Finalisation of Assets and Liabilities under Andhra State Act 161—

*784 Q—Sri Vavalala Gopalakrishnayya (Sattenapalli) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state,

at what stage the finalisation of the assets and liabilities under Andhra State Act and States Reorganisation Act stands with Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore States, respectively, up-to-date?

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy) :—

Division of Assets and Liabilities under Andhra State Act, 1953

All the outstanding issues relating to division of assets and liabilities of the Composite Madras State between this Government and the Government of Madras consequent on the formation of Andhra State were discussed at an Inter-State conference of officers of both the Governments held at Madras from 24th to 26th July, 1961. At the invitation of the State Governments three representatives of the Government of India were also present at the Conference as Observers. Agreements have been reached on all the issues. The agreements reached at the Conference have been ratified by both the State Governments and their implementation is in progress.
DIVISION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES UNDER STAT.
REORGANISATION ACT, 1956.

The division of assets and liabilities of the former Hyderabad State among the three successor States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore has been completed except in respect of a few items (a) which are under correspondence with the Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra and (b) which have been referred to the Government of India under Section 92 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

The Government of India have suggested that efforts may be made to reach amicable settlement on the outstanding issues by discussing them at an Inter-State Conference. The Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore have agreed to the holding of the Conference. The question of fixing the date for the Conference is under correspondence.

The reference to the President of India was not made before the appointed date which is 1st October 1956 under Section 51 of the Andhra Pradesh State Act. This press adjustment is being dealt with.

Loans raised by Ex-Hyderabad State before 1-11-1956. Open Market loans 26 crores Loans from the Central Government 15 crores So on the whole it is 42 crores.

Third report of the Sub-Committee on development of Regional Committee on Development. Telangana share in the gilt-edged securities held by the erstwhile Hyderabad Government after allowing for a deduction of about 1.5 crores on account of the possible capital loss in the event of being sold in the open market and exclusion of certain securities belonging to foreign Government which are not readily salable. 12% debt 32% interest charges.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy — I can't understand. Question 6.

I am very thankful to the hon. member, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1962.

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy — A separate question may be put to the Finance Minister. He will be able to answer and also state the financial implications.

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy — I have nothing more to say about the financial implications. I can only state about inter-state matters and said that some disputes have been settled and some disputes are outstanding and pending. When we referred it to the Government of India, they stated that the States may discuss those issues between themselves. That is the position as it stands today. Further details may better be elicited from the Finance Minister who will be in a better position.

Mr. Speaker.—You will please put a question to the Finance Minister. Let us see what answer he will give. I will direct him to gather all the necessary information on the subject and if necessary place it on the Table of the House.
Oral Answers to Questions

27th June, 1962.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy —(a) and (b) Government have recently decided to conduct efficiency tests on typewriters with some of the available Key Boards as well as the Key Board devised by Sri Brahmamandam and to appoint a Technical Committee to scrutinise the results of these efficiency tests. Action is being taken to conduct these efficiency tests. The Key Board for Telugu Typewriter will be finalised on the basis of the findings of the Technical Committee.

(c) Does not arise now.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy —(a) and (b) Government have recently decided to conduct efficiency tests on typewriters with some of the available Key Boards as well as the Key Board devised by Sri Brahmamandam and to appoint a Technical Committee to scrutinise the results of these efficiency tests. Action is being taken to conduct these efficiency tests. The Key Board for Telugu Typewriter will be finalised on the basis of the findings of the Technical Committee.

(c) Does not arise now.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1962. 5

POLICE FIRINGS

163—

*383 Q.—Sri V. Visveswara Rao (Mylavaram) —Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of police firings that took place in the State from January 1962 till now, and

(b) the number of persons killed?

Sri N. Sanyana Reddy.—(a) 6 (Six)

(b) 4 (Four)

Sri V. Visveswara Rao —Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state (a) the number of police firings that took place in the State from January 1962 till now, and (b) the number of persons killed?
RESTRICTION ON FIRE BRIGADE TO GO FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER.

164—

*S28 Q. —Sri K. Guruswamy Reddy (Kanigra) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule that the fire brigade in one district should not go to a neighbouring district even if a fire accident takes place there; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to relax the said rule?

Sri N. Sanyya Reddy —(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise
Oral Answer to Questions. 27th June, 1962

(1) உட. கோட்டையில் காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள், முதலில் வேறுபாடுகளின் கூட்டணி பதின்வளைய தென்பகுதியில் பாதுகாப்பு. அந்த முறையில் வேறு

(2) உட. பல்லுநிலையில் காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் கொண்டு மேல்படை வழங்கல் பல்லுநிலைகள் எப்படி?

(3) உட. பல்வேறுகியில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் மூலமாக வேலை செய்ய முடியாததை, அவர் விளக்கமும் எனில் மண்டலம் பல்வேறு வழங்கியதை விளக்குகிறார். எனவே, அந்த துறையின் மூலம் விளக்கம் படுத்த முடியாததை என்று தெரியும். எனவென்று ஒரு வாழ்த்துகள் எப்படி?

(4) உட. தோட்டக்கலையில் 35 முதல் வேலைகள் காணப்பட்டுள்ளன. கோட்டையில் முதலில் பல்வேறு வழங்கல், மது பல்வேறு வழங்குகிறது, அந்த முறையில் பல்வேறு வழங்குகிறது. பல்வேறு வழங்கும் காரணமாக வழங்குகிறது. பல்வேறு வழங்கும் காரணமாக வழங்குகிறது.

(5) உட. கோட்டையில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வழங்கும் வழங்கு அடுத்து வழங்குற்றை எப்படி?

(6) உட. கோட்டையில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வழங்கும் வழங்கு அடுத்து வழங்குற்றை எப்படி?

(7) உட. கோட்டையில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வழங்கும் வழங்கு அடுத்து வழங்குற்றை எப்படி?

(8) உட. கோட்டையில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வழங்கும் வழங்கு அடுத்து வழங்குற்றை எப்படி?

(9) உட. கோட்டையில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வழங்கும் வழங்கு அடுத்து வழங்குற்றை எப்படி?

(10) உட. கோட்டையில் ( துறை ) காணப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வழங்கும் வழங்கு அடுத்து வழங்குற்றை எப்படி?
All Taluk Hospitals must be nationalised complete విచారణలు. కార్యంలు పూర్తి విషయాలు. ఫైర్ స్టేషన్లు దినే ప్రతిమారులు, మరియు సోహబర్ నియోగులు తిరఫ్తి ప్రమాదానంలో ఉన్నాం. యొక్క ఎత్తును ఇంటికి 10 సంఖ్యను నిర్ధారించాలి కాము సోహబర్ ఇంటి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎత్తును వింత్లం వచ్చాం. కొన్ని సోహబర్ ఎత్తును అంతం బంధం చేస్తాం. 

**ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO HARIJANS OF CHINA OGIRALA**

165—

*90 Q.—Sri G Rama Rao [Put by Sri V Visweswara Rao] — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans of China Ogirala village of Gannavaram taluk, Krishna district, submitted a Mahajar petition to the Hon Chief Minister and the Hon Social Welfare Minister to allot R S Nos 18, 19 (Dry lands) instead of R S. No. 20 (wet field) in the month of November 1961,

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon;

(c) whether the Collector, Krishna, inspected the lands personally; if so, when;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Collector stopped the acquisition proceedings at present; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri N Sanywa Reddy.—(a) Yes, Sir. The petition was submitted to the former Chief Minister on 30-8-1961.

(b) The Collector has been directed to select some other suitable site as the lands referred to were not found suitable because they were not in continuation of the Harijanwada and they contained two private irrigation wells.

(c) Yes, sir. On 22nd February 1961.

(d) Yes, Sir. The acquisition proceedings in respect of the sites in question have been dropped and action is being taken by the Collector to select some other suitable site.

(e) As stated in (b) above.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1962.

1. (b) Some other suitable place stipulate time?

2. (b) Suitable places stipulate time?

3. (b) Date exact?

4. (b) (1000 years) years, decades suit steps?

5. (b) Date exact?

6. (b) Disputed cases initiate they get lot of publicity.

7. (b) Disputes they get lot of publicity.

8. (b) I have absolutely no objection.

House-sites to the Harijans of Sirikonda Village.

166—

*547 Q — Sri Uppala Malloor (Suryapet) :—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land bearing survey No 1105 has been sanctioned for the house-sites of Harijans of Sirikonda village, Suryapet taluk, Nalgonda district;

(b) whether the said land has been divided into plots and distributed among the Harijans; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy — (a) Not yet, sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government

(i) Uppala Malloor.

Sanjiva Reddy — 1953 S/o. Suryapet. Health Inspector certify you are! objection in order?

(a) Sri. Sanjiva Reddy — As per order. 1-30 objection. Health InspectorStanding Committee (4) in Rules approval. allotment &. objection &. objection.

(b) Sri. Sanjiva Reddy — As per order. 1-30 objection. Health InspectorStanding Committee (4) in Rules approval. allotment &. objection &. objection.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1962.

Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount collected through Small Savings during 1961-1962; and

(b) whether the target fixed was reached in this regard?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) — (a) The total amount achieved through Small Savings during 1961-62 is Rs. 143.6 lakhs. That is gross, Sir. The net is Rs. 2.41 crores.

(b) Yes.
11

Sri Vamalala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government propose to exempt jaggery from the levy of Sales Tax?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The answer is in the negative.

Personal complaint not to give generalisation. Such a generalisation is not consistent with our responsibility, Sir. The kind of saying that every man approaching any office everywhere is being compulsorily asked to contribute, is not a proposition which can be accepted or which is true or nearer the truth.

**EXEMPTION OF JAGGERY FROM SALES TAX**

168—

*787 Q Sri Vamalala Gopalakrishnayya — Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government propose to exempt jaggery from the levy of Sales Tax?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The answer is in the negative.

...
Aided Training and Special Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools and 55 years in the case of teachers employed under local bodies.

2. In the case of teachers under aided managements who are retired at the age of 55 years in accordance with the rules framed by those managements, the age of compulsory retirement shall be 55 years.

3. However, teachers retained in service beyond the age of compulsory retirement, viz., 55 or 60 years as the case may be, shall be treated as on re-employment unless otherwise ordered and they will not be entitled to any pension during such period of re-employment.

4. In computing the length of service for calculation of pension and gratuity, temporary, officiating and permanent service shall be reckoned as qualifying service.

5. An interruption in the service of a teacher entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases:

   (a) Authorised leave of absence

   (b) Unauthorised absence in continuation of authorised leave of absentee so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled up; if his office is substantively filled up, the past service of the absentee if forfeited.

   (c) Suspension where it is immediately followed by re-instatement whether to the same or a different office or where the teacher dies or is permitted to retire or is retired while under suspension

   (d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.

   (e) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another provided that the teacher is transferred under orders of competent authority or with the consent of the head of his old office.

6. In calculating qualifying service, the service under all managements, viz., Government, Local Bodies and Aided, shall be taken into account.

7. War service of military service rendered by a teacher shall also count as service qualifying for pension to the extent provided in Articles 356, 357-A and 357-C, Civil Service Regulations, and the liability on that account shall also be borne by the Government.

8. Leave without pay, suspension allowed to stand as a specific penalty, overstay of joining time or leave not subsequently regularised and periods of breaks shall not be reckoned as qualifying service.
9. Leave with allowances (except casual leave and vacation which are treated as duty) shall be allowed to count as qualifying service to the extent provided under Article 408 of Civil Service Regulations.

10. In the following cases, the authority competent to sanction the pension or gratuity of a teacher may condone a deficiency not exceeding twelve months.

(i) If there has been a considerable period of acting service which does not qualify for pension, the condonation may be given as a set off against this loss.

(ii) If the teachers service exceeds 24 years, but falls short of 25 years, the condonation may be sanctioned to pre (1) a large increase in pension owing to a small deficiency in qualifying service.

(iii) Condonation may as a rule be allowed where it would enable a teacher who would otherwise get only a gratuity to become eligible for a pension.

11. A teacher shall be eligible for payment of pension or gratuity as the case may be:

(a) On retirement by reason of his attaining the age of superannuation as envisaged in rules (1) and (2) above or on voluntary retirement after completing a qualifying service of 30 years; or

(b) On discharge due to abolition of the post; or

(c) On discharge due to invalidation of medical grounds after following the rules regarding medical certificates in the Civil Service Regulations; or

(d) On retirement on the date of commencement of the school year just preceding his completion of 55 years or 60 years as the case may be in order to avoid dislocation in the middle of the school year.

12. A teacher shall not be eligible for pension unless he has rendered a total qualifying service of 10 years or more and has been discharged or retired as per rules and orders.

18. The table of pension or Gratuity will be as follows —The amount of pension is regulated as follows:

(a) After a service of less than 10 years, but not less than 5 years, a gratuity equal to one half of a months' emoluments for each completed year of service.

(b) After a service of not less than 10 years, a pension not exceeding the following amounts,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of completed service</th>
<th>Scale of pension</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10/120ths of average emoluments.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>11/120ths Do.</td>
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<td>30/120ths Do.</td>
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14. Headmasters' allowance shall be treated as part of pay for purposes of pension and gratuity.

15. If the total period of qualifying service is less than thirty years but not less than ten years, proportionate pension shall be given.

16. No gratuity shall be admissible to teacher who has put in a qualifying service of less than five years.

17. The terms "emoluments" and "average emoluments" shall refer to the actual pay drawn including special pay and temporary or officiating pay, but excluding all allowances which are in the nature of compensatory allowances.

18. For the purpose of calculation of average emoluments during a period of leave, suspension, etc., the provisions in Articles 486 and 487 of the Civil Service Regulations shall mutatis mutandis apply in the case of those coming under these rules.

19. The service put in by a teacher before he has completed 20 years of age, shall not qualify for pension or gratuity.

20. The pension shall be subject to such reduction as may be found necessary for unsatisfactory work and conduct during the period of a teacher. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every
grant of a pension. The State Government reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension or any part of it, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

21. Commutation of pension sanctioned under these rules shall be allowed to the teachers as per the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

22. Any temporary increase in pension shall not be admissible to teachers.

23. The Scheme of compassionate Gratuity shall not be applicable to teachers coming under this scheme.

24. The District Educational Officer or the Inspectress of "Girls' Schools of the areas in which the schools are situated shall sanction the pension found admissible after necessary check.

25. The following Articles of Civil Service Regulation shall apply in the case of teachers who are re-employed after obtaining

(i) Compassionate Gratuity Articles 511 and 512.
(ii) Compassionate Pension Articles 514 to 516.
(iii) Invalid Pension Article 519.
(iv) Superannuation or Retiring pensions Articles 520 and 521 as amended by G O Ms No 2267, Finance, dated the 22nd July, 1960.

26. On receipt of sanction, together with the connected documents in his office, the Accountant-General shall, after due verification and check, issue the pension payment order to the person concerned. For this purpose the District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools concerned shall be fully responsible for the proper maintenance of service records of the teachers and the accuracy of the entries made therein.

27. In case of delay, the payment of an anticipatory pension as provided in the Civil Service Regulations may be authorised by the Accountant-General.

28. Pension is to be sanctioned on receipt of a formal authorised application from the teacher concerned.

29. In cases where the teacher dies within six months from the date of retirement without having formally applied for pension the authority competent to sanction the pension to the deceased teacher, shall sanction the pension or gratuity, as the case may be, after necessary check from the date of retirement up to the date of death and pay the amount to the heirs of the deceased teacher. However, cases in which the time lag exceeds six months, should be referred to Government for decision.

30. The rules relating to the preparation of pension papers etc. applicable to Government servants and the forms at present in vague for pension purposes (which shall, however, be on papers of a different colour so as to distinguish them from ordinary pensions) shall be generally adopted in the case of those pensions,
These rules will not affect the pensions admissible under Article 802, Civil Service Regulations (i.e., Pension of Local Fund Employees already subject to the Pension Scheme under the control of Government) or Article 804, Civil Service Regulations (i.e., pensions of teachers in Government Schools transferred to the control of Local Bodies).

32. The rules, if any, relating to the grant of gratuities by the local bodies to their employees will cease to apply with effect from the 1st April, 1961 to teachers in the service of Local Bodies.

33. The accounting and audit work relating to the Pension Scheme will be entrusted to the Accountant-General.

34. Cases requiring grant of any concessions not contemplated in these rules shall be referred to Government for Orders.

**LIBRARIAN POST IN STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY.**

170—

341 Q—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri C.D Naidu) —Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) since how long the Librarian post in State Central Library is vacant;

(b) whether a qualified person is working in that post, and

(c) if not, the reasons for not appointing a qualified person till now?

_Sri P.V.G. Raju_ —(a) The post of Librarian, State Central Library is not vacant.

(b) and (c): The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission was requested to recruit a candidate for the post of Librarian, State Central Library in accordance with the Special Rules framed for the post. The Commission, however, have informed that they interviewed six candidates for the post, but found none of them suitable for the post. Hence a candidate for the post could not be selected by the Commission. Since no qualified and suitable candidate was available, Government considered it desirable that an officer from the Andhra Pradesh Educational Service might be appointed temporarily as a Librarian in the State Central Library, Hyderabad. Such an officer has accordingly been appointed temporarily as Librarian, State Central Library, Hyderabad and he is in charge of it now.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya_ —Has the present incumbent got any experience in library science or library work?

_Sri P.V.G. Raju_ —There is no officer in the State who is qualified. That is the opinion of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. We have appointed a temporary man; obviously he does not have the qualifications, we are waiting till we can get a qualified man.

_Sri C.D Naidu_ —The hon. Minister has said that nobody is coming for the interview. Is it due to lack of salaries or the difficulty of service rules?
Sri P V G. Raju:—It does not arise. We have not got qualified men in the State. The qualification required is Diploma in Library Science. Therefore, till some of our people take that Diploma in Library Science and become fully qualified to this particular job, we have appointed an officer of the Education Department to do this work temporarily.

Sri J.T. Fernandez (Nominated—Anglo-Indian):—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the present incumbent who is qualified officer was considered incompetent for this post?

Sri P V G. Raju:—The present incumbent has been asked to be in charge of this particular post till 31st August 1962, i.e. till 31st August 1962 Sri Kapadia will be in charge after which the Government will readvertise for the post, again qualified persons will apply for the post, again the Public Service Commission will go into the question and a fully qualified person will be appointed.

Sri C.D. Naidu:—What are the qualifications necessary for this post?

Sri P V G. Raju:—I have said that anybody who applies should be a Diploma-holder in Library Science, in addition to being First-Class Graduate, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A. and so on.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (Nandigama):—Does it mean that there are no such Diploma-holders in Andhra Pradesh?

Sri P V G. Raju:—When the Public Service Commission have advertised for the post and when no particular diploma-holder has applied for the same, it means that to this date nobody in Andhra Pradesh has taken that diploma in Library science.

Sri Vasudeo Krishnaji Naik (Sultan Bazar):—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is none in the university who could occupy this post?

Sri P V G. Raju:—Sir, it is not a question of University Library. It is a question of appointing some one in the State Central Library, not the University Library. There are qualified men in the University Library and they would not like to come out from the University to the State Library, because they are well employed there, they would not come unless they feel that we are paying better salaries than the university.

T.B. Hospitals.

171—

*245 Q.—Sri P Gunnavyya (Kothur).—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) the total number of patients undergoing treatment;
(c) the number of women patients therein;
(d) whether any schemes were prepared for the development of T.B. hospitals during 1961-62, and
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1962.

(e) if so, the district-wise number of beds intended to be increased?

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

(a) There are 12 Tuberculosis Hospitals in the State (9 Government Hospitals and 8 private hospitals).

(b) 28,495.

(c) 8,290

(d) and (e) There are no proposals under consideration of the Government for increase of bed strength in the existing sanatoria. The Government have, however, sanctioned 6 Tuberculosis clinics during 1961-62 at Nuzvid, Amalapuram, Adoni, Tandoor, Siddipet and Peddapalli:

1. 12,634 beds 9 Government and 8 private hospitals.
2. 23,495.

3. 8,290.

Bed-strength to increase three-fold in the existing sanatoria is not contemplated. The Sanatorium at Nuzvid, Amalapuram, Adoni, Tandoor, Siddipet and Peddapalli have been sanctioned.

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2. 23,495.

3. 8,290.
27th June, 1962.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Regarding the issue of bilateral severe cases refusing treatment, I would like to request the Minister for Health and Medical to state:

(a) the total number of Government hospitals in Srikakulam district;
(b) the taluq-wise number of beds at present available to the patients;
(c) whether any steps are being taken to increase the bed strength during the year 1962-63;
(d) if so, the taluq-wise number of additional beds provided;
(e) whether there is any proposal before the Government to take over any hospitals of the Zilla Parishads; and
(f) if so, their number?

Sri Y. Srivama Prasad: (a) 9.

Taluk-wise number of beds at present available to patients.
Name of the Government Hospital. | Number of beds.
---|---
1. Government Headquarters Hospital, Srikakulam | 100
2. Government Hospital, Tekkali | 12
3. Government Hospital, Paiaakonda | 14
4. Government Hospital, Sthampet | 8
5. Government Hospital, Bobbili | 7
6. Government Hospital, Parvathipuram | 30
7. Government Hospital, Salur | 8
8. Government Hospital, Cheepurupalli | 10
9. Government Hospital, Sompeta | 6

(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) No.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) 3.
(f) 6.

Notes:

1. 100
2. 12
3. 14
4. 8
5. 7
6. 30
7. 8
8. 10
9. 6

(a) 100
(b) 12
(c) 14
(d) 8
(e) 7
(f) 30

These are the beds available at government hospitals.
**27th June, 1962.**

Oral Answers to Questions

It was only a Taluk hospital.

BED STRENGTH IN NELLORE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

178—

298 Q.—

Sri G C. Kondaiah (Nellore) — Will the hon. Minister for Health & Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the present bed strength in Nellore General Hospital;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the bed strength of the hospital; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a medical college in Nellore town, in view of the existence of a general hospital and a T. B. hospital?

Sri Y Sivarama Prasad:

(a) The present bed-strength of the Hospital is 250.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Sri G C. Kondaiah:—I do not propose to expand the existing beds for the following reasons:

1. The present bed-strength is 250, but the maximum capacity is 300, which means that if the bed-strength is increased, it will be a waste of money.

2. The present bed-strength is sufficient for the present demand.

3. The Government has no plans to acquire any land for the purpose.

Sri G C. Kondaiah:—I propose to acquire land for the following reasons:

1. The present bed-strength is 250, but the maximum capacity is 300, which means that if the bed-strength is increased, it will be a waste of money.

2. The present bed-strength is sufficient for the present demand.

3. The Government has no plans to acquire any land for the purpose.
CLOSURE OF THE CERAMIC FACTORY AT NELLORE.

174—

*204 Q — Sri G C. Kondiah — Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) the reason for the closure of the Ceramic Factory (Private) at Nellore and when the same has been closed;

(b) the number of workers that have become unemployed consequent on the closure of the said factory;

(c) whether there is any possibility of re-opening the said factory; and

(d) if so, whether the previous workers will be taken into service?

The Minister for Industries (Sri M N Lakshminarasayya) —

(a) The factory was closed down on 1-4-1961 due to heavy losses as it did not work to the full capacity due to financial weakness and mis-management.

(b) About 250 workers have become unemployed.

(c) There seems to be no possibility of the reopening of the factory in the near future.

(d) If the factory is reopened it will be obligatory on the part of the new management to re-employ the retrenched workers as per the Industrial Disputes Act.
mismanagement, financial irregularities a factory & mismanagement of Share-holders of a factory & 10 Share-holders & factories & the investigation of mismanagement of a factory & the investigation of the Share-holders of the factory.

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Machinery & old machinery & old machinery & the investigation of the old machinery.

Businessmen [businesses] started the business & machinery & production & capital & industries & factories & workers & provident fund & the investigation of the factories & businesses & workers & provident fund.
Ceramic industry has been developed into a significant industry. There is a need to develop the Ceramic industry and the industries in the Ceramic industry. The Government is considering a scheme for taking over the factory by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. The scheme as submitted requires an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs.

For additional machinery, the scheme requires at least Rs 4 lakhs, and the ex-management submitted a scheme for taking over the factory by the Government or by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. The scheme as submitted requires an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs.

**INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AT VIJAYAWADA.**

175—

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

(a) whether there are any applications pending for plots and buildings at Vijayawada Industrial Estate;

(b) if so how many, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

*Sri M. N. Lakshmivara Sastry*:—(a) Yes, sir

(b) Thirteen applications for allotment of plots under Assisted Private Industrial Estates pattern and seven applications for allotment of factory buildings.

(c) The applications are kept pending in the waiting list. They will be considered soon after the factory buildings under construction are completed.

For additional machinery, the scheme requires at least Rs 4 lakhs, and the ex-management submitted a scheme for taking over the factory by the Government or by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. The scheme as submitted requires an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs.
27th June, 1962.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) Whether the Government are providing loans from the Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation; and

(b) If so the names of persons or institutions to whom loans are provided during 1961-62?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya —(a) Not yet, Sir. But a scheme for grant of loans has been approved by the Corporation.

(b) No loans have been provided to persons or institutions, during 1961-62.

Sericulture in the State.

(a) The places in the State where Sericulture is practised, and

(b) The amount allotted for its development during 1962-63?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya —(a) Information is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs 5.88 lakhs (Rs 2.15 lakhs for Plan Schemes and Rs. 3.73 lakhs for non-Plan schemes).

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Places in the State where Sericulture is Practised.

Ananthapur District.

1. Madakasira.
2. Hindupur.

Chittoor District.

1. Palmaner.
2. Punganoor.
3. Madanapally and Voyalpad taluk.

Visakhapatnam District:
1. Agency areas of Chintapally and Araku.

West Godavari District:
1. Chintalapudi.

Kurnool District
1. Peopally.

Warangal District.
1. Venkatapur.
2. Salvai.

Khammam District.
1. Venkatapuram.

Mahaboobnagar District.
1. Shadnagar.
2. Kosgi.

Adilabad District.
1. Chinoor.

Nalgonda District.
1. Devarkonda.

Table

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Chintapally, Araku</td>
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<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>Chintalapudi</td>
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<td>Kurnool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>Devarkonda</td>
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SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

178—

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

(a) the survey conducted by the Department of Mines during 1961-62 in the State; and

(b) the result of the survey?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya—(a) The Department has made detailed surveys of asbestos and barytes deposits in Pulivandla taluk, Cuddapah district and plotted large scale maps of asbestos belt for further exploratory investigations. The Department has also undertaken and continued the surveys of mica belt in Nellore district and also an assessment of the iron ore reserves in Miryalpenta block, Pakhal forest reserves in Warangal and Khammam districts

(b) As the above three items of work are exploratory, no results were forecast by these investigations. The work in mica field of Nellore district comprises plotting of pegmatities only.

There are altogether 47 schemes for the development of sericulture in the State. Besides these, a scheme costing Rs. 0.75 lakhs for development of sericulture in Chintapalli area in Vizag District where there are vast potentialities for development of sericulture have been taken up for implementation with the funds provided by the Social Welfare Department.

WELLS UNDER RURAL WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

179—

*279 Q—Sri S. Vemayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells, district-wise yet to be completed under Rural Water-supply Scheme;

(b) the year from which the execution of each work is pending;

(c) the steps that are being taken for their completion, and

(d) the reasons for the delay in completion?

[The Minister for Finance and Co-operation deputised the Minister for Municipal Administration and answered the questions].

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy.—(a) and (b) The required particulars are being gathered from the Collectors and they will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) District Collectors are taking all possible steps for their completion. Government are also taking action to provide funds required for the completion of the works.

(d) The reasons for delay, among others, are unfavourable conditions of soil, non-availability of materials, lack of fund, etc.
Oral Answers to Questions. 27th June, 1962.

Sir K Brahmananda Reddy —For the first part of the question, Sir, necessarily it takes time to collect information from each village and from each area. That is why that answer. Completion of all possible steps in the available information would have been. If you want these steps completed within 10 days, this is physically impossible for the Ministers in the Centre to answer any question within 10 days.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Just one point, Sir......

Mr Speaker:—After question hour is over, you can raise it.

APPELLATE POWERS OF ANAKAPALLI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

180—

Sri K Govinda Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration and Housing be pleased to state:

*305 Q.—
(a) whether it is a fact that the appellate powers of Anakapalli Municipal Council, Visakhapatnam district were removed nearly two years back; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — (a) The appellate powers of the Council, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam were withdrawn nearly a year ago.

(b) Indiscriminate, abnormal and arbitrary reduction of taxes by the Municipal Council resulting in the abuse of its appellate powers and causing detriment to the financial interests of the Municipality.

Mr Speaker — Questions are over.
Sri N. Sanyeeva Reddy—Comparative study always is not desirable,
Mr. Speaker Sir. 27th June, 1962. 33
Comparative study always is not desirable, Mr. Speaker Sir. It is not desirable to compare Ryder with A.O. or A.O. with Ryder. The same collector, it seems, lived in Hyderabad itself. Therefore, perhaps it was easy to give answers to questions here—just get them typed and give them here itself. I must congratulate the

him for putting so many questions in such a short time. We will certainly see to it, Mr. Speaker, Sir. You may examine and see why 70 questions put by one hon. Member have not come up. Even 8 or 10 questions should have been answered. I think you may ask your Secretariat on that point; Sir. The Secretariat will instruct the department. We can only answer four or five questions per day.

Within a week or two we will whip up the necessary information and see why 70 questions put by one hon. Member have not come up. There are 8 or 10 questions which should have been answered. I think you may ask your Secretariat on that point; Sir. The Secretariat will instruct the department. We can only answer four or five questions per day.

Disallow endorsement and disallow the endorsement. We can only answer four or five questions per day. Even 8 or 10 questions should have been answered. I think you may ask your Secretariat on that point; Sir. The Secretariat will instruct the department. We can only answer four or five questions per day.

Disallow endorsement and disallow the endorsement. We can only answer four or five questions per day.
Because I did not want to ask any particular questions, I wanted only some information on unstarred questions. Because I did not want to ask any particular questions, I wanted only some information on unstarred questions. However, we will try to adopt that policy.
Mr. Speaker — I won’t do like that. I will fix a minimum of 10 or 15 days.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy— Whatever it may be, it is better the Members do not fix up the dates. If it is fixed, it must be fixed by the Speaker.

Mr Speaker — That is the suggestion of hon. Sri Nagireddi.

Mr Speaker — Any how, by experience, I will try to evolve a sound and satisfactory practice.

Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy — I would suggest that it is left to the Speaker. We send the answers to the Legislature Secretariat and Table Committee. They may be placed on the Table of the House. I have no objection. I am only suggesting to the hon Speaker that this procedure may be adopted.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy.—My suggestion came only after the hon. Chief Minister said that the answers can be supplied to the hon. Member who has put the question.

Mr. Speaker:—I will bear in mind all these suggestions and try to evolve a satisfactory policy.
Condoence Resolution

27th June, 1962.

re Demise of Sri Meka Koti Reddy
former, Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

re Demise of Sri Meka Koti Reddy, former Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy) —Sir, I beg to move.

"That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Meka Koti Reddy, former member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family"

Mr Speaker —Motion moved.
Tribute to the Hon. Mr. K. P. Reddy, Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

On the sad occasion of the demise of the Hon. Mr. K. P. Reddy, former Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, it is with profound grief that we record our deepest condolences.

Mr. K. P. Reddy was a seasoned politician who dedicated his life to public service. His contributions to the development of Andhra Pradesh cannot be overstated. His leadership and commitment to the welfare of the people will always be remembered.

We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and the entire political community. May his soul rest in peace.


Sri Meka Koti Reddy was a distinguished leader who served his country with great dedication. He was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of the state.

Sri Meka Koti Reddy was born in 1896 and passed away in 1962. He was a first dictator and then served as a second dictator. His contributions to the development of Andhra Pradesh were immense.

We express our deepest condolences to his family and the entire political community. May his soul rest in peace.


Sri Meka Koti Reddy was a statesman who dedicated his life to public service. His leadership and commitment to the welfare of the people will always be remembered.

Sri Meka Koti Reddy was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of the state.

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re: Demise of Sri Meka Koti Reddy

former Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Condolence Resolution:

27th June, 1962.

Demise of Sri Meka Koti Reddy

former Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Sri Meka Koti Reddy, former Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, passed away on 27th June, 1962. He was a loyal and dedicated member of the Assembly, serving with distinction.

Sri Meka Koti Reddy was born on 3rd January, 1932, in a family of farmers. He received his education in local schools and then went on to study at the Andhra University, securing a degree in law. He joined the legal profession in 1952 and became a member of the Assembly in 1962.

Sri Meka Koti Reddy was a devoted family man. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Meka Rajamma, and two children, Mr. Meka Murali and Mrs. Meka Lakshmi.

May Sri Meka Koti Reddy rest in peace.

* * *

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May Sri Meka Koti Reddy rest in peace.

* * *
Mr Speaker:—I associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Leader of the House, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and other members of this House. I had no occasion to move freely with late Sri Meka Kotireddy, but I had occasion to come in contact with him on a few occasions. He appeared to be a very simple and unostentatious gentleman, a quiet and calm gentleman, never used to interfere in others’ work, but always used to mind his own work, very pious and God-fearing man and it is unfortunate that a gentleman who had done yeoman service to his country not only in the freedom struggle but in public service is no more amongst us and it is but fitting that we should pass a condolence resolution and express our feelings to the members of the bereaved family and in memory of late Sri Meka Kotireddy. I would request hon Members to stand for a minute and observe silence.

Mr Speaker:—The question is

"That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Meka Kotireddy, former member of the Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

The motion was adopted nem con.

(The House then stood for a minute in silence)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SECTION 11(1) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Act III of 1931) a copy of the Notification issued under section 11 (1) of the said Act published at page 1084 of Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated the 18th June, 1957.

Mr. Speaker. Paper laid on the Table.

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931.

(G. O. Ms. No. 2644, Home, dated 16-12-60).


Mr. Speaker:—Paper laid on the Table.

Notification issued under section 11 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under subsection (2) of section 11 of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Act III of 1931) a copy of the Notification issued under section 11 (1) of the said Act published in Part-I of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 22nd June, 1961.

Mr. Speaker—Paper laid on the Table.

Business of the House.

Mr Speaker—I have to announce that the latest hour for the receipt of cut motions from hon Members is 3 p.m. on 29-6-1962, i.e., Friday. Such motions as are received afterwards will not be admitted.

Yesterday, on the point raised by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, I said that I would give my ruling to-day, but the whole of yesterday I was busy and had no time. I will give my ruling on Saturday.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya—Sir, according to rules, the number of non-official days shall not be less than two days for every ten days.

Mr Speaker—I am told that in the past the practice has been not to have any non-official days during the budget. We will follow it.

Sri T. Nagireddy—If the non-official day has already been announced, some resolutions would have come and we would have allotted different dates and different places for the resolutions. At present I personally think that since we have already adjusted the business in the Business Advisory Committee, we may not change the order of the business of the House. I do not know whether it will be possible now to change it and to redraft the whole business.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Mr Speaker:— I will consider it.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1962-63.

(Smt Roda Mistry in the Chair)

Most of the industries registered significant increase in production and there is a definite improvement in the employment opportunities for educated members in the urban areas.
27th June, 1962

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The meeting was convened by the Chairman, who welcomed the members. The Treasurer then presented the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The statement included details on various sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, and raw material production. It highlighted the challenges faced due to unfavourable conditions affecting agricultural production. The budget for the year was approved after considering various aspects such as the Second Plan and the Agricultural Programmes.

The Treasurer also presented the Agricultural Programmes, which were included in the Second Plan. The budget for the agricultural sector was allocated to support various programmes aimed at overcoming the challenges faced by the farmers.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Production during the year 1962-63 was lower than the previous year. Agricultural production was also lower compared to the previous year. Agricultural incomes in crores of rupees at current prices were lower than the previous year.

Agricultural production during the year 1962-63 was lower compared to the previous year. Current prices were also lower than the previous year. A satisfactory growth in percentage was observed in the year 1962-63. Stagnation period was observed in the year 1962-63. Agricultural production during the year 1962-63 was lower compared to the previous year.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

57th June, 1962

"We are satisfied even with the growth of industrial production. Most of the industries registered significant increase in production." We are satisfied even with the growth of industrial production. Most of the industries registered significant increase in production.

We are satisfied even with the growth of industrial production. Most of the industries registered significant increase in production.

"Fertiliser factory has re-established. Co-operative sugar factories have re-established. Carbonisation plant has re-established. Pig iron plant has re-established. Marine diesel Engines factory has re-established. Newsprint factory has re-established." We are satisfied even with the growth of industrial production. Most of the industries registered significant increase in production.

Steel has re-established. We are satisfied even with the growth of industrial production. Most of the industries registered significant increase in production.

Fertiliser factory has re-established. Co-operative sugar factories have re-established. Carbonisation plant has re-established. Pig iron plant has re-established. Marine diesel Engines factory has re-established. Newsprint factory has re-established."
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

46 27th June, 1962.

In the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63,

The General Discussion is presented as follows:...
27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Our taxation effort during second plan period is quite satisfactory.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

What is our place; where do we stand? Is it not [a matter of] economic race? What is our place; where do we stand? Is it not the national crisis? Is it not [a matter of] financial sanction? Our place is assigned to agricultural and irrigation schemes. Therefore, it is not the financial targets that are more important. What we achieved in physical targets has to be considered and that is the only economic factor which has to be taken into account. Having failed in all these things, I am sure that a certificate cannot be given to this Ministry. It has failed.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

consumers consume the demands. As such, the discussions revolve around the assessment of the situation. The financial statements for the year 1962-63 are prepared. The complete financial and statistical analysis of the year is provided in the financial statements. Designs and estimates complete the picture. Designs and estimates complete the financial analysis of the year.

Where do we stand in the production of electric energy in the country? Consumers consume the energy generated. The financial statements reflect the situation. Designs and estimates complete the financial analysis of the year.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.

50


50 27th June, 1962* General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63,
General discussion on the Annual 27th June, 1962. 51
Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The same happened with the fertiliser factory. The same happened with news print factory. The same is going to happen, I am afraid, with the pig iron plant. The same happened with the geological survey and the mining and geological survey. The same happened with the fertilizer factory. The same happened with the stonequarry. The same happened with the cement factory. The same happened with the coal and oil. The same happened with the iron and steel. The same happens with the Pig iron plant. The same happened with the cement factory. The same happened with the mining and geological survey. The same happened with the fertilizer factory. The same happened with the news print factory. The same happened with the stonequarry. The same happened with the cement factory. The same happened with the coal and oil. The same happened with the iron and steel.
52 27th June, 1962 General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

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General discussion on the Annual 2?th June, 1962 53
Financial Statement (Budget) for the
year 1962-63.

Consolidated Fund 28 Consolidated Fund 28

27th June, 1962 53
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

27th June, 1962.

Pilot scheme for the amelioration of drought affected areas has been requested. It has been indicated by the President that the scheme will be considered in two stages. The First stage will be implemented by 1962 and the Second stage by 1965. The total amount required for this scheme is estimated to be Rs 150,000.

(Mr Speaker in the chair)
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

27th June, 1962

As for the first stage and revised estimates the moral responsibility is on.

Moral is moral, Political is political, and the government has the moral responsibility as well as the political responsibility. The government should publish the moral responsibility and the political responsibility in the newspapers. The government has published the moral responsibility in the newspapers. The government has published the moral responsibility in the newspapers.

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27th June, 1962.  

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Forcible collection-Harassment continuing—Deputy Collector with police officials and police constables raided Ururur in Kamalapuram taluk on 22nd and 23rd-Seized cattle and other properties including groundnut for sowing, food grains, carts and meal plates of the following persons—

* Shri Gopalaiah (Son of Shri Gopalaiah) — 25/-, 25/-, 30/-

Public Accounts Committee & Estimates Committee: Clean administration is the fundament of a country's economy. It is essential for effective governance and efficient resource utilization. The Annual Report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1962-63 highlights the importance of maintaining clean administration. The committee's report emphasizes the need for transparency, accountability, and efficiency in financial management. The Estimates Committee has also been instrumental in ensuring that the budgetary allocations are made in a manner that promotes economic growth and development.

The report addresses various aspects of financial management, including capital expenditure, death services, and sales tax. It also discusses the allocation of funds for road improvement, education, and health care. The committee's recommendations aim to streamline the administration process and ensure that resources are used effectively for the betterment of the population.

In conclusion, the Public Accounts Committee & Estimates Committee stress the importance of clean administration in maintaining a strong and sustainable economy. Their recommendations are crucial for achieving long-term economic growth and development.
27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The General Assembly (having voted) unanimously, after considering the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63, decided to approve the budget. The Finance Minister stated that the budget for 1962-63 was based on a realistic assessment of the economic situation. The budget aimed to achieve a balanced budget and promote economic growth. The Minister highlighted the importance of maintaining a stable exchange rate and controlling inflation. He also stressed the need for a clean and efficient administration to ensure the effective implementation of the budget. The budget was designed to support social welfare programs, educational institutions, and other developmental projects. The Minister concluded by stating that the government was committed to achieving its economic and social goals.
General discussion on the Annual 27th June, 1962.
Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

As requested, I shall summarize the matters of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and some recommendations of the Administration Reforms Committee.

I am pleased to announce that the Anti-Corruption Bureau has been effective in rooting out corruption. The Bureau has been working in close coordination with the Chief Secretary and other government officials. The recommendations of the Administration Reforms Committee, especially those related to efficiency and anti-corruption, have been implemented.

In addition to the Anti-Corruption Bureau, the government has also introduced clean and efficient administration reforms. The government is committed to concentrating on core industries and developing new ones. The government has also made plans to diversify the economy and increase production.

In conclusion, the government is committed to maintaining a clean and efficient administration, to fighting corruption, and to developing the economy. The government is confident that these efforts will lead to a better future for the country.

நான் சென்று ஒரு தோறு நாடு நாடு industries க்கு சென்றிய விளைவால் அரசன் கொண்டே Mangalore உதஸ் tiles factories களுடன் அரசன் பார்வோ 30, 40 வகை tiles செய்துகிறது. மருந்து விளைவால் முக்கியதான factors காரணமாய். அவையே factories அதிகம் இருந்திருக்கும் ஆரம்பமானது. அதிகம் iron factory முலைத்து செய்து விளைவால் iron ore அரசன் வேண்டும். மேலும் இருந்து முன்னே பார்வோ iron factory விளைவால் தவற்று நேரடையும். நேரடையும் சுருக்கம் செய்ய விளைவால் electricity சுருக்கம் காரணமாய் இருந்து வேண்டும் அரசன் விளைவால் electricity supply இருந்து வேண்டும். என்பதாக electricity உதஸ் விளைவால் வேண்டும் முடிய முடிய வேண்டும் சுருக்கம் செய்ய விளைவால் border disputes சுருக்கம் காரணமாய் இருந்து வேண்டும். அதிகம் வட்டச்சாரதன் முறையுடன் வேண்டும் முறையுடன் வேண்டும் சுருக்கம் வேண்டும் ways and means position செலுத்தும். தண்டு அரசன் வசதியுடன் வேண்டும் தமிழ் நாட்டிலும் deficit budget வேண்டும், surplus budget வேண்டும் பார்வோ முந்தைய சுருக்கம் வேண்டும். 1951 உதஸ் மறு பார்வோ 6 வருடங்கள் முன்னே 1960 உதஸ் 60 வருடங்கள் வந்துள்ளது. அமைந்துள்ளது, சுருக்கம் முறையுடன் வேண்டும். சுருக்கம் முறையுடன் 22 வருடங்கள் வந்துள்ளது முறையுடன். நேரடையும் சுருக்கம் முறையுடன் வந்துள்ளது தமிழ்நாட்டு மறு பார்வோ Medical, Public Health மற்றும்

"I will give you clear, honest and efficient administration."
27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

The issue of the Annual

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

The issue of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.
General discussion on the Annual 27th June, 1962. Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

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Mr. Weaker, Sir, while supporting the budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, I would like to say a few things.

I came here, first of all to speak about agriculture and its importance. But, when I heard the long and vehement speeches of the hon. Deputy Leader of Opposition, Sri T. Nagi Reddy, I thought I should give him some reply, before I speak about the agriculture industry which is the major industry of this Country.

It is always a common feature with the Opposition to criticise every thing. If we say that we want to introduce new taxes they say “No, you should not introduce fresh taxes”. When we say that there is development; they say “There is no development”. Always they will oppose. Opposing tendency is always dominant.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.

in the mind of the Opposition Leader. That is now quite clear from his speeches.

Sri T Balakrishnaiah: That is why, I am giving suitable reply to the hon. Deputy Leader who spoke elaborately and at length. He knows pretty well the crisis that the Government of India is now facing. The Congress Government is very particular of constructing its economy and also of raising the standards better than any other opposition party in this Country. Not only they are more interested in the welfare of the State but also in the welfare of the peasants, in the welfare of the middle-class and in the welfare of the N.G Os. and all people. They want to raise the standards and build up the economy of the country. But what is mainly wanted is finance. The hon. Deputy Leader knows pretty well that our Ministers in the Central Government are striving their best to get foreign aid. But, we cannot, for a long time, depend upon the foreign nations for aid because ours is a sovereign country and the countries which are giving some donations always expect the recipient countries to develop their economy by introducing taxation, efficient administration and by taking up nation building activities. Without taxation, how can we build up our nation? The hon. Deputy Leader knows pretty well that the foreign aid can be obtained as long as there is relationship between the donor and the recipient countries and if that relationship is only amicable and friendly. Suppose if there are ideological differences between the two countries then they may refuse to give any aid. In such circumstances, we will have to stand on our own feet and build up self-economy.

In this connection, I would like to say that now Soviet Russia which was helping China has completely withdrawn aid to China. Even wheat loan and other things are withdrawn. They are demanding reimbursement of expenditure that they have incurred on China during Korean war. This is because there are ideological differences between these two Nations. Therefore, I submit that whenever we want to do anything, money is essential. Without money nothing can be done.

My friend, the hon. Deputy Leader of Opposition has failed to give any constructive ideas or suggestions as to how to get money. He first began with agriculture, then he discussed about industry, then he went on to power and electricity and then he jumped to the collection of arrears of revenue and so on and so forth. There was no consistency in his talk. There were no substantial ideas. It was only a vague and long and elaborate talk with all vehemence.
really appreciate it because it is very lengthy and because he gave some statistics also. I do not know the author of the Book from which he quoted the statistics...

Sri T Nagi Reddy The Third Five-Year Plan was my statistical data

Sri T Balakrishnaiah—Yesterday, some hon. members spoke about taxation and other things. But they failed to mention the important and salient features of the Anantaraman Committee Report. I have gone through that Report afterwards. He studied about the rainfall, price, conditions of the soil and all that. Then he came to the conclusion that sur-charges can be levied, water cess can be levied and that tax may be increased. But he did not speak about the additional assessment. When the Committee was formed, there was no idea about increase of this assessment. They had only an idea of increasing surcharge, water rate etc. Even then, those facts which he has described about rainfall, food grain prices and other things are very useful in determining this additional assessment on land. For instance, I want to say that during Zamindari regime, in Chittoor District, the rate per gunta (16 guntas make one acre) under wet ayacut under tank bed was Rs. 8. That comes to about Rs 48 per acre. Now the rate under the tank is only Rs 10 per acre. That is the wet rate. How much is reduced? Rs 38 are reduced in the rate. Now, the rate is only Rs 10 per acre for wet land, but previously it was about Rs 48. Further the Zamindars were taking on three crops Samba, Puvasi and Navin. If any amount was due from the ryots, they would go to court and get a Decree and even after 12 years, they would realise that money from the ryots. Now, if the ryot is not in a position to pay the rent and if the Collector is satisfied, the Collector could write off.

We know pretty well that in our country Agriculture industry is the major industry and most of the people are depending upon these crops. Therefore, it is necessary that it should be developed and peasants should be protected. Government is bestowing its attention on the peasants by giving aid and help. We know pretty well and we have realised that the peasants are the backbone of this nation. That is why we have set apart a major portion of the plan amount towards agriculture, irrigation and power and the figures given also bear this out. Under the Third Plan for this year 1962-63, the amount is Rs, 49,97,00,000 and the amount set apart towards agriculture, irrigation and power is Rs. 86,82,00,000. This is a major portion, i.e., 68 per cent of the amount is given towards agricultural development. But since most of the crops are rain-fed crops, when monsoons fail, these crops also are failing. In such cases the ryots can apply to the Tahsildar, Collector or Deputy Collector and get remission. That provision is also there. Therefore, this Government is not ignorant of the difficulties of the ryots and the Government never failed to safeguard the interests of the peasants and also to develop the agricultural industry. Therefore in the present budget, the taxation policy and the amounts set apart for various items of developmental activities
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

are quite satisfactory but there is one thing; amounts are set apart for various schemes and plans but no amount has been set apart for those areas that have been acquired from Madras State newly. Those areas really require some development because while the Madras Government have spent nearly 65 lakhs of rupees for Tiruttani taluk towards development of agricultural farming, introducing electricity, roads and social development and so on and so forth but in our State our Andhra Pradesh Government gave very recently only Rs. 10 lakhs off the areas transferred to our State. That is not sufficient. We require Rs 25 lakhs more to develop Satyawedu taluk and other territories that we have acquired.

In this connection I want to say that there is relationship between industry and agriculture. Our agriculture is providing work for the peasants only for 3 to 4 months during rainy season and afterwards they are thrown out of employment. To give them work we have to start small scale industries. In Japan also they have started small scale industries. Therefore they were able to create alternative employment. Whenever there was fall or failure of agriculture they take to industries. Therefore there is always a relationship between industry and agriculture. Our Government has to concentrate on agriculture and small scale industries which will provide work. If there is work there is no need for starvation. There is no need to be afraid of any taxation. I request this Government to consider all these aspects and to pay better attention towards agriculture and small scale industries.

* Supply to be given at control rate as per G.O. pass. Demand to be given supply immediately G.O. pass only.

# Supply to be given at control rate as per G.O. pass. Demand to be given supply immediately G.O. pass only.

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27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.

69

27th June, 1962. 69

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

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General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

[Further discussion on the annual financial statement and budget details for the year 1962-63.]
27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.
General discussion on the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget) for the
year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962,
73
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Mr Speaker, Sir, I heartily support the Budget presented by the Finance Minister. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition enumerated a litany of omissions made by the Government and then he accused the Government saying that the progress was very slow. But he did not tell us whether the lack of progress was due to neglect on the part of the Government or due to lack of certain things on which the Government had no control at all. Nowadays, the whole country is short of money. Our financial resources are poor. We are taking every step by which we can augment the resources. Secondly, we are handicapped for lack of iron, cement and similar material. Under these circumstances, can any Government do good progress? It is impossible. Suppressing certain facts which are beyond the control of the Government and accuse the Government that it has not done this or that, is not fair. Therefore, if on the other hand, the critic of the Government had shown us the ways by which we could augment our financial resources, by which we could get more iron and steel and by which we could get lot of cement, I am sure, our Government would have been quite happy, would have been grateful to him and would have implemented his suggestions. He did not offer any suggestions...
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63,

simply criticised the Government. This is nothing but mere exaggeration.

I would like to congratulate the Government, especially for tackling the problems in the drought-affected areas of the State. As a matter of fact, during the last four years certain parts of the State have been affected by famine conditions. In Anantapur District, for which I am a witness, I have to congratulate the Government as well as the officials for their prompt action. The Government have taken a new action to know that famine conditions were existing, famine works were started immediately wherever the agricultural labourers without work were supplied enough of food grains immediately and as quickly as possible and thus reduced the strain of the famine conditions of the people. For these things I congratulate the Government as well as the officials.

I would like to congratulate the Government for one or two schemes they have formulated. The first thing I appreciate is that the Government has decided to take the responsibility of educating really brilliant pupils who are handicapped economically and for which also I congratulate the Government. In our country educational concessions are given mainly on the basis of caste. This is rather a sorry state of affair. We have got scheduled caste and backward classes. I have no complaint against the Scheduled Caste and the Backward Classes. The Harijans and Grijans are backward economically and socially, and to a great extent, the most exploited castes in our country. It is rather deplorable that any one can spurious get his name included in a particular list of backward classes. If a Brahman says he is a Nadia Brahman, he becomes a member of backward class. In the same manner, if a Kapu says he is a Konda Kapu, he can be included in the list of backward classes. There are many rich people even in these backward classes. On production of certificate saying that their incomes are below a certain limit, they are made eligible for educational concessions. I therefore request the Government, in view of all these things, to scrap the backward class lists and if there are people who are really backward and who are included in backward class lists they may be given benefits of educational concessions and people who do not deserve should not, under any circumstances, make themselves eligible by using some name or other for these educational concessions. If that is done, I think things will be more equitable and more fair.

Next Sir, I would like to thank the Government for introducing the old age pension scheme. A few months back, the Government felt that destitute old men and women should be given some pension and they fixed the age limit at 70 years but now they have reduced it to 65 years. I am very grateful to them but I only wish that this scheme is made Statewide so that all the destitute old people may get the benefit of these pensions.

The third point for which I have to congratulate the Government is for having taken a decision that no village should go without a
drinking water well. There are lots of villages in Rayalaseema districts where the villagers have to go from 3 to 5 miles to get drinking water and during the rainy season they drink water pooled in ponds which is most unhealthy and often they are victims of Guineaworm and other diseases. More than a crore of rupees has been provided for which the Government deserves congratulations.

I would like to make a few suggestions with regard to the drought affected areas. Certain parts of the State are habitually drought affected and the people there depend on the vagaries of the monsoon. I feel that the Government is not tackling this problem properly. They have not given serious thought to this problem. First they must find out the method by which the rain water that falls on the soil is conserved for which I find only one method, i.e., contour bunding for soil conservation. Firstly soil is preserved and secondly water is conserved to increase the subsoil water. The Government have launched this scheme, but I wish they put it in a more intensive way so that the drought affected areas may have the advantage of this contour bunding.

Secondly the Government have started the method of giving subsidies for irrigation wells. This is also very commendable. I wish that the Government allots more funds and increases the number of wells so that the ryot may not depend on the vagaries of the monsoon.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government one point for which we have been agitating for the last 4 or 5 years and that is deepening of the wells. The people are agitating that they should be supplied with drills for deepening the wells. The Government have not taken this point seriously into their head. If every Panchayat Samithi is supplied with a drill even by giving them a loan, I am sure this problem could be tackled to a great extent. Another requirement to deepen the well is rock-blasting units. Somehow or other we do not have the rock-blasting units. Why not the State Government write to the Government of India that these rock-blasting units which are lying idle with the Military are supplied to the ryots whereby the people can get more water by blasting the rocks? If you want to better the lot of the ryots in these drought affected areas, they must be supplied with cheap power. Unfortunately the allotment for supply of electricity is very little and if this state of affairs is allowed to go on, there is no salvation for people who are living in these drought affected areas. Thank you, Sir.
General discussion on the Annual Finance Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.

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

Administrative reforms are of great importance. A Conference of Chief Ministers was held recently to discuss the issues related to irrigation sources. Irrigation sources are crucial for the P. W. D. department as they are responsible for maintaining the irrigation system.

maintain repairs 10 lorries, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules. 15 lorries were purchased for 5, 10, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules. 15 lorries were purchased for 5, 10, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules. 15 lorries were purchased for 5, 10, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules. 15 lorries were purchased for 5, 10, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules.

Highways 25 lorries were purchased for 5, 10, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules.

Headquarters 25 lorries were purchased for 5, 10, 15, 20 horse-drawn carts, 25 mules.
27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63 was discussed. The Department of Department A discussed the financial aspects of the budget. The Department of Department B presented the financial statements for the year. The Department of Department C provided an overview of the budget.

The Department of Department A presented the financial statements for the year. The Department of Department B provided an overview of the budget. The Department of Department C discussed the financial aspects of the budget.

The last straw that breaks the camel's back is the final statement of the budget. The Department of Department A presented the financial statements for the year. The Department of Department B provided an overview of the budget. The Department of Department C discussed the financial aspects of the budget.

The Department of Department A presented the financial statements for the year. The Department of Department B provided an overview of the budget. The Department of Department C discussed the financial aspects of the budget.

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The Department of Department A presented the financial statements for the year. The Department of Department B provided an overview of the budget. The Department of Department C discussed the financial aspects of the budget.
27th June, 1928

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

[The text is in the original language and appears to be a detailed discussion of financial matters for the year 1962-63, including budget allocations, financial statements, and discussions on various financial aspects.]
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

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General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

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General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

 targets reach commendable 105% 205% students marks. Backward class 5% scheduled castes, Backward classes. Minor Irrigations Works 11 44% 18 44% 10 44% 62-63 25 44% development programmes.
Business of the House: 
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

27th June, 1962.

65

Assistant Engineer Division reported land acquisition proposals to estimate total expenditure on various schemes. The present budget proposals are to submerge existing schemes, rehabilitate existing schemes, and develop new schemes.

Executive Engineers- any of Superiority or technical aspect of developmental works.

Major plan schemes are expected to take up 25% of the total expenditure. Minor irrigation schemes are also expected to take up 10% of the total expenditure.
27th June, 1962.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

- Rural water supply schemes
- Deserving municipality
- Block cotton soil
- Scheduling tribes
- Contribution
- Scheduled tribes
- Tribal population
- Pilot project areas
- Declaration
- Tribal areas
- Projects
- Tribal blocks
- 1961-62
- 1961-62
- 1961-62
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

27th June, 1962.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

1-2 P. M. The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight o'clock on Thursday, the 28th June, 1962.