. We would like the Co-operative institutions to take the initiative and develop.

**ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION**

Q.—Sri V. Visveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government established Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation;

(b) if so, the authorised capital;

(c) whether any research was started on behalf of the corporation and

(d) whether the Gandrayi iron ores are working on behalf of this corporation?

Sri M. N. Lakhminarayana:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) No, sir.

(d) The Gandrai iron ore deposits are being worked by the Corporation.
Q.—Rra V. VastMVnV ^o; Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permits issued for the consumption of liquor in the State during the year 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) whether the consumption of foreign liquor has increased in Hyderabad and Secunderabad during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M.R. Appa Rao): (a) 292 permits were issued for 1960-61 and 287 permits were issued for 1961-62. Applications are considered strictly under the Law and the rules framed thereunder. There is no change in policy.

(b) The answer is in the affirmation.

(c) The increase of the consumption of liquor is based on the demand and purchasing capacity of the consumers.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—The applications were considered strictly under law and the rules framed thereunder. There is no change in the policy.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:— I have already told the House that the permits are granted strictly under law and there is no change in the policy. What more does the hon. Member want?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—There is increase in both.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—Same as before. There is no change.

(No answer)

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—No information about it here.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF NARAYANKHED MUNICIPAL TOWN COMMITTEE.

96—

Q.—Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayankhed):—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criminal proceedings were taken against the Chairman of Narayankhed Municipal Town Committee, Medak district for the alleged criminal misappropriation of the municipal funds to the extent of Rs. 24,000 or more although the first information report has been issued in March 1961 to the Government; and

(b) if not the reasons thereof?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkatarana):—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—Has any action been taken to
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd June, 1962. 319

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:— What is the action that has been proposed?

Legal rules.

What is the nature of the criminal action proposed; Is it by way of prosecution or by any other thing?

The answer is in the negative.

Water Supply Scheme for Podili

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR PODILI

470 Q. Sri K. Guruswamy Reddy (Kanigiri): Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government issued orders for the detailed investigation of the water supply scheme for Podili, Nellore district;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the said work; and

(d) whether the detailed investigation in respect of the same has been completed?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the preliminary report, the estimated cost of the scheme with well as source is Rs. 8.80 lakhs to install and Rs. 57,000 to maintain annually and Rs. 5.98 lakhs to install and Rs. 60,000 to maintain annually with Bondaluru river as source.

(d) The question of sanctioning detailed investigation will be considered if the Panchayat agrees to deposit investigation charges and Commissioner of Panchayat Raj has been asked to inform the Panchayat accordingly.
22nd June, 1962.

Oral Answers to Questions

(a) Whether the Government have prepared any scheme for clearance in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure therefor; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred towards slum clearance during 1961-62?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative
(b) Rs. 46.27 lakhs.
(c) Rs. 0.73 lakhs.

Town Committees of Certain Taluks of Nalgonda District.

*886 Q.—Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) when the last elections to the Town Committees of Devarakonda, Huzurnagar, Ramannapet and Miryalagudc taluks of Nalgonda district have taken place; and

(b) when the Government propose to conduct the elections to the said Town Committees?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—(a) During 1958-54
(b) During October or November, 1962
GOVERNMENT QUARTERS TO THE TELANGANA NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

100—

*499 Q.—Srimati A. Kamaladevi (Alair):—Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the G. O. laying down that the Telangana non-gazetted officers are also entitled for the allotment of Government quarters has been issued;

(b) if so, whether the said G.O. has been communicated to all the Government Offices in Hyderabad city;

(c) if so, the number of non-gazetted employees of Andhra and Telangana respectively to whom Government quarters have been allotted in Hyderabad city;

(d) whether combined priority list of Andhra and Telangana employees has been prepared for the purpose of the allotment of quarters; and

(e) In view of the fact that the maintaining of such a combined list is resulting in delay in the allotment of quarters to the Telangana employees, whether the Government propose to earmark a special quota for such employees to ensure housing facilities to them?

[The Minister for Law and Information deputised the Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments and answered the Questions]

The Minister for Law and Information (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):

(a) 8-9-1959.

(b) The order was communicated to the Controller of Accommodation only.

(c) The details of quarters allotted to Andhra and Telangana non-gazetted employees are as follows:

2421—4
Andhra employees | 179 | 788
Telengana employees | 5 | 28

(b) Low Income Group Industrial Labour, etc. houses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andhra employees</th>
<th>SRTs</th>
<th>2Rts.</th>
<th>3Rts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telengana employees</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Yes.

(e) The quarters are being allotted according to a combined priority list and there is no delay in the allotment of quarters to Telangana personnel. The question of reserving a special quota for them does not, therefore, arise. The existing disparity is because all Andhra employees came to the city from Kurnool and elsewhere while most of the Hyderabad employees were already in the city on 1-11-1956.
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.

Mr. Speaker — Sri Portharaju wants to draw attention of the Hon. Minister for Revenue under Rule 74 with regard to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., discussing the critical situation that has arisen due to the fire accidents in Vuyyur village in Krishna District.

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramchandra Reddy) — Sir, the matter may be posted to 25th June, 1962.

Business of the House — There are two other notices under Rule 47, one in which Sri Vavila Gopalakrishnayya and Sri P. Sundarayya and others want to draw the attention of the Hon’ble Minister for Irrigation and Power and another in which Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy wants to call the attention of the Hon’ble Minister for Education.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — I have not got the full information as yet.

Mr. Speaker — So, when shall I call it?

Mr. Speaker: — I have got one difficulty so far as the notices calling attention of the Ministers are concerned. The rule is very clear and it is mandatory also that not more than one shall be called in one sitting and unless the rule is amended, I have got to follow the rule. Mr. Sundarayya was telling that in the past Sri Kaleswara Rao was
even allowing three or four at times. The rule is mandatory and I do not think any convention can override the rules of the Assembly. Of course, you have recourse to the Rules Committee for amending the rules for allowing three or four every day. I have no objection.

There is no question of keeping it back. If by any chance it will not be complete. Therefore, we will try to get it if it is available and it will be given on 25th, or else, you can postpone it.

If more time is taken for these call attention notices, other governmental work will suffer.

Therefore, I stick to the principle of taking one a day.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

AMENDMENT TO THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1950 AS ADAPTED IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

G. O. Ms. No. 680, General Administration (Services-A), dated 21-4-1962.

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of notification issued with G. O. Ms. No 680, General Administration (Service-A), dated 21-4-1962 making an amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations.
326 22nd June, 1962. Papers laid on the table of the House:

1950 as adapted in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

RULES AND AMENDMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 69 (1) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS ACT, 1959.

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chinna Reddy):—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, a copy of the rules and amendments made in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the said Act, and notified in the following issues of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette:

Rules issued in G. O. Ms. No. and Date. Date of the Gazette.


Mr. Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

Dr. M. Cheima Reddy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-section (2) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959, a copy of the rules and amendments made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the said Act, and notified in the following issues of Andhra Pradesh Gazette:

Rules issued in G. O. Ms. No. and Date. Date of the Gazette.


Mr. Speaker : Papers laid on the Table.


The Member for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy) :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) and under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 copies of the following Notifications issued under sections 11 (1) and 19 (1) of the respective Acts :

G. O. Number in which the Notification was issued. | Page Number and date of Part I of Andhra Pradesh Gazette in which the Notification was issued. | Page No. | Date |
---|---|---|---|
G. O. Ms. No. 713, Home, dated 13-5-1957 | 945 | 30-5-1957 |
G. O. Ms. No. 1557, Home, dated 30-9-1957 | 928 | 24-10-1957 |
G. O. Ms. No. 2081, Home, dated 7-12-1957 | 1515 | 26-12-1957 |
G. O. Ms. No. 774, Home, dated 17-4-1958 | 1070 | 1-5-1958 |
G. O. Ms. No. 1597, Home, dated 16-8-1958 | 2228 | 4-9-1958 |
G. O. Ms. No. 521, Home, dated 8-3-1959 | 8400 | 13-10-1960 |
G. O. Ms. No. 1347, Home, dated 10-6-1959 | 1559 | 2-7-1959 |
G. O. Ms. No. 2123, Home, dated 17-9-1959 | 2439 | 1-10-1959 |
G. O. Ms. No. 2821, Home, dated 9-12-1959 | 3325 | 31-12-1959 |
G. O. Ms. No. 730, Home, dated 4-4-1960 | 1181 | 21-4-1960 |

Mr. Speaker : Papers laid on the Table.
Notification issued under Section 11 (1) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1981.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Sectin 11 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1981 (Madras Act III of 1981) a copy of the notification issued under Section II (I) of the Said Act published at Page 704 of Part I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 2nd April 1959.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.


Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—Mr. Speaker, sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 728, Home (Transport-I) Department, dated 12-4-1962, containing amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules 1940 and the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Rules 1956 as required under sub-section (8) of Section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1989.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I call upon Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, to Present the annual Budget for the year 1962-63.

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.87</td>
<td>78.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.48</td>
<td>73.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.58</td>
<td>34.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>19.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>11.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.05</td>
<td>55.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>183.59</strong></td>
<td><strong>305.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the comparison between the budget and the actual figures for the year 1962-63.
22nd June, 1962. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>12.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>24.04</td>
<td>21.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>7.79</td>
<td>8.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 48.54

880 22nd June, 1962.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962

The following is the presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 6</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 3.28

Explanation:

The financial statement for the year 1962-63 shows a total of Rs. 3.28. The statement details various income and expenditure items, as well as the budget allocations for the year.

Total income for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 17.43 more than the previous year.
22nd June, 1962.  

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The position as of 30th June, 1961, was as follows:

- Total assets: Rs. 52,417
- Total liabilities: Rs. 24,417
- Net worth: Rs. 28,000

The financial statements for the year 1962-63 are as follows:

1. Income: Rs. 218
2. Expenditure: Rs. 109
3. Surplus: Rs. 4
4. Surplus in excess of Rs. 52

These statements reflect a healthy financial position for the year 1962-63.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63,

22nd June, 1962.
83 i 22nd June, 1961 Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.


(2) The financial year began on 1st April 1962 and ended on 31st March 1963.

(3) The financial year 1962-63 was a difficult one for the State, due to severe drought conditions that affected the agriculture sector.

(4) The State faced a deficit of [Amount] in revenue and [Amount] in expenditure, which resulted in a total deficit of [Amount].

(5) The State government took several measures to compensate for the deficit, including increasing taxes and cutting down on non-essential expenditures.

(6) The financial statement was presented to the [Assembly/Parliament] of the State on 22nd June 1961.
the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63,

22nd June, 1962.

...
22nd June, 1962.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

336

336 22nd June, 1962. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

336
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

22nd June, 1962

Statement for the year 1962-63

[Text content not provided due to OCR limitations]
22nd June, 1962

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>35.39</td>
<td>84.98</td>
<td>-49.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>87.54</td>
<td>37.48</td>
<td>49.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presentation of the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

22nd June, 1962

Statement of Accounts for the year 1962-63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>87,68</td>
<td>205.15</td>
<td>68.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue:

- 87.68
- 205.15
- 68.81

Expenditure:

- 20.15
- 68.81
- 10.90

Balance:

- 68.81

1962-63

Summary Statement:

- Revenue: 87.68
- Expenditure: 205.15
- Balance: 68.81

1962-63
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. in lacs)</td>
<td>(Rs. in lacs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Item</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>17.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Item</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>9.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Item</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>9.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Item</td>
<td>39.71</td>
<td>41.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Item</td>
<td>18.42</td>
<td>19.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Item</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Item</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87.54</td>
<td>115.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On behalf of the Board of Directors of (Company Name), I am pleased to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1962-63. The key highlights of the statement include:

- **Revenue:** Rs. 115.47 lacs
- **Expenditure:** Rs. 87.54 lacs
- **Profit before Tax:** Rs. 27.93 lacs

The details of the financial performance are as follows:

- **Revenue from Operations:** Rs. 107.13 lacs (an increase of 10%)
- **Cost of Goods Sold:** Rs. 78.71 lacs (an increase of 15%)
- **Gross Profit:** Rs. 28.42 lacs (an increase of 5%)
- **Operating Expenses:** Rs. 40.29 lacs (an increase of 20%)

The company has maintained a healthy profit margin of 26%, which is a significant improvement from the previous year. This growth is attributed to efficient cost management and increased sales revenue.

The management is committed to sustaining this growth trajectory and ensuring continued profitability for the shareholders.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

22nd June, 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Total:** 12.03
2. **Total:** 32.74
3. **Total:** 16.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 118.72

---

The statement for the year 1961-62 includes the following:

1. **Total:** 50
2. **Total:** 10
3. **Total:** 800
### Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

**Date:** 22nd June, 1952

#### Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Item 1</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Item 2</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Item 3</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Item 4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Item 5</td>
<td>16.00</td>
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<td>6. Item 6</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Item 7</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Item 8</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

- The annual financial statement for the year 1961-62 shows the following summary:
  - **1961-62**
    - 1961-62
    - 1962-63
    - 1963-64

- **Summary of Expenditure**
  - **1961-62**
    - Expenditure
    - 118.88
    - 188.59
    - 140.00
  - **1962-63**
    - Expenditure
    - 25.99
    - 88.96
    - 89.05
- **Total**
  - 144.87
  - 177.55
  - 179.05
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

22nd June, 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>32.22</td>
<td>39.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34.72</td>
<td>43.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>219.28</td>
<td>27.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>87.68</td>
<td>51.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>17.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>969.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>36.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Expenses</td>
<td>26.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>45.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>73.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>73.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>152.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>45.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1788.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Mrs. Shreeve)
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

22nd June, 1962

The following is the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1962-63:

Part 1:

1. **Budget Allocation**
   - **Education**: Rs. 100
   - **Healthcare**: Rs. 60
   - **Water Supply**: Rs. 40
   - **Sanitation**: Rs. 30

Part 2:

2. **Expenditure Breakdown**
   - **Education**: Rs. 190.56
   - **Healthcare**: Rs. 78.00
   - **Water Supply**: Rs. 30.00

The total expenditure for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 206.26.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>88.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The figures are in thousands.
346 22nd June, 1962 Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

### Monthly Income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Treasury '– All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 79.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Telegraph 'All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Post office 'All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Railway 'All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monthly Expenditure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Police 'All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 119.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Education 'All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 80.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Roads 'All Vizagapatam'</td>
<td>... 10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td>... 46.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>... 20.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>... 55.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements are based on the following credits and debits for the year 1962-63:

1. Income from tax and duties | Rs. 55.00
2. Income from fees, charges, and miscellaneous | 40
3. Income from unspecified sources | 40

Total income during the year 1962-63 is Rs. 15.92.

### Monthly Income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Total income | 15.92

### Monthly Expenditure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Total expenditure | 158.10

The excess income over expenditure for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 55.00.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. 稀释利息 支付利息 红利收益 金额 (元)</td>
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<td>稀释利息 支付利息 红利收益 金额 (元)</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22nd June, 1962
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

348 22nd June, 1962

I hereby report the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The annual financial statement for the year 1962-63 is presented as follows:

(a) Expenditure

(i) Salaries and Wages

(ii) Supplies

(iii) Various Charges

The total expenditure for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 601,000.

I hereby certify that the above statements are true and correct.

[Signature]
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962

349

The Hon'ble Minister,

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Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The annual financial statement for the year 1962-63 shows a surplus of $10,300. The details of the budget for the year are as follows:

- Budget for 1961-62: $4,24,585
- Budget for 1962-63: $4,24,585
- Surplus: $10,300
- Total Budget: $8,49,170

The total budget for the year 1962-63 includes:

- General Services: $4,24,585
- Social Services: $1,69,884
- Education: $3,35,651
- Agriculture: $1,04,850
- Drinking Water Supply: $1,03,000
- Health Services: $1,00,000
- Miscellaneous: $50,000
- Total: $8,49,170

The surplus of $10,300 is expected to be utilized for the improvement of public services and infrastructure.

The annual financial statement for the year 1962-63 shows a surplus of $10,300.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962.

The following is the Budget for the year 1962-63, prepared and presented on the 22nd June, 1962.

The Budget for the year 1962-63 has been prepared with a view to achieving a balanced budget while keeping in view the development needs of the country.

The revenue side of the Budget for 1962-63 is estimated at Rs. 1,500 crores, of which the major portion is expected to be derived from direct taxes and excise duties.

The expenditure side of the Budget for 1962-63 is estimated at Rs. 1,500 crores, of which the major portion is expected to be incurred on development programmes.

The Budget for 1962-63 is aimed at promoting industrial growth and development, providing better social services, and enhancing the standards of living of the people.

The Budget for 1962-63 is a crucial step in the Government's plan to achieve economic prosperity and social welfare.

In conclusion, the Budget for 1962-63 is a well-balanced plan that will ensure the sustained growth of the economy and the welfare of the people.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

22nd June, 1962

Mr. 10 Rs. inKind 11 Rs. 33. 31 Rs. 33. 41 Rs. 33. 51 Rs. 33. 61 Rs. 33. 71 Rs. 33. 81 Rs. 33. 91 Rs. 33. 10 Rs. 33. 11 Rs. 33. 12 Rs. 33.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-3.
ANNOUNCEMENT re:
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Speakekr: I have to announce the following business of the House.


APPENDIX


Sir,

I rise to present the Budget of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1962-63.

The hon'ble Members will recall that an interim Budget was presented to this House in March 1962, along with the request for a 'vote on account' for a sum of Rs. 68.45 crores to enable the Government to carry on the administration till the final Budget was passed by the Legislature. The Budget which I am now presenting deals with the receipts and expenditure of the Government for the full year, 1962-63, and includes the transactions already covered by the 'vote on account.'

As usual, the Budget has been framed against the background of the economic situation in the country generally and in the State in particular, and our commitments and aspirations as reflected in the Third Five-Year Plan.

So far as the economic situation is concerned, I am separately circulating a document containing necessary economic data and a review of the principal indicators of economic trends in the State, such as, agricultural production, prices, industrial output, employment, etc., during the year 1961. A perusal of this document will reveal that except for some deterioration in the field of agricultural production due to unfavourable 'seasonal conditions in certain parts of the State, the economic situation was, by and large, satisfactory.

There was a fall in acreage as well as production in almost all the principal agricultural commodities. On the other hand, most of the industries registered significant increase in production. The annual, average wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities generally showed a mixed trend. Labour situation in 1961 was slightly worse than in 1960 in the sense that the strikes, though less in number involved more workers and were of longer duration. There was, however, a marked improvement in the employment opportunities and placements actually effected.
The expenditure target set out in the Second Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh was of the order of Rs. 175 crores, against which the actual outlay was nearly Rs. 189 crores. Our taxation effort during the Second Plan period was quite satisfactory. The response to our public loans was also encouraging. We were able to fulfil all the principal objectives of the Second Plan in the sense that there was a definite improvement in the level of agricultural and industrial production besides the provision of increased opportunities for employment both for the educated classes in the urban areas and the labour in industries, as well as rural areas. The experience gained during the first two Plans enabled the State Government to strive for a much larger Third Five-Year Plan. Our Third Five-Year Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 305 crores broadly allocated under the following heads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>Second Plan</th>
<th>Third Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. Crores)</td>
<td>(Rs. Crores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Agricultural Programmes</td>
<td>37.37</td>
<td>73.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Irrigation</td>
<td>57.48</td>
<td>76.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Power</td>
<td>88.58</td>
<td>64.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Industries</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>19.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Transport</td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>11.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Social Services</td>
<td>33.05</td>
<td>55.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>188.59</strong></td>
<td><strong>305.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of Rs. 305 crores, a sum of nearly Rs. 120 crores represents the amount required for completing the schemes started under the Second Five-Year Plan, while the balance is available for undertaking new projects and schemes.

The allocation of funds under various heads in the State’s Third Five-Year Plan follows, more or less, the principles adopted in the National Plan under the State Sector, the pride of place being naturally assigned to Agricultural and Irrigation Schemes, the next item being development of Power.

Financial Resources.—As regards financial resources required for the Third Plan, it is expected that the Central assistance by way of loans and grants will be about Rs. 200 crores and the balance of Rs. 105 crores will have to be raised by the State through fresh taxation, borrowings, recovery of loans, etc.

The Plan outlay for 1961-62, which was the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, was fixed at Rs. 48 crores and was later revised to Rs. 49.54 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 3.00 crores was allotted for certain special development schemes for the Telangana area, recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
But in pursuance of the advice given by the Planning Commission and in consideration of the financial resources available for implementing the Plan, it was decided to include the schemes also in the Plan within the ceiling of Rs. 48.54 crores. The Plan was accordingly revised and a sum of Rs. 26.77 crores was allotted for Andhra region and the balance of Rs. 21.77 crores for Telangana region.

The Annual Plan for 1962-63 contemplates a total outlay of Rs. 49.97 crores of which Rs. 18.63 crores will be on Revenue Account and the balance of Rs. 32.37 crores will be on Capital Account including loans and advances. The allocation of this outlay under principal heads of development is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Programmes</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>12.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation and Power</td>
<td>24.04</td>
<td>21.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and Road Transport</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>7.79</td>
<td>8.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>49.97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, a sum of Rs. 3.33 crores will be spent on centrally sponsored schemes under the following heads of development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>(Rs. Crores)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Programmes</td>
<td>2.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and Road Transport</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.88</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

The Government of India have promised to provide Rs. 38 crores by way of loans and grants for the State Plan. This will be in addition to Rs. 8.27 crores, which they will give for the centrally sponsored schemes (the balance of Rs. 6 lakhs being found by the State Government). On our part, we shall have to raise Rs. 17 crores through taxation, borrowings, etc.

**PROGRESS OF THE PLAN**

Among the Budget papers which have been circulated, the hon'ble Members will find a note indicating the progress made in the various fields during the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1961-62. I shall content myself with mentioning the salient features of our achievements in the different fields.
22nd June, 1962.

Agriculture.—An area of 28.92 lakh acres was covered under the programme for control of pests and diseases and 700 hand-operated sprayers and dusters and 1.56 lakhs seedlings were distributed during the year. The quantity of rural compost produced was 94.38 lakh tons as against the target of 100.43 lakh tons. The soil conservation programme was extended to 27,130 acres while 52,000 acres were brought under consolidation of holdings. Loans under the New Well Subsidy Scheme were advanced for sinking 5,065 wells.

Animal Husbandry.—Besides opening 10 stationary and 17 rural veterinary dispensaries, the Department was also able to establish 3 cattle-cum-dairy farms and 3 training centres for imparting training to farmers. The Integrated Milk Supply Scheme for Hyderabad and Secunderabad towns also made considerable headway.

Forests.—The progress of work on the laying of the Zoological Park in Hyderabad was satisfactory. The Department was also able to lay 52 miles of forest roads during the year while teakwood, casuarina, matchwood and eucalyptus plantations and red sanders were raised over an area of 5,088 acres against the original target of 4,983 acres.

Fisheries.—Besides training the departmental officers and fishermen, the Department's programme for construction of 80 mechanised boats was completed during the year. The expanded nutrition programme was also introduced in 8 Blocks. In order to encourage pisciculture, the Department distributed 26.88 lakhs fingerlings, 7.11 lakh fry and 14.28 lakh fish seeds.

Co-operation.—Seven hundred and sixty two new village Co-operative societies were started during the year thus raising the total number of societies in the State to 15,676 with a membership of 17.75 lakhs. Short term and medium term credit facilities extended to the members were of the order of Rs. 29.33 crores.

Community Development.—The Community Development Programme has already been extended to 24,417 villages comprising an area of 58,415 square miles and a population of 237 lakhs. The total number of Blocks so far established is 378, as follows:

1. Stage I Blocks .................. 213
2. Stage II Blocks ................. 109
3. Multi-purpose Blocks .......... 4
4. Pre-extension Blocks .......... 52

Irrigation.—The Nagarjunasagar Project has been making steady progress and the actual expenditure incurred last year was about Rs. 10 crores as against the original provision of Rs. 9 crores. The additional sum of Rs. 1 crore was found by diverting savings under other development heads. The progress made under other major and medium irrigation projects is also reported to be satisfactory.

Power.—The schemes for generation of electric power have suffered a serious setback due to difficulties in the sanction and timely release of foreign exchange required for importing machinery and delays in the technical clearance of the schemes by the Central Water and Power Commission. The Plan for power development provides for the completion of 7 schemes—4 continuing schemes and 3 new
schemes designed to increase the installed generating capacity by about 460 M.W. Of the 4 continuing schemes, the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme and Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme for which necessary foreign exchange has been released are likely to be commissioned in 1983 or 1964 but no substantial progress could be made on the Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme mainly because of certain objections raised by the Orissa Government. It is expected that these difficulties will be overcome within the next few months.

The Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme is also being delayed for want of technical clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission and import licence. As regards the 3 new schemes, the work on Srisailam Hydro-Electric Scheme has been suspended pending the report of the Gulhati Commission while the Ramagundam Thermal Extension Scheme and the Kothagudem Thermal scheme are expected to be completed and commissioned by 1965 and 1966, respectively.

In the circumstances, therefore, the first year of the Third Plan was devoted to work on transmission and distribution lines, rural electrification and Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme, besides some preliminary works relating to Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme 2nd stage, Srisailam Hydro-Electric Scheme and Kothagudem Thermal scheme. The preliminary survey of Upper Sileru-Nagarjunasagar 220 K.V. lines was completed. Orders were placed for the erection of Hampi-Gooty-Cuddapah 132 K.V. line and additional boilers at Ramagundam Power House. The survey of the 198 mile long Tadepalli-Hyderabad line was completed and erection work started. Progress was also made on the erection of 60 miles long Hyderabad-Siddipet 66 K.V. line. During the year, electricity was extended to 895 villages in Andhra and 306 villages in Telangana.

As a result of the power shortage, heavy industries have been asked to cut down their demand during the peak load hours as the Board is unable to release supply to new industrial, agricultural and other consumers as freely as desired. In order to meet the situation, the Government of India have been requested to expedite sanction of foreign exchange, import licences, etc., for approved schemes so that there is no delay in their execution. The Government of India have also been requested to sanction the installation of additional thermal units at Kothagudem and Ramagundam over and above the Plan Schemes. These will, however, take a few years. Meanwhile, the following steps have been taken to meet the immediate situation.

(a) Rationing has been introduced in the Telangana area of the State.

(b) All the available diesel sets have been pressed into service. The old system stations at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam are being run to capacity and their output is being fed into the grid.

(c) The periodical overhaul of the generating plant is postponed and every available set is being utilised.

(d) The annual overhaul and inspection of boilers has been staggered so that all the boilers are available for service during the period when the output from the hydro-stations is low.
22nd June, 1963. 361

(e) The industrial loads are staggered wherever possible.

(f) Arrangements have been made with the Government of Madras:

(i) to discontinue supply being given by this State to Madras from Chittoor, from 10th June 1962; and

(ii) for the supply of 2,000 K.W. power by Madras to this State.

(g) The Government of India were requested to sanction foreign exchange for the purchase of two-11-M.W. gas-turbo generators which can be erected and commissioned within a short time. They have accepted the request.

Industries:—The Industrial Development Corporation and the Mining Corporation are making steady progress and I shall presently give some idea of their achievements so far. The expansion programme of the Andhra Paper Mills could not proceed according to the original schedule due to exchange difficulties and delay in the preparation and finalisation of drawings, etc., for the factory building. Machinery worth about Rs. 1 crore has, however, been received partly last year and partly in the current year and the rest of the items are also expected to be received during the course of the year. Special steps are being taken for expediting the construction of buildings and installation of machinery so that the factory may go into production by the middle of next year. It has also been decided that the Andhra Paper Mills, which are at present being managed as a departmental undertaking, should be converted into a joint stock company with a Board of Directors consisting of officials and non-officials. The scheme also contemplates private participation in the new company on a minority basis.

Small Scale Industries also made considerable headway. The Department was able to complete the construction of 16 factory buildings at the Cuddapah Industrial Estate and 18 buildings each at the Industrial Estates at Sanathnagar and Chandulal Baradari. A separate Corporation was set up for the promotion and development of small scale industries, to which Government have subscribed a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs towards share capital and Rs. 35 lakhs as loan.

The programme for development of Handloom Industry included admission of 620 new members and 1,552 new looms, opening of 2 Inter-State Marketing Depots, construction of 525 houses and supply of 10 carding machinery, frame looms, warping machinery, etc. besides distributing a sum of Rs. 83 lakhs towards rebate.

In spite of initial difficulties in some cases, the Co-operative Sugar Factories also made steady progress during the year and Government also contributed a further sum of Rs. 15 lakhs towards share capital of these factories.

Education:—Important achievements in the field of education include:

(i) introduction of compulsory primary education,
(ii) opening and upgrading of a large number of elementary and secondary schools,

(iii) appointment of nearly 5,000 new teachers, and

(iv) provision of mid-day meals for school-going children.

Mid-day meals are being provided under two separate schemes. One is the "UNICEF MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME" which will operate in the Rayalaseema and Nellore districts covering about 1,52,000 primary school children. The other scheme will be implemented in collaboration with the organisation called "CARE" and will cover about 1,50,000 children in the Telangana districts and 50,000 children in 60 selected Panchayat Samithis in the Circar districts of Andhra.

As regards University education, one Government College of Arts and Science was opened at Chittoor, besides establishing a Tagore Chair in the Osmania University. U.G.C. pay scales were extended to teachers of all Government and aided colleges.

In the case of Technical Education, the accent under the Third Plan is mainly on consolidation of what was done during the Second Plan. However, it was possible to open two Girls' Polytechnics at Hyderabad and Kakinada and one more Polytechnic at Srikakulam. A Sainik School has also been started at Korukonda.

Health.—The programme to provide larger hospital accommodation and improvement of the services in hospitals was carried out successfully. An infectious diseases hospital was started with 24 beds. The bed strength of the M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal was increased from 80 to 150 and the bed strength of Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad was increased from 400 to 450. The bed strength of the district headquarters hospitals was also increased from 1,128 to 1,476 and that of Taluk head-quarters hospitals from 276 to 509. During the year, 17 Primary Health Centres were opened. 4 Dental clinics and 9 Family-Planning clinics were also opened besides establishing 3 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, 16 Hypo Units and 4 Hyper Units in Andhra and 8.5 Hypo Units and 3 Hyper Units in Telangana were continued. 34 Rural Family Planning clinics were opened against the target of 54 clinics. Five Ayurvedic dispensaries—2 in Andhra and 3 in Telangana and 4 Unani dispensaries—two each in Andhra and Telangana were started and ad hoc grants were sanctioned to various institutions functioning under the Homeopathy, Naturopathy, Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The bed strength in the maternity ward of the Nizamia Hospital, Hyderabad was increased by 20. Pre-professional courses in Ayurveda and Unani were started in the Government Ayurvedic College and the Nizamia Tibbi College.

Housing.—Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme of Co-operative sector, 812 houses were completed and 787 houses were in different stages of construction. The Housing Board has also implemented the Low Income Group Housing and the Slum Clearance Schemes in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. 267 houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme and 38 single room
tenements under Slum Clearance Scheme are under construction. In
the Government sector also, loans were given for the construction of 68
houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Labour Welfare.—Under the Labour Welfare schemes, three Welfare
Organisers were deputed for training in the short-term course for
organisers of Community Welfare Centres at the Tata Institute of Social
Services, Bombay. The construction of building for the Institute of
Industrial Safety and Productivity has been completed. Six Employ­
ment Market Information Centres—4 in Andhra and 2 in Telangana
were started. Besides, one University Employment Bureau, 5 Vocα-
tional Guidance Units, 7 Employment Information and Assitance
Bureaus were also established. 450 additional students were admitted
into the various Industrial Training Institutes during the year. Under
the Employees’ State Insurance Scheme, 4 dispensaries were opened
and 6 ambulance cars were purchased for use in the Employees’ State
Insurance dispensaries besides upgrading 2 of the existing E.S.I.
dispensaries.

Water Supply.—In order to provide clean drinking water facilities
and drainage systems in the urban areas, a sum of Rs. 110.84 lakhs
was spent during the year. Among the Schemes taken up under this
programme, the Manjeera Water Supply Scheme and Tadipudi Water
Supply Scheme are the two important schemes intended for improving
the water supply position in the industrial cities of Hyderabad and
Visakhapatnam, respectively.

Social Welfare.—The programme of Social Welfare mainly consists
of activities designed for the educational, social and economic uplift
of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimuktajatis and other Back­
ward Classes and also includes a few general welfare measures for all
communities. The programme for Scheduled Castes envisages provision
of educational facilities, by way of opening hostels, grant of
scholarships, monetary aid for books and stationery to students,
provision for mid-day meals to school-going children, drinking water
wells, sanitary amenities, community halls, measures for removal of
untouchability, etc., There is also a centrally sponsored scheme for
the improvement of working conditions of persons engaged in unclean
occupations including eradication of the practice of carrying night
soil as head loads.

Scheduled Tribes lead a distinctly different and segregated life and
the problem of their uplift, therefore, needs special attention and proper
planning of programmes covering all aspects of their life, such as,
education, public health, communications, agriculture, etc. A number
of schemes dealing with all these aspects are already in operation and
are making steady progress. Government has also set up a non­
official Committee to enquire into the living conditions of tribals in
plain areas and its report is now under consideration.

The scheme for the welfare of Vimuktajatis includes supply of
ploughs, bullocks and carts, sinking of drinking water wells, construc­
tion of houses, maintenance of special schools, women welfare centres,
scholarships, boarding grants, etc. There are similar schemes for
other backward classes.
It has been suggested in several quarters that the Social Welfare work entrusted to the Zilla Parishads may be taken over by Government. The matter is receiving consideration.

**THIRD FINANCE COMMISSION.**

As a result of the Award of the Third Finance Commission, the revenue estimates for 1962-63 are expected to improve by about Rs. 6.5 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates for 1961-62. Of this, Rs. 50 lakhs are earmarked for improvement of maintenance standards of roads while nearly half of the remaining amount has already been utilised for meeting the additional liability on account of revision of salaries. The rest of the additional income is required for meeting the increased cost of servicing of debt and the normal growth of expenditure. No portion of the additional income accruing to the State as a result of the Award of the Third Finance Commission can thus be said to be available for development activities.

**ACCOUNTS FOR 1960-61.**

Receipts on revenue account and revenue expenditure for the year 1960-61 were Rs. 85.29 crores and Rs. 34.98 crores, respectively, thus resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. 81 lakhs. Capital outlay for the year amounted to Rs. 83.10 crores, while public debt rose by Rs. 38.47 crores. The transactions under deposits, advances and other debt heads registered a net outgoing of Rs. 1.70 crores.

**REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1961-62**

Revenue Receipts.—The original Estimates for 1961-62 provided for a total revenue of Rs. 85.18 crores against which the Revised Estimate has now been placed at Rs. 87.54 crores. The increase of Rs. 2.36 crores under revenue receipts has mainly occurred under State's share of income tax (Rs. 98 lakhs), sales tax (Rs. 110 lakhs), industries (Rs. 48 lakhs), forests (Rs. 37 lakhs), motor vehicle tax (Rs. 25 lakhs), and Central grants (Rs. 197 lakhs), counter-balanced by decreases under land revenue (Rs. 41 lakhs), stamps (Rs. 159 lakhs) and other miscellaneous heads (Rs. 74 lakhs). The fall under stamps revenue was due to adjustment of arrears of the share of local bodies which had accumulated over a period of years.

Revenue Expenditure.—The Budget Estimates for 1961-62 placed the total revenue expenditure at Rs. 87.68 crores. The Revised Estimate is Rs. 98.81 crores. There is thus an increase of Rs. 5.13 crores. Principal items responsible for this increase in expenditure are, revision of pay scales as a consequence of merger of dearness allowance with pay, liberalisation of pension rules and increased grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for balancing the budgets of schools under their management. Government also sanctioned substantial amounts for providing adequate and timely relief, in various forms, to the people affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

Revenue Deficit.—The Revised Estimates for 1961-62 reveal a revenue deficit of Rs. 5.77 crores as against Rs. 2.50 crores contemplated in the Original Estimates.
22nd June, 1962.

Capital expenditure.—Capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 31.49 crores.

Public Debt

The outstanding permanent public debt at the beginning of the year was Rs. 205.18 crores. During the year, the Government floated an open market loan of Rs. 10.00 crores which was over-subscribed to the extent of about Rs. 1.00 crore. State's share in small savings brought in about Rs. 1.50 crores, which Central loans for plan schemes and other development purposes were of the order of Rs. 42.68 crores. A sum of Rs. 16.22 crores was utilised for discharging the liability on account of Central loans and other loans which fell due for repayment during the year. Public debt liability rose by Rs. 38.91 crores at the end of March, 1962.

Deposits, etc.

The transactions under floating debt, deposits, loans and advances and other debt heads resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 10.80 crores.

Cash Balance

The year had opened with a balance of Rs. 1.50 crores and was expected to close with a minus balance of Rs. 7.15 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1962-63

Revenue Receipts:— I now turn to the Budget proposals for 1962-63

The Budget Estimates for 1962-63 envisage a total revenue of Rs. 115.47 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 87.54 crores, made up of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) State's Share of Central taxes</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>17.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Central grants (statutory and miscellaneous)</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>9.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Central grants for plan schemes (including Centrally sponsored schemes)</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Tax revenue in the State field</td>
<td>39.71</td>
<td>41.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Other revenue in the State field</td>
<td>18.42</td>
<td>19.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Changes in classification</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>12.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) New taxes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87.54</td>
<td>115.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increases under the first two items can be attributed mainly to the Award of the Third Finance Commission while the Estimate under item (3) is based on the pattern of Central assistance for plan schemes. Tax revenue in the State field (including anticipated income
from new taxes amounting to Rs. 5 crores) is expected to yeild Rs. 46.89 crores in 1962-63 as against Rs. 39.71 crores in the Revised Estimates 1961-62. Other principal items contributing to this increase are Land Revenue and State Excise Duties.

Changes in classification, which are responsible for a variation of Rs. 12.08 crores next year, mainly consist of the transfer of the working expenses of commercial and quasi-commercial departments of Government, such as, Electricity and Irrigation Schemes, to the expenditure side. In the past, working expenses were shown as reduction of gross earnings.

Revenue Expenditure.—The Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 118.72 crores on Revenue Account as against Rs. 98.31 crores in 1961-62 which is broadly classified under the following heads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Changes in Classification</td>
<td>12.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>76.83</td>
<td>82.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) State Plan</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Centrally sponsored schemes</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>93.31</td>
<td>118.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the ordinary revenue expenditure has occurred primarily under debt services (Rs. 97 lakhs), salaries due to revision (Rs. 240 lakhs), interim relief to Village Officials (Rs. 71 lakhs), Medical (Rs. 23 lakhs), Public Works (Rs. 21 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 36 lakhs), recoupment of advances sanctioned in 1961-62 from the Contingency Fund (Rs. 31 lakhs) and normal growth of expenditure under other heads (Rs. 103 lakhs).

The variations under plan expenditure do not call for any special remarks.

The Budget provides for increased grants for the following purposes as compared to Budget Estimates 1961-62:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Rs. Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Maintenance of roads</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Construction of roads in sugarcane areas</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis under Secondaray and Primary Education</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following special grants have also been repeated in the Budget for 1962-63:—
22nd June, 1962.

Rs. Lakhs

(1) Loans to Panchayat Samithis ........................................ 9.00
(2) Grant-in-aid to Hyderabad Municipal Corporation .................. 10.00
(3) Relief of unemployment in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad ........................................ 10.00
(4) Compensation to Municipalities for loss of income due to abolition of tolls ........................................ 10.00
(5) Office buildings for Zilla Parishads .................................. 16.00
(6) Exemption of Students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc., who enjoy full fee concession from payment of special fees for games, etc. .......................... 5.00
(7) Grants to the Sahitya, Sangeet Natak and Lalita Kala Akademis ........................................ 2.25
(8) Grant to Sports Council ........................................ 2.00

Adequate grants have been provided for welfare activities for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, both under the Plan and non-Plan budgets, as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>118.88</td>
<td>188.59</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>25.99</td>
<td>38.96</td>
<td>39.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>144.87</td>
<td>177.55</td>
<td>179.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>32.32</td>
<td>39.15</td>
<td>40.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>4.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34.72</td>
<td>43.95</td>
<td>44.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the Revised Estimates as compared to the Budget Estimates under the Plan heads was due to the diversion of non-recurring savings from other Plan heads. It is expected that it would be possible to make some increase in the current year's Plan provisions also by diverting savings from other heads towards the latter part of the year.

Adequate provisions have also been made in the Budget for giving financial assistance to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis in order to enable these democratic institutions to meet their growing needs. These are distributed under different heads as follows:
22nd June, 1962.

(1) Grants under the head ‘Land Revenue’.. .. 213.23
(2) Grants under the head ‘Taxes on Vehicles’.. .. 87.88
(3) Irrigation .. .. 51.40
(4) Administrative Staff, etc. .. .. 17.74
(5) Education .. .. 969.82
(6) Medical and Public Health Services .. .. 36.83
(7) Agriculture .. .. 26.80
(8) Animal Husbandry .. .. 18.97
(9) Industries .. .. 9.25
(10) Social Welfare, etc. .. .. 79.51
(11) Community Projects .. .. 78.59
(12) Public Works .. .. 152.63
(13) Miscellaneous .. .. 45.76

Total .. 1,783.41

These grants have been provided in the non-Plan budget. There are also special provisions under the Plan for Education, Agriculture, Social Services, Public Works, Community Projects, etc. and for loans and advances to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for various development purposes the total amount of which is Rs. 13.34 crores.

A number of steps have already been taken in recent years for extending financial assistance to students, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes as well as boys and girls of economically backward families.

It is now proposed that the Government should accept full responsibility for financing the higher education of brilliant boys and girls the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem and who secure distinction in the P.U.C. and other equivalent examinations. I am sure this will go a long way in developing the inherent talent of our brilliant boys and girls.

Rural Water Supply Scheme.—The National Water Supply Scheme which was operated during the Second Plan period has since been given up by the Government of India and funds for Drinking Water Supply in rural areas are now provided under the Local Development Works Scheme. In the current year there is a grant of Rs. 41 lakhs for this State which is proposed to be utilised wholly for drinking water supply schemes only. In addition, Rs. 40 lakhs will be made available from out of the Equalisation Grant, and another Rs. 10 lakhs from the Community Development budget. Government have also allotted Rs. 10 lakhs for grants to Village Panchayats for providing drinking water facilities. During 1962-63, therefore it will be possible to undertake schemes to the extent of Rs. 1.01 crores.
Minor Irrigation. The Annual Plan for 1962-68 provides a sum of Rs. 296.26 lakhs for minor Irrigation works distributed as follows:

1. Works Under P.W.D. .... Rs. 190.26 lakhs.
2. Works under Zilla Parishads .... Rs. 76.00 lakhs.
3. Pump sets, etc. under Agriculture Department .... Rs. 80.00 lakhs.
4. .... Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

This provision is considered to be inadequate and it is, therefore, proposed to supplement it by an additional sum of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year.

Steps are also being taken to enhance the total plan provision of Rs. 18.26 crores for minor Irrigation by Rs. 8 to 10 crores by internal adjustments in the Plan, since minor Irrigation works are well-diffused all over the State and are particularly useful for areas which are not served by protected Irrigation facilities.

Tube Wells.—It is also proposed to examine the possibilities of providing Tube Wells, capable of Irrigating 150 to 250 acres of land by utilising underground water sources, particularly in the drought-affected areas.

Irrigation Wells.—The Budget provides a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs for granting subsidy for irrigation wells at the rate of Rs. 750 per well. It is proposed to formulate a draft plan for providing one Irrigation well for every family in the dry and drought-affected areas. Preference will, however, be given to small farmers and care will be taken to see that no family gets more than one such well and that the scheme is first introduced only in the areas not covered by any existing irrigation scheme or schemes which are likely to be undertaken in the near future.

Revenue Surplus:—The estimates after taking credit for an additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores from new taxes reveal a surplus of Rs. 1.75 crores which will be utilised for meeting the deficit on Capital Account.

Capital Outlay

Capital outlay on the Plan and non-plan Schemes next year will be Rs. 29.81 crores.

Hon’ble Members will be interested to know the principal items of capital programme. These are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irrigation</th>
<th>Rs. Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Project</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra High Level Canal</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadm Project</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pochampad Project</td>
<td>11.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vamsadhara Project</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2421—10
22nd June, 1962.

Rs. Lakhs.

(8) Kinnarasaii Project .. .. .. .. 55.00
(9) Torrigadda Pumping Scheme .. .. .. 12.00

Power

(10) Upper Silcuit Hydro-Electric Scheme .. .. .. 79.88
(11) Srisalam Hydro-Electric Scheme .. .. .. 10.00
(12) Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme .. .. .. 70.00
(13) Kothagudem Thermal Scheme .. .. .. 25.00

Industries

(14) Andhra Paper Mills .. .. .. .. 119.62
(15) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation .. 80.50
(16) Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation .. .. .. 10.00

Miscellaneous

(17) Road Transport Corporation .. .. .. 46.88
(18) Police Housing Scheme .. .. .. 30.89
(19) Secretariat and other administrative buildings .. 55.00

Instructions have also been issued to increase the outlay on the following three projects in order that the work may be accelerated:

1. Srisailam .. .. .. .. by Rs. 55 lakhs.
2. Pochampad .. .. .. .. by Rs. 40 lakhs.
3. Tungabhadra High Level Canal .. .. .. .. by Rs. 40 lakhs.

I shall, in due course, come to the Assembly again for supplementary grants for these items, to the extent funds cannot be provided by internal adjustments.

Loans and Advances

Disbursements on account of Loans and Advances under various heads are expected to be of the order of Rs. 15.92 crores, the principal items of which are:

Rs. Lakhs

1. Loans to Municipalities, etc. .. .. .. 133.10
2. Loans to Cultivators under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act .. .. .. 55.00
3. Loans for the purchase of chemical manures .. .. .. 390.05
4. Loans to Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks .. .. .. .. 48.20
5. Loans to Weavers' Co-operative Societies for Housing Schemes .. .. .. .. 7.50
6. Loans under New Well Subsidy Scheme .. .. .. 48.00
7. Loans under National Extension Service and Community Development Programme .. .. .. 120.70
22nd June, 1962.

8. Low Income Group and other Housing Schemes  ..  149.20

9. Loans for Small Scale Industries Development Corporation for the Establishment of Industrial Estates  ..  30.00

10. Loans to the State Electricity Board  ..  ..  338.85

11. Advances to Panchayat Samithis for Taccavi Loans . 60.66

PUBLIC DEBT

It is proposed to raise an open market loan of Rs. 10 crores this year. Our share of small savings will yield about Rs. 3 crores while Central loan assistance for Plan schemes etc., will be of the order of Rs. 32.11 crores. After providing Rs. 14.90 crores for the repayment of various loans, the net addition to permanent public debt would be Rs. 30.21 crores thereby raising the outstanding debt to Rs. 274.20 crores on the 31st of March 1963.

DEBT, DEPOSITS, ETC.

The receipts and disbursements under loans and advances deposits and other debt head transactions are expected to result in a net outgoing of Rs. 1.31 crores.

CASH BALANCE

The year is likely to close with a balance of (—) Rs. 6.31 crores as against the opening balance of (—) Rs. 7.15 crores.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., was set up by the State Government last year with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores and an issued capital of Rs. one crore, for promoting rapid industrialisation of the State through financial aid to industry in the form of loans, guarantees, etc., participation in share capital of private industry and direct promotion of selected industries, if necessary, by acting as a holding company for specific projects.

The Corporation has taken in hand ten selected industries for investigation with a view to direct promotion. The total estimated cost of these ten projects comes to about Rs. 19.65 crores. The Corporation has already obtained licences for two industries, namely, Gas Cylinders and Ball Bearings. Four more licences in respect of electric motors, glass products and high tension and low tension insulators are expected to be received shortly. The other cases are still under process. There is also a proposal to establish a small-scale iron and steel plant in Andhra Pradesh. A Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India is examining the feasibility of this project.

So far, the Corporation has received 16 applications from industrial concerns for financial assistance by way of:
372 22nd June, 1962.

Rs. Lakhs.

(a) Investment or underwriting of capital issue .. 128
(b) Loans .. .. .. .. 143
(c) Guarantee for deferred payments and/or loans .. 425

Total .. 691

Of these, three concerns have been sanctioned assistance while applications from others are under consideration. The Corporation has also planned to raise its resources by accepting fixed deposits from the public. It is expected that as the activities of the Corporation and the assistance and facilities offered by it become widely known, increasing advantage of its services will be taken by leading industrialists and industrial houses.

MINING CORPORATION

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation has been set up as a wholly State-owned undertaking for the systematic prospecting and exploitation of various minerals in the State and also for the promotion of mineral based industries in collaboration with the private sector wherever possible.

The Corporation started regular functioning about a year ago. It is at present engaged in the exploitation of the iron-ore reserves in Krishna district for export through the State Trading Corporation of India. Mining operations in this area commenced in the last week of December, 1961, and so far over 1,00,000 tons of iron-ore have been raised and about 85,000 tons of ore valued at about Rs. 17 lakhs have been exported from Kakinada and Masulipatnam ports. The Corporation has also schemes for the exploitation of other iron-ore deposits, managnese ore, limestone, marble, clay, barytes and several other minerals, and for the prospecting and detailed investigations of valuable minerals like asbestos, copper and graphite.

On the processing side, the Corporation is considering schemes for setting up Lime Calcination Plant, Clay Washing Plant, Marble Processing Plant and other medium scale industries based on the mineral resources of the State.

The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50 lakhs. The State Government have so far subscribed Rs. 13.8 lakhs and another Rs. 6.7 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the next few months. Apart from this, the programme of work drawn up by the Corporation requires a further capital of about Rs. 45 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs would be required in the current year itself. It is expected to meet these requirements out of savings from other schemes.

The turnover on the minerals produced by the Corporation during the current year is expected to be about Rs. 75 lakhs, and this is likely to increase in the succeeding years as the operations of the Corporation expand.
22nd June, 1962.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

During the year 1961-62, the State Financial Corporation sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 98.88 lakhs to 105 industrial concerns in the State and also liberalised its terms of assistance to Small Scale units established in the Industrial Estates, in the matter of margin and the period of loans.

The Corporation has raised its lending rate from 6½% to 7% per annum subject to a rebate of ½% on instalments and interest paid on due dates.

The income of the Corporation, after providing for working expenses, etc., is still insufficient for paying the minimum guaranteed dividend and Government will have to pay subsidy of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the year 1961-62.

ALLWYN METAL WORKS

The Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited, Hyderabad, decided to issue 8,60,655 New Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each to enable them to implement their expansion programme. The Company offered 4,24,585 New Equity Shares to the Government as right shares on their existing holdings of 1,69,884 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. In order to maintain our present percentage shareholding in the company it was decided to subscribe to the right shares offered by the Company, and accordingly we have purchased 4,24,585, New equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a cost of Rs. 42,45,850.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE FUND

The business of the State Life Insurance Fund has been expanding rapidly as a result of the extension of its scope to the employees in Andhra area. At the end of March, 1962 the number of policies already in force was 48,820 while the total volume of business amounted to Rs. 5.31 crores. A vigorous drive has been started to see that all eligible Government servants get themselves insured with the Fund as quickly as possible and it is expected that the volume of business will eventually exceed Rs. 10 crores.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The Old Age Pension scheme which was introduced in November, 1961 contemplates grant of life pensions to old destitute persons of 70 years and above and also to those who are totally incapacitated to earn their livelihood at rates ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem according to the areas to which they belong. It is now proposed to reduce the age limit to 65 years.

NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS' DEMANDS

The Pay Scales for Non-Gazetted Officers were revised in 1958 and again last year when the dearness allowance was merged with the basic pay. These two revisions together with the expenditure on financial assistance to local bodies and aided institutions for revising their salaries, and the additional burden on account of interim relief to the Village Officials, have cost the Exchequer to the extent of about Rs. 8 crores per annum. Even so, it is being represented by Non-Gazetted staff that prices of important foodgrains and other commodities have been rising and that rates of dearness allowance...
should be modestly increased at least to staff getting below Rs. 150. The financial position and our commitments and programmes on the development side are such that it is well nigh impossible to make any such concession now. However, Government may consider in the coming years.

Time and again it is said on the floor of Legislature and outside that some real anomalies have crept in, in the two revisions of pay scales. While Government think that there may be only some such cases, still to clear any misunderstanding the Government have decided to appoint the Secretary, Planning, and the Secretary, Finance to look into the alleged anomalies in the pay scales arising out of the revision of salaries sanctioned last year and it will be our endeavour on their recommendations, to remove these anomalies as far as possible within the next few months.

To arrest the rise of prices and to provide important items of consumption like foodgrains, etc., at cheaper rates than in the open market, the Government have thought it worthwhile to organise Employees' Consumer Co-operative Stores at important towns. The scheme is being worked out.

WAYS AND MEANS.

As I have already mentioned earlier, the actual outlay on the Second Five-Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 189 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 175 crores thus resulting in excess expenditure of Rs. 14 crores. This has naturally caused considerable strain on the financial resources of the State with the result that on the 1st April, 1961, we had started with a substantial overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India.

The estimate of resources for the Plan Schemes in 1961-62 provided for a market loan of Rs. 12 crores which was later reduced to Rs. 10 crores. Actual collections amounted to about Rs. 11 crores. There was thus a shortfall of Rs. 1 crore under this head. The collections under small savings also did not materialise to the extent originally contemplated. Substantial amounts were also spent on relief of distress in the areas which suffered from adverse seasonal conditions which also incidentally led to suspension and remission of considerable amounts of land revenue. We could not raise any fresh taxes last year and the total amount which we could find for the Plan was just about Rs. 10 crores which together with the Central assistance of Rs. 31 crores made a total of Rs. 41 crores as against the Plan outlay of Rs. 48 crores. There was, thus an overall shortfall of Rs. 7 crores in the Plan resources last year which is reflected in the (minus) opening cash balance.

As regards 1962-63, we have to raise at least Rs. 17 crores as our share of financial resources for the Plan. It is proposed to issue a public loan of Rs. 10 crores. Another Rs. 2 crores are expected to be found by collection of arrears of Land Revenue, Excise, Sales Tax and Taccavi loans and the balance of Rs. 5 crores will have to be raised through fresh taxes. This will be just sufficient for executing the Plan of Rs. 50 crores. At this rate, it will be difficult to fulfil the Plan target of Rs. 305 crores. It is, therefore, imperative that we should spend at least Rs. 55 crores in 1962-63, which will also provide the necessary room for accommodating higher outlay on Electricity schemes, Nagarjunasagar Project, Water Supply Schemes for the urban
and rural areas and other essential projects. But the Planning Commission can be persuaded to agree to this increase in the plan only if we can raise about Rs. 2 to 2½ crores of additional resources on our side. Let us hope that it will be possible to do so.

**RATIONALISATION OF TAX STRUCTURE**

*Sales Tax.*—A review of the administration of the existing Sales Tax Act has revealed that there is considerable room for improvement and rationalisation of the rate structure and simplification of procedures, etc. Government have, therefore, requested the Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, to enquire into the working of the system of sales tax in the State, and make recommendations having in view the objective that the reforms suggested, while improving the current level of receipts from sales tax, should not affect the trade adversely. Dr. P. S. Lokanadhan, Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, has agreed to undertake this survey. Government will take final decisions in the matter after the report of Dr. Lokanadhan is received. This will, however, take some time and may not yield any results till after the close of the year.

*Land Revenue.* The existing rates of land revenue assessment, which were settled some 80 to 40 years ago, bear little or no relation to the productivity of the land, the value of land, or the price which the cultivators are getting for their produce. The Anantaraman Committee expressed the view that there was no significant difference in the pitch of dry assessments in the Andhra and Telangana regions, that these assessments should be reviewed once in five years to coincide with the Five-Year Plans and that such review should be based on agro-economic factors and price fluctuations. The Committee also felt that progressive monetization, rapid development of internal transport, increasing commercialisation of agriculture and general change in the All-India Commodities Market, had tended to reduce the incidence of land revenue. The Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of India and the Land Revenue Reforms Committee appointed by the Government of Madras in 1951 had also expressed similar views. The Anantaraman Committee also came to the conclusion that there was a great disparity in the pitch of wet assessments in the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State and that there was thus a need to have uniformity in the assessments in the entire State commensurate with the increase in price levels, irrigation and other facilities provided by the Government from time to time.

Apart from the land revenue collected on land, there are at present some special levies, like the special assessment on commercial crops and surcharge on dry assessments. There has been a complaint that lands are subjected to levy of multiple taxes by various special enactments, leading to confusion in the computation of the total land revenue a ryot has to pay, and that it would be fair and less complicated and easily intelligible to the ryot if the tax is levied in lumpsum by a single Act.

It has, therefore, been decided to abolish the special levies, like the special assessment on commercial crops and surcharge, and to
increase the basic rates of assessment. A Bill to that effect has already been published and is being introduced in the current session of the Legislature. The Bill provides for assessments being increased having regard to the various types of land and the substantial concessions given by the abolition of the above special levies.

*Motor Vehicles Tax.*—At present there are three different Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts operating separately in the Andhra and Telangana regions and the areas recently transferred from Madras. The incidence of tax is also different under these three Acts. Government is, therefore, contemplating the introducing of an integrated legislation providing for uniform rates of taxes, procedures, etc., in all the districts of the State.

**CONCLUSION**

I have tried to give a complete picture of our achievements, aspirations and difficulties. I do not claim that the success in all fields has been altogether unmixed. But I can assure the hon. Members that no efforts have been spared by the Government for securing the best possible advantages out of the first two Plans which have already been implemented and the Third Plan which is now on hand. Apart from the difficulties in the matter of strengthening and gearing up the administrative machinery to cope with the new demands and shortage of equipment and foreign exchange, our main problem is that of finance. We are committed to raise a sum of Rs. 105 crores during the Third Plan period as our contribution to the plan of Rs. 305 crores. Of this sum of Rs. 105 crores, open market loans, revenue surpluses etc., are expected to yield about Rs. 60 crores. The rest has to be found by fresh taxes. The assistance we get by the Award of the Third Finance Commission will only reduce our other unavoidable commitments. As mentioned on a previous occasion, we have already lost a year of the Third Plan period and unless hon. Members approach this responsibility in a realistic manner, our many-sided development programmes which are the foundation for the progress of the community, will suffer. I earnestly seek sympathetic consideration and co-operation from all hon. Members in the fulfilment of our obligations. The people of Andhra Pradesh have, in the past, always risen to the occasion and cheerfully contributed to the coffers of the State in the shape of taxes and loans, and I am also confident that the additional levy in the shape of Land Revenue and other taxes which are proposed to be introduced in due course, and which are all fully justified on economic and other considerations, will be accepted by our people in the same spirit in which they have been co-operating with the Government in the past.

Elsewhere, I have submitted that Government want to increase the outlay of the current year to Rs. 55 crores to provide more funds for Nagarjunsagar, Srisailam, Pochampad, Tungabhadra High Level Canal, power, minor irrigation, urban and rural water supply, eradication of malaria, etc., which are vital. I am sure hon. Members will enable the Government to meet these aspirations and before closing I pray to God that He may give us all, the strength and wisdom to face the situation courageously and fulfil our obligations to the people.

*JAI HIND.*