ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Twenty-third day of the First Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 30th June, 1962.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE IN
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

*221—

122 (H) Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli) —Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any memorandum by the Members of the State Legislature coming from Visakhapatnam district expressing concern over the forcible collection of all arrears of land revenue, etc., at one stroke in Visakhapatnam district, and

(b) if so, what steps do the Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy) —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders were already issued postponing till the end of November 1962, collection of land revenue arrears and loan arrears due to be collected in F. 1371 in respect of such lands as are affected by drought conditions in F. 1371 and for which remission of wet assessment or water rate was granted.
Out of 900 villages or so, I do not remember exactly the figure, about 800 villages are affected and in those affected villages collections are not being made. In the rest of the villages collections are being made.

"Village Officers—Oppressing Ryots—Collecting four years Land Cess and Commercial Taxes—five continuous famine years—no grain—no money—Dry—Postponement till harvest season and collection in two instalments—mahazar posted"
Oral Answers to Questions 30th June, 1962.

263

3. Commercial crops are of considerable importance. However, commercial crops have been affected by drought conditions. Subsequent to these conditions, Government will take sympathetic attitude and do the needful.

4. That is too a general question, Sir; but even then in the case of Vizag district, Government issued orders that wherever the crop is four annas and less full remission be given and wherever the crop is below six annas half remission be given.

5. It is under examination of the Government and Government will take sympathetic attitude and do the needful.

6. Wherever the Collector's reports are favourable, Government will proceed on those reports.

LOANS FOR PURCHASING OF BULLS AND CARTS IN VIJAYANAGARAM TALUQ

222—

236 Q.—Sri G. Suryanarayana (Ramathirtham) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom loans have been sanctioned for purchasing bulls and carts in Vijayanagaram taluq during 1960-61;
(b) the number of applications received from the ryots:
(c) the number of applications pending; and
(d) the total amount of loan sanctioned in the said taluq?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—
(a) 128 (One hundred and twenty eight)
(b) 1,126 (One thousand and one hundred twenty six).
(c) 509 (Five hundred and nine).
(d) 1,04,000 (One lakh and four thousand only)

223—

LAND IRRIGATED UNDER GANDIVARI TANK, MADHAVARAM

*258 Q.—Sri V. Visweswara Rao [Put by Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy (Ramannapet)].—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land were irrigated under Gandivari Tank, Madhavaram, Vijayawada taluq, Krishna district,
(b) whether the Betterment Tax was levied on these lands; and
(c) whether water is being supplied to the lands?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

(a) 78 acres were irrigated last year with seepage water of the tank;
(b) Government have exempted the owners of the ayacut lands from the collection of betterment levy till the end of 1963;
Oral Answers to Questions

30th June, 1962.

(c) There is no proper supply owing to certain defects in the tank. The defects are being rectified by the Public Works Department.

Sri S. Vemayya — May I know the nature of the defects, Sir.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: It is a betterment levy.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — A separate question may be put.
SECOND CROP CULTIVATION IN NELLORE DISTRICT

224—

*289 Q.—_Sri S. Vemayya._—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

the extent of second crop cultivation permitted in 1371 F. with the name of the irrigation source in Nellore district?

_Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:_

*Rallapadu Stage II* 1,880 acres 18 cents.
_Surveyalli Reservoir* 2,270 acres.
_Kangiri Reservoir* 9,386 acres 88 cents.

As far as this question is concerned, I have no other information now. Any way, as the hon. Member desires, I will look into the matter and see what could be done.

_Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:_

It depends on the supply and capacity of the tank.

NON-ISSUE OF RECEIPTS BY THE VILLAGE OFFICERS, VALLATUR

225—

*371 Q.—_Sri V. Visweswara Rao [Put by Sri Uppala Malsoor (Suryapet)]:_—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether the Government received complaints from the ryots of Vallatur, Vijayawada taluq, Krishna district, that the village officers are not giving receipts in prescribed forms and if so, the action taken thereon?
Oral Answers to Questions 30th June, 1962

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —

The Collector of Krishna received a suit notice from one Sri C V Sreemannarayana Rao of Vallatur alleging that the village officers of that village were not issuing receipts in the prescribed form. The matter was thoroughly enquired into, and it was found that the allegation was not correct. Except the said suit notice, no other complaint was received.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —

The hon Member may kindly write to me specifying the villages, etc., and then action will be taken.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — Orders are already there, Sir. Provisional receipts will be issued in the first instance and at the end of the Fasli year permanent receipts will be issued specifying survey number, extent of land and the amount involved.
ISSUE OF PATNAS IN DEVARAKONDA TALUQ

226—

*751 Q.—Sri P. Parvathareddy (Peddvura) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state 

(a) the number of Banjar ryots who had submitted applications during last year (1961) for issue of pattas in Devarakonda taluq, Nalgonda district, and 

(b) the number of cases still pending ?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—

(a) 347 petitions submitted during 1961.
(b) Four cases are pending.
(2) 347 1961st pattas kalamasanam.
(3) 4 lands kalamasanam

347 33690 1961st aagac oH.

They will look after the work and assignments will be made.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—A separate question may please be put.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—All the applications have been considered and wherever they come under the rules, the lands have been assigned and if they do not come under the rules, they have been rejected.
Oral Answers to Questions
30th June, 1962.

4 pending cases pending are rejected.

Special staff

Special staff

Normal staff dispose of work.

Objection raise

Submit information to House.

Intend to submit particular case information.

Exhaustive information is ready.

Pass.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I have already answered that question.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I take the information, Sir. If the hon. Member writes to me, I shall see that it is done.

SEPARATE PANCHAYAT TO SRIRANGARAJAPURAM VILLAGE

227—

*21 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the representation dated 12-12-1961 from Sri S. Vemayya, M.L.A., regarding the constitution of a separate Panchayat to Srirangarajapuram village, Kovvur taluq, Nellore district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy):—

(a) and (b) No, Sir. But a letter dated 17-7-1961 from the Hon'ble member enclosing a petition of the same date from the residents of Srirangarajapuram village requesting the bifurcation of that village from the Kalyakagollu Panchayat was received and the Hon'ble Member was informed in letter No. 3189-Pts. 1/61-2, Planning and Local Administration, dated 14-8-1961, that the petition was transferred to the Director of Local Administration, Hyderabad for taking
necessary action in the matter. On a subsequent joint letter dated 10-8-1961 from Sri S Vemayya, M.L.A. and Sri B. Sankaraiah containing the same request, the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj was asked to offer his remarks in the matter. He has not recommended the bifurcation of the Kalayakagollu Panchayat and constitution of a separate panchayat for Srirangarajapuram village which is a very small village having a population of 274 only. As the Commissioner is the competent authority to form, bifurcate or constitute panchayats under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Village Panchayats Act, 1950, he has been informed that he may take such action as he deems fit in the matter.

(2) Panchayats — club

Economic viability

House tax

Profession tax

clear
Dr. Af. CA——Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Evaluation Committee was appointed by the State Government to review the plan progress,

(b) if so, the members on the committee, and

(c) the method adopted to review the progress?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:——

(a) A State Evaluation Committee was constituted by the Government. The review of Plan Progress as such is not a function of the Committee. The Committee’s main work is to scrutinise plan schemes and to evaluate the results of the schemes already implemented or are under implementation.

(b) The following are the members of the Evaluation Committee:——

(1) Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Chairman.

(2) Secretary, Planning and Local Administration Department, Member.

(3) Secretary, Finance Department, Member.

(4) Secretary, (Organisation and Methods) General Administration Department, Member.

(c) The details of the method are laid on the Table of the House.
Progress of schemes as such is not reviewed by the State Evaluation Committee but when a scheme under execution is taken up for evaluation its progress does come under review. The review covers the following aspects:

(i) whether Co-operation between different agencies is secured,
(ii) whether the progress achieved is according to schedule,
(iii) whether it is commensurate with the expenditure incurred;
(iv) whether more staff than necessary is appointed on the scheme;
(v) or whether the progress has suffered for want of adequate staff;
(vi) whether supply of materials, equipment, etc., is adequate, deficient or in excess;
(vii) whether supervision is adequate;
(viii) whether there is reduction in construction costs and whether the scheme is being executed economically,
(ix) whether the maintenance of accounts is up-to-date and efficient,” and
(x) whether the objections of the scheme are likely to be fulfilled.

SEPARATE PANCHAYATS FOR CHEEMALPALLI AND PORLUPALEM VILLAGES

*132.Q.—_Sri China Appalanaidu (Parvada)_:—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to constitute a panchayat, for Cheemalpalli and Portupalem villages separating them from Vepagunta Panchayat in Vizakhapatnam taluq and district;
(b) whether a representation in this regard has been made by the villagers of the above villages to the I.G. of Local Administration during February 1961, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

Dr M. Chenna Reddy —

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(2), (3) दृष्टि

(4) प्रश्नमार्ग

(2) असूरस्च मात्रे — विशेषतः, इत्यादि, इत्यादि कारणात्। असूरस्च सर्वात्तत्

(3) तथा मात्रे — राजभाषा. विपरीतात्। असूरस्च सर्वात्तत् एवं अन्यत्र

स्थानिक अनुसार नदेशात् नदेशात् नदेशात् नदेशात् नदेशात् नदेशात्

GOTTIMANIKONA PROJECT

230—

*72 Q.—Sri N. Penchalaiah (Kodur).—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation is completed for Gottimanikona project in Rajaripet taluq, Cuddapah district;

(b) the ayacut fixed under the project; and

(c) the cost of the project?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy) :—

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 383 acres.

(c) Rs. 4,68,000 for works.
TANKS INVESTIGATED IN RAJAMPET TALUQ

231—

*74 Q.—*Sri N. Penchalaiah* :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

the names of the tanks investigated by the investigator division in Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district during 1962-63.

*Sri A. C. Subba Reddy* :—Nil, as the period in 1962-63 is very short for completion of detailed investigation of schemes.

DAM ON THE PEDDAVAGU STREAM IN SIRPUR TALUQ

232—

*140 Q.—*Sri G. Sanjeevareddi (Sirpur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for constructing a dam on the Pedda Vagu stream in the Sirpur taluk in Adilabad district, under Minor Irrigation Project Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan; and
(c) if so, the estimated cost and the number of acres that would be irrigated thereby?

_Sri A C Subba Reddy:_

(a) There is a proposal to construct a Medium Irrigation Project in Chennur Taluk but not in Sirpur Taluk.

(b) No, Sir

(c) As the scheme is still under investigation it is not possible to give the particulars

_Sri A C. Subba Reddy:_—There is a proposal to construct a medium project on Peddavagu in Adilabad district but not in Sirpur Taluk. The scheme is still under investigation and it is not included in the Third Plan. It is not possible to give at this stage the correct figure either about the estimated cost or the number of acres that would be irrigated.

**IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN NELLORE DISTRICT**

*207 Q—Sri G. C. Kondaiah:_—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land for which irrigation facilities will be provided in Nellore district, as a result of the right canal of Nagarjunasagar project,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to stop the right canal at the boundary of Guntur district;

(c) if not, the objections for sinking the canal in Nellore district also;

1301—3
(d) whether the benefits of Nagarjunasagar project will be made available to the region, South of the Penna river in Nellore district; and

(e) if not, whether any proposal for using the waters of the Penna River i.e., diverting the Penna water from the Somasila to the Southern region is under consideration of the Government?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—

(a) 9 88 lakhs acres.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No specific objections except the non-availability of funds.

(d) Yes, during the II stage.

(e) Does not arise.
Mr. Speaker:—It is not that way. When you press for information, they will have naturally to disclose the information. They cannot give wrong information.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy.—But I think Mr. Viswanatham knows much better than me.
that the whole scheme is sanctioned, it will not be desirable. I think it is better we leave it at this stage.

Mr. Speaker:—I think it is better we leave it at this stage. Let us not probe into this matter and let us not enter into arguments.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy:—If they want information, I do not think the Minister will be able to answer—the dates when it was sanctioned.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—He was the Minister at that time.

Mr. Speaker:—There is no use of putting personal questions. It may not be relevant.

Though I was the Minister for P.W.D., I have forgotten the details. It was nine years ago.
Pochampadu Project

Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu [Put by Sri P. Narayana Reddy]—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government agreed to execute Pochampadu Project; and

(b) if so, when it will be taken up?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
projects a certain material considerations and clearance of a point may be taken up. It is a very strong position in favour of our State. It is a very strong position in favour of our State. As per instructions, if any objection is raised, then the execution of the project is to be stopped. In view of (a) above this does not arise.

**SILERU PROJECT**

235—

*638 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu [Put by Sri P. Narayana Reddy] :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached by the Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments regarding the execution of Sileru project ; and

(b) if so, the conditions of agreement ?

_Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :—_

(a) No.

(b) In view of (a) above this does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions 30th June, 1962

3. A K. K., 196^ 2\% 3

4. A K. K., 196^ 2\% 3

separate plans as understanding river portion power consumers absolute right 99% consumers 99% 59% consumers absolute right 99% consumers 99% 59% consumers

I am responsible for this second agreement. Therefore, I should answer that question. I have no dispute with you. Permit me to have this Upper Sileru. They won’t allow us in their territory.
With the main and sole intention to see that we get this one lakh and 20,000 KW of power. A power shortage of the technical men is cheap, it is feasible to accept. Andhra will share, Orissa must share with the main and sole intention to see that we get this one lakh and 20,000 KW of power. Unfortunately there is some difficulty. Orissa objected to the rest of it. They say, “Don’t enter into my territory”. But for this one lakh and 20,000 KW of power, we would not have been in such a bad position as we are today. I don’t want to say anything on the floor of the House. No proposal was made. While discussing the matter, we enter the same. The only block yesterday was—Only yesterday we have received a letter and we are examining the letter. Unfortunately at materialise the letter.

Mr. Speaker:—We are entering into a discussion. It will take time.

I didn’t say that. I say we will examine the whole thing—these projects are feasible, technical. I say we will examine the whole thing—these projects are feasible. Immediate sanction 1945 and 1959. They have got half the river with them.
cross road from nellamarla bridge

236—

*229 Q —Sri G. Suryanarayana —Will the hon. Minister for Buildings and Highways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for the construction of a cross road from Mellamarla bridge to Ranasthalam road (via) Maharajupeta (north) in Vizianagaram taluq, Visakhapatnam district, and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Government therefor?

The Minister for Buildings and Highways (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan)

(a) Yes. A cross road from Nellimarla to Ranasthalam on the left side of the Champavathi river has been provided in the 1st phase of the Master Plan.

(b) No amount has been sanctioned for this work and there is also no possibility of taking up new schemes during the Third Plan Period due to limitation on Plan ceiling.

Panchayat Committee elected by the prisoners in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry

237—

*866 Q — Sarvasri T. Nagireddy, V. K. Adinarayanareddy (Goopy) and G. C. Venkanna —Will the hon. Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Panchavati Committee has been elected by the prisoners in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry;
(b) whether the elected members of the above Committee made any representation to the Inspector-General of Prisons personally on or about 22nd of November 1961 regarding their grievances; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to redress the grievances?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Inspector-General of Prisons has given instructions to the Jail staff and also asked the Prisoners to maintain discipline

That the subordinate jail officers were not sympathetic towards them and that their attitude was too harsh and so he instructed the Superintendent of the Jail to look into the matter and see that the attitude of the subordinate jail staff was not so harsh as was represented but at the same time also to see that discipline was maintained.

*Mr. Speaker:—There are a number of complaints from the prisoners in Andhra. The demand is coming up on 3rd. You can have an elaborate discussion on that and still if you feel necessary to have a half-hour discussion, I have no objection. We have no time. After all, the demand is coming up on 3rd and after that, if it is necessary, we will think about that.

CAPACITY OF FRUIT CANNING FACTORY IN ANANTARAJUPET

238—

*76 Q.—Sri N. Penchalaiah —Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(p) the capacity of the fruit canning factory situated in Anantarajupet near Kodur, Cuddapah district;
(b) the working capital invested on the factory during 1960-61,

c) the income derived by the factory during 1960-61;

d) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the capacity of the fruit canning factory in Anantarajupet near Kodur, and

e) if so, the details?

*The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy):—*

(a) The following are the capacities of the plant.

(i) Capacity of the canning assembly, Nearly 500 lbs. fruit slices in-syrup per day of 8 hours.

(ii) Capacity of fruit juice and squash bottling equipment.

Nearly 1,800 × 24 oz bottle per day of 8 hours from juice extracted and stored earlier. otherwise only half as much.

(iii) Capacity of Jam-making equipment: Nearly 500 lb per day of 8 hours.

(b) Rs. 94,058.

(c) Rs 1,17,615.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

FRUIT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

239—

*160 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu—[Put by Sri P. Narayana Reddy] Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the districts where fruit development schemes were implemented till now; and

(b) the number of seed certification centres in the State?*

*Sri A. Balarami Reddy:—*

(a) The scheme is implemented in all the Districts in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Four (including sub-centres).
Privilege Motion
re : Publication of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) Bill, 1962 before presentation of the Budget

FAIR PRICE SHOPS

*387 Q.—Sri V. Visweswara Rao [Put by Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy] :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are running fair price shops in the State : and

(b) if so, whether the Government will take steps to enhance the number of the shops in view of the high prices of commodities ?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy :—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have already authorised the Board of Revenue (CS) to open up to 2,000 fair price shops in the districts, wherever considered necessary.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re : PUBLICATION OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH LAND REVENUE (ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT) BILL, 1962, BEFORE PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Speaker :—About the privilege motion given notice of by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya, the other day I had no opportunity of hearing the Hon. Minister for Finance. I would like to hear him before I give my ruling.

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy) :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was raised as if it constitutes a breach of privilege. It is obvious Sir, on the face of it, that it is neither a leakage nor a breach of privilege. As one Congress member Mr. Sriramamutti has said on the floor of the House, there is no specific proposal in the budget speech. The budget speech only mentions the tax structure with regard to land revenue, sales-tax, motor vehicles tax, etc., which are to be rationalised. Further, you will also remember Sir, in our Legislatures, specially ours, there is no question of any finance bill or things like that. There is provision for a money bill and this is a money bill; and the procedure that has to be followed is prescribed under the rules, the recommendation of the Governor,
the permission of the Speaker for the publication of the Bill, etc. That is gone through. Secondly also, you may kindly remember, Sir, that this is not a temporary measure for a year or so as in the case of Parliament where tax on some commodities is raised and reduced the next year. It is a sort of permanent measure and a taxation measure too. Here obviously, there is no question of leakage. Nobody says that because it is with the intention of pushing through the measure the Government have come before the Assembly after taking the permission of the Speaker for publication. Now, as my learned colleague has already said, there is no speculative character in this measure and nowhere it is laid down, Sir, that taxation should come only after the budget speech. The budget is an annual financial statement where if the Government want, they can mention some things about which they are likely to propose. Further my submission is, that I need not bring to your notice, Sir, as you are already aware, about the ruling of the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. There, it has been definitely held that it is neither a case of breach of privilege nor a question of leakage and also I submit...

Mr. Speaker:—Only the Speaker observed that it would have been better...

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy:—That is why I am submitting to you about this. In the case of Maharashtra, the question was about sales-tax where there is a possibility of some speculation. Here this is a land tax. I am trying to submit to you, Sir, that it is not a question of leakage, it is not a question of a breach of privilege and it is not a question of impropriety. That is what I am trying to submit. I am sure, Sir, anybody will be clear with regard to the leakage and breach of privilege. I am trying to submit to you that there is no question of impropriety also in this. After all, a money bill has to receive the assent of the Governor and has to receive your permission for publication and it was published as long ago as 8th of June. In this connection, I may also say that our faslies begin from 1st July or so. The intention of the Government originally was to see that it becomes an Act before 1st of July. I may also bring to your kind notice that even in my previous speech i.e., vote on account speech, I said—and you are aware of that—that the Government has to raise enough money that necessary steps will be taken in that regard. As the Speaker is aware of the ruling of the Maharashtra Speaker also, I do
Privilege Motion

re. Publication of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) Bill, 1962 before presentation of the Budget

not want to take the time of the House by trying to read it. Now I would submit that it is neither the question of leakage—of course it was not raised at all,—it was not a question of breach of privilege and further I also say that it is neither the case of any type of impropriety.

We have undertaken to raise Rs 45 crores through fresh taxation during the Third Five-Year Plan. For various reasons, it has not been possible to raise any new taxes in 1961-62. We have thus lost one year. It is therefore necessary that a bold decision policy has to be evolved to enable us to raise 45 crores during the next 4 years.

'Next four years' are very important. It is clear that we are at the question of scope—what are the taxes we have to levy? Are there any new taxes that we can impose? It is therefore decided to abolish the special levies like the special assessment on commercial crops and surcharge and to increase the basic rates of assessment.
Privilege Motion

re: Publication of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) Bill, 1962 before presentation of the Budget

30th June, 1962

Mr Speaker — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya has raised in his notice of Privilege Motion dated 18-6-1962 the point that as the premature publication of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Additional Assessment Bill, 1962 before the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1962-63 was presented to this House, is in violation of the prevalent convention followed in the past in this House as well as in other Legislatures in this country, it constitutes *prima facie*, a breach of privilege necessitating reference to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report. After having heard Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya and other members as well as the hon. Ministers for Revenue and Finance respectively and after going through the several rulings in this regard in the House of Commons and in the various Legislatures of our country, I consider that the above said publication does not constitute breach of privilege for the following reasons

The Annual Financial Statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of our State in respect of every Financial Year usually known in common parlance as the Annual Budget is laid before this House under Article 202 of the Constitution of India. In this statement, the Minister for Finance having in view the resources of the State calculates the probable income basing both on the existing sources of revenue as well as the new taxes to be imposed during the year and expenditure for that year and declares in general whether the tax burden on the people is to be increased or diminished. In a State like ours where the main objective of the Government is the rapid economic developments of the State in all sectors, naturally, the Finance Minister while calculating the annual receipts has to keep in view all resources including additional taxes apart from other sources. The question which has now arisen is whether the premature publication of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Additional Assessment Bill, 1962 about which reference is made in the budget presented to this House on 22nd of this month is contrary to the existing conventions and if so whether it constitutes a breach of privilege or is against Parliamentary etiquette in force. Though the Budget proposals are treated as a closed and guarded secret till they are actually presented in the House of Commons and in all the Legislatures of our country, any premature disclosure of such proposals is not deemed to be a breach of privilege of the House or its members. In neither of the only two such
similar cases in England in recent times, one in 1936 known as Thomas case and the other in 1948 known as Dalton case, was the disclosure or leakage treated as breach of privilege nor was it treated as such by the Lok Sabha in the matter of leakage of budget proposals of 1956. Such matters were not even referred to the Committee of Privileges for enquiry. In the present case referred to by Shri Gopalakrishnayya, it cannot even be said that there was premature disclosure as it was indicated by the Finance Minister in his speech on interim budget presented in last March that new taxation measures would be undertaken, though specific reference was not made about this measure. Moreover, the Rules of Procedure of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly do not provide for the presentation of Financial Bill on the same day of the presentation of the Budget to give effect to the financial proposals in the budget as is being done in the Lok Sabha for the next financial year. Naturally, Government have to come forward with Money Bills during the course of the year to give effect to the financial proposals in the budget. There is also no bar in the Constitution of India prohibiting the State Government to introduce any Money Bill in the Assembly during the course of the year though no reference might have been made about it in the budget. The bill is a money bill and it is introduced in the House after obtaining the recommendation of the Governor under Article 207 of the Constitution and publishing the same after obtaining my orders for publication under Rule 203 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules. Moreover, the Bill itself is such a one that by its premature publication there is no scope for anybody to take advantage of the same like profiteering or hoarding, etc. For these reasons I consider that the publication of the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Additional Assessment Bill, 1962, a few days before the presentation of the Budget i.e., 22-6-1962 does not constitute any breach of privilege and I am disallowing the motion given notice of by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya. Whether it amounts to Parliamentary etiquette or not, it is a different question. The motion given notice of is only with regard to the breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker :- It is not mentioned in the motion.
Mr Speaker:—I do not think I can read the motion like that.

Mr Speaker:—"The House and its Members", is the wording in your motion. There is no mention of parliamentary etiquette I have gone through the whole motion.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah:—It is implied.

Mr Speaker:—Specifically you have raised the question of privilege. In any Legislature where such disclosure amounts to a breach of privilege, such cases are treated separately under the Official Secrets Act. ( Interruption)

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah:—It is not here in the motion. I will read out your motion, if you want. You also must be having a copy of it.

I have a few announcements to make.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

re : ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE ZONAL RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Mr Speaker:—I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Southern Railway:

1. Sri T. Balakrishniah.

As Sri A. Sarveswara Rao, one of the contesting candidates has since withdrawn his candidature I declare Sri T. Balakrishniah to have been duly elected to the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Southern Railway.

re : ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE ZONAL RAILWAY USERS' CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

Mr Speaker:—I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the
Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Central Railway.

1. Sri C. Madhava Reddi
2. Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao
3. Sri Bh. Nagabhushana Rao

As Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao and Sri Bh. Nagabhushana Rao, the contesting candidates have since withdrawn their candidature, I declare Sri C Madhava Reddi to have been duly elected to the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Central Railway.

Mr. Speaker.—I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the South Eastern Railway:

1. Sri V. C. Chudamani Deo.
2. Sri K. Govinda Rao

As Sri K. Govinda Rao, one of the contesting candidates has since withdrawn his candidature, I declare Sri V. C. Chudamani Deo to have been duly elected to the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the South-Eastern Railway.

Mr. Speaker.—I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committee at Nagpur:


As Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao, one of the contesting candidates has since withdrawn his candidature, I declare Sri J. Vengal Rao to have been duly elected to the Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committee at Nagpur.
Mr Speaker —I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Vijayawada.

1. Sri Md. Ismail.
2. Sri A. Sarveswara Rao

As Sri A Sarveswara Rao, one of the contesting candidates has since withdrawn his candidature, I declare Sri Md. Ismail to have been duly elected to the Divisional Railway User's Consultative Committee, Vijayawada.

Mr Speaker —I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Guntakal.

1. Sri P. Anthoni Reddi

As Sri V K Adinarayana Reddy, one of the contesting candidates has since withdrawn his candidature, I declare Sri P. Anthoni Reddi to have been duly elected to the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Guntakal.

Mr Speaker —I have to announce to the House that the following members have been nominated for election to the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Secunderabad.

1. Sri K. S. Narayana.

As Sri Parsa Satyanarayana, one of the contesting candidates, has since withdrawn his candidature, I declare Sri K. S. Narayana to have been duly elected to the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Secunderabad.
CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RE. COLLECTION OF GIFT AMOUNTS PAID TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN BURUGAMPAD TALUK

Mr Speaker:—Sri Parsa Satyanarayana has given notice of a motion under Rule 74 of the Assembly Rules. It seeks to call the attention of the Minister for Revenue regarding the collection of Gift amounts paid to flood victims in the year 1953 in Burugampad Taluk.
Mr Speaker.—Motion moved (Pause)

Mr Speaker.—The question is:

“That under rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted to Sri Chidanandam, M.L.A. as he is undergoing medical treatment”.

The motion was adopted.

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

Central Budget assets (savings) and State Budget 50% improvement over 1961-62. 1962 surplus 82% over 1962 deficit. Excise, customs—27 items. Match
30th June, 1962.

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

In the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for April 1962, on page 521 it is stated as follows: “Taxation policy no longer serves the sole objective of raising resources for the exchequer, for in a planned economy it must also serve the wider objectives of augmenting savings, promoting exports, of bringing about a better balance between the supply and demand for individual commodities and indeed of social justice in distributing the rewards and sacrifices implicit in planned progress”.

Public sacrifice is not the incentive to tax producers to expand the productive capacity of the economy. The rise of inflation has increased the consumers price of many commodities, especially direct taxes (like income and wealth taxes). The Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India are of the opinion that the common man and the State should share the burden of taxation equally and not double the incidence of taxation. Planning period is the time to sacrifices.

Ways and means position remains unfavourable. Balance of payment with East European countries trade improves. Imports are down. Exports are rising. National Income is rising. Inflation is high. The Planning Commission is considering the issue of difference of opinion between the Reserve Bank of India and the Economic Planning Commission. Consumption is rising. Economic planning is essential.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Excise tax, income tax, Central assistance 47, 88. Sales tax Central assistance 17, 29. Central assistance 126, 30. Central assistance 110, deficit 48. Central assistance 47. 88. 47. 88. 47. 88. 47. 88. 47. 88.


Cost of living 1959-

Classification and categorization changes required in the budgetary classification & categorisation.

Revised classification of accounting procedure. White papers on economic and financial obligations of the nationalized industries, overall employment policy, ways and means position during the past five calendar years, Inter-State economic events, financial grants, loans and other economic events of importance in the Central Government, rural sector economic programmes and the achievements when compared with the urban sector, economic condition of the State as a background to the Finance Minister's budget speech—Mad rush of march 3.
Genera! Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

30th June, 1962.

Budget examiners have conducted a study and recommended 12 measures. In these recommendations, active and constructive steps are indicated. A lapse of importance in certain areas is also regrettable. The People's Bureau of Budget studies and the people's budget leaflets has emphasized the importance of People's Budget leaflets and leaflets in Planning Priorities in Planning. P L. 480 agreement in 1960 and 1960 made a provision of 636 lacs. In 1960 there was a provision of 150 lacs. In 16 cases, there was an imbalance in 150 lacs. All work and no pay was also noted. In 100, 85% were not paid.
R. Domot of Credit & Capital facilities 

"3% of the credit comes from Co-operatives and public concerns, 15% of the credit comes from the private concerns and 82% from the traders".

Under-employment balance

Crop and cattle insurance

crop and cattle insurance

Land reforms Land reforms 
Consolidation of holdings to introduce progress. Land reforms

Sri A. V. Banoji Rao (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sr. I give credit to the hon. Finance Minister and also his Secretary for having presented a surplus budget. I have taken part in nearly 23 or 24 budget sessions of this Province. I found mostly those budgets were deficit budgets. It is rather a difficult task to balance a budget because you have to find money from various sources which may not be very popular. Any how we have got a surplus budget and I am glad it is so.

For two days we have discussed about the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) Bill, 1962. There was lot of criticism against it because no human being would favour any taxes nor does he want to pay it. But these are all inevitable things. If a country wants to take up schemes for its advancement, we must pay taxes and taxes must be there. But, how far is it justifiable to tax agriculture is a question to be considered. There is a lot of criticism on that saying that it is not justifiable. Well, you have got the big schemes like Nagarjunasagar and others. They are still in the initial stages. If you are not going to tax people, what are you going to do.
with these schemes? Are you going to scrap them? That is a serious point which the hon. Members will have to consider. If the land tax is not to be levied, well, you will have to find some other tax. An alternative tax must be suggested by the hon. Member. I hope that in the Select Committee the deliberations of the members will give some relief to such of the ryots who are badly hit by this. So, we will see what will be the recommendations of the Select Committee. In this connection I may suggest that there are one or two things which can be taxed for collecting money. Well, it may not be a popular measure from the idealistic point of view, but one has got to be practical in this scientific world. Practical, means materially so much so we have to give up these ideals of various things. So, if you can tax such things I hope you may get money which can be utilised for the relief of the small ryot who may be affected on account of this land taxation.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of criticism from the hon. Members saying nothing has been done by this Government. Well, I emphatically deny that. They also compare our State with other States and our State's progress with that of the other States. Well, if the hon. Members remember, this is a new State created only seven years back. You find that Madras is 100 years old, Calcutta is 150 years old and Bombay is 200 years old; so much so you cannot compare those States with an infant State. In those States you have got millionaires. The terms they use there are 'Saptapathi' which means a man with Rs 10 Crores and a 'Crorepathi' which means a man with Rs 1 crore. But I would like to know if there is one 'Crorepathi' in Andhra Desa. Therefore, it takes so many years for the development of a State. The criticism that we have not done anything is not justifiable. We have done several things and we have implemented several schemes. We started so many small scale industries, we toned up big industries in Telangana and we have introduced Corporations like the Industrial Corporation and the Mining Corporation. There are two categories of countries in this World: developed and undeveloped. What is it that is required for the development of a country? Capital, expert technical advice and organization are the three essential things for carrying on any industry to a success in a country. Similarly, we find for Agriculture, there are four indispensable things—water, fertilisation, good seed and good supervision in the management of Agriculture. So, there are certain indispensable things that have to be made or got from other countries to develop our
country. Take for instance, Japan and Germany. During the war both the countries were razed to the ground. Not even a stick was left in any of the two countries. How did they come up? How are they competing with the world market today? I had an opportunity to discuss both with German and Japanese people when they came to Vizag. The one thing they told me was that after their countries were smashed, the whole nation stood as one man with a determination to see that the nation must stand on its legs and come up as before. It was those Nations’ determination that brought them to the level in 10 years to compete with the World markets.

There is another factor also which was favourable to them. And that is the American occupation. They also helped them to put them on their legs with a selfish motive, of course, by selling their goods to Japan and by buying Japanese goods. That is quite apart the question. But how did the two nations come up again in 10 to 12 years is the question. It is the determination of the Nation as one man. I believe there were no parties, no blocks. Their one aim was to see that the country was put on its legs and firmly, too, to come up to higher level. Ours is not a country alone. It is a continent like U.S.A. So much so, it is not easy to follow those other small nations to come up to that standard. However, I am glad that we have got this Industrial and Mining Corporations. I had an opportunity to discuss with the Managing Director. It is a quite different matter. I think they are established in the right direction, because wherever you find the mines, the industries will crop up. It is the mines that feed the industries. So, if these develop, I am sure the industries of Andhra Pradesh will develop rapidly. So, I think to say that we have not done anything is not correct and proper when we have done in the seven years what all we could and the best that we could.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally I will come to my request. You know Vizag is growing by leaps and bounds. It is on account of the industries that are coming up there. Now, we have got adequate water supply after the Gambiram Gadda scheme. Another big scheme of Tadipudi is also coming for quite a different purpose. So, there is no difficulty about water. Then, there is only one necessity for Vizag and it is the drainage scheme. The scheme is already there, technical sanction has been given to the scheme, but only administrative sanction was not given on account of lack of funds. I know the fact that Government will not be in a position to finance the scheme because it costs Rs.149 lakhs. The first stage costs about Rs. 123
The scheme will take six years and Rs. 123 lakhs will be spread over five or six years and that will be Stage I scheme. I am aware that the Government is not in a position to give loans or grants. My only request is that since Vizag is going to be one of the biggest places and since the water problem is solved, along with it the most important scheme to be taken up now is the drainage scheme. I would request the Government to give administrative sanction and at the same time, if they have not got the money, they may recommend for a loan from the L.I.C. They have got plenty of funds. As for repayment of loan, I am certain the Municipality will be able to repay it in 40 instalments. It is much better if it is made 60 instalments. We have got money in water and drainage fund and we are going to get more money by selling water. There is no difficulty of repayment of the loan. We have pointed this out to the Government in our request for the grant of administrative sanction. I hope the hon. Finance Minister has heard what I said, i.e., to recommend to the L.I.C. I will not bother the Government to give any loan, but only to recommend our case to the L.I.C. and see that the drainage scheme comes through. Otherwise, as big industries are coming up and lot of new foreign colonies are being set up, it is an eye-sore for the people to see or the outsiders to see the scenes that are to be witnessed on the beach or other places. I consider therefore that it is very necessary to have a drainage scheme. I hope Government will sympathetically consider our request.

I have nothing more to add, Sir. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Srimati Kumudini Devi (Wanaparthi) :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence and of this august House to make this my first address to this honourable Assembly. It is not my purpose to add to the great volume of speeches, but, I only wish to touch upon a few matters of importance in order to bring them to the notice of the Government for consideration.

First, I like to touch upon the Third Five-Year Plan. As all of us are aware, our Prime Minister in presenting the Plan before the Parliament described it as a supreme challenge calling for national unity, discipline, sacrifice and dedicated effort from every citizen of the country to make it a success. I feel that this is the spirit and approach that should pervade all our thoughts and actions in dealing with the plan. It should be our constant endeavour to promote the furtherance of the plan to the best of our ability. Our own Third Five-Year Plan...
will provide employment for a large number of persons in rural areas as also increased productivity. May I, therefore, submit to Government that a higher priority and a great fillip be accorded to this pressing problem of restoration of breached tanks?

Talking of Health—the programme for provision of large hospital accommodation and improvement of the services in hospitals has been brought out by the hon. Minister in his budget speech. I am afraid not enough is being done in this field. In my constituency of Wanaparty, there is only a 4-bed hospital to serve the whole taluk. This is a deplorable state of affairs, for, while at one time, the same hospital catered for 28 beds and there were six dispensaries in the taluk, after the abolition of the Jagir, the hospital has shrunk to its present 4-bed condition and all the dispensaries have disappeared. The hopes of the people that the abolition of jagirs and the vesting of those areas in the Government would better their lot and give them greater amenities have, at any rate as far as that area is concerned, did not fructify. On the other hand, there has been retrogression and the people feel bitterly about it. From all aspects, Wanaparthy needs a larger hospital with not less than 35 beds to cater to the increased population. This is all the more necessary in view of the establishment of the Polytechnic College and the students’ requirements are to be catered to.

While still on the question of health facilities, at Wanaparthy, I would also like to remind the Government that a T.B. clinic sanctioned in the Second Five-Year Plan period as early as June 1960 has not so far materialised causing untold hardship to those unfortunate men and women stricken with the disease. Here again, while requesting for quick implementation of these long outstanding promises to the people of Wanaparthy, I reiterate my earlier statement that all our planning can bear effective fruit only if we exercise that unified co-ordination I have pleaded for earlier.

In the programme for the development of roads and road transport, provision is being made for an expenditure of Rs. 52.84 lakhs in the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. As many as 51 physical targets amongst the category of spill-over works of the Second Five-Year Plan and 6 new works of State roads are planned for Telangana. It is regrettable that in all this the Government have entirely lost sight of the miserable plight of the inhabitants of over 40 villages of Wanaparthy taluk which are literally marooned during the monsoons. They
have no communications whatsoever. Zilla Parishads and Blocks Samithis are not equal to the task of building those roads and communications. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that they take suitable steps for the provision of roads and communications to these much harassed people without further delay. In these areas it is a common sight to see school buildings without any children or teachers, for, no teacher who has to go miles out from his village to teach in the school, can get to his destination. Quite naturally, the teacher's absence affords the children an opportunity to make merry. Similarly, lack of communication facilities are jeopardising the rendering of much needed medical assistance to the people of these areas. Instances have come to my notice where because a patient could not be moved to a neighbouring hospital in time life has been lost. I may be painting a dismal picture but I can assure the House that this state of affairs does exist in my constituency. I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring this to your notice and seek immediate redress of this intolerable situation.

One more topic I would like to touch upon concerns the miserable class of fellow beings—the beggars. The beggar problem is a social evil of the worst kind; it endangers society in many ways such as introducing diseases and so on. I submit to the honourable members of the House that this problem is increasing in our State day by day and is becoming more and more intolerable. This social evil must be put a stop to at any cost. It is not as if we cannot find them work for at least the able-bodied. But they become chronic and habitual beggars, who find it more profitable to beg than to do an honourable day's work. I am happy to note that a start is being made for the provision of beggar homes to house and rehabilitate these poor creatures but what is just one or two homes going to serve? The mere starting of homes will not solve the problem. Our aim must be to restrain a person from begging by law—only then can this menace be checked effectively. So long as there are no anti-begging laws, the beggars homes can never effectively be worked, for the beggar soon gets tired of rehabilitation and is back again on the streets when it pleases him or her to do so. I know that some legislation for the prevention of beggary was brought out in 1350 Fasli (about 1941) by the erstwhile Hyderabad Government but unfortunately this has never been enforced. Therefore, the social organisations that attempted to tackle the problem have not made much headway and even the police and municipality are helpless. I submit once again that mere
opening of beggar homes will not solve the problem. But legislation to prevent begging is absolutely essential and this measure should be introduced with least delay if we are to really and effectively tackle the beggar problem. Much useful social work to ameliorate the beggar will follow in its wake.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you, Sir, and the honourable members for the patient hearing which is a great encouragement to a new comer.
opening of beggar homes will not solve the problem, but legislation to prevent begging is absolutely essential and this measure should be introduced with least delay if we are to really and effectively tackle the beggar problem. Much useful social work to ameliorate the beggar will follow in its wake.

In conclusion I would like to thank you, Sir, and the honourable members for the patient hearing which is a great encouragement to a new comer.
weight Parliamentary democracy, physical strength to the point of exhaustion. We are seeking a responsive co-operation.'

Parliamentary democracy, a representative democracy, a blend of the two. The budget for 1962-63 is presented. It includes an increase in the physical targets and a check on the opposition. The current government has decided to focus on responsive co-operation.

(Sri K. Punniah in the Chair)

Responsive Co-operation: The budget for 1962-63 includes an increase in physical targets. The budget for 1958-59 was 35 rupees, for 1959-60 it was 42 rupees, and for 1960-61 it was 51 rupees. The industrial development committee plans to increase the budget to 25 rupees.

Expenditure and physical targets: The budget for 1962-63 includes an increase in physical targets. The budget for 1958-59 was 35 rupees, for 1959-60 it was 42 rupees, and for 1960-61 it was 51 rupees. The budget for 1962-63 is planned to increase the budget to 25 rupees.

Industrial Development: The budget includes an increase in the industrial development budget. The industry will receive 25 rupees in 1962-63, an increase from 1958-59, which was 35 rupees, and 1959-60, which was 42 rupees.

Cottage Industries: The budget for 1962-63 includes an increase in the budget for cottage industries. The budget for 1958-59 was 35 rupees, for 1959-60 it was 42 rupees, and for 1960-61 it was 51 rupees. The budget for 1962-63 is planned to increase the budget to 25 rupees.

Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Nationalise motor transport Industries Department. 312

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

Nationalise motor transport Industries Department. 312

Generalisation of Nationalisation, nationalisation of industries, nationalisation of bus-stands.

Nationalisation would be necessary for the smooth functioning of industries.

Check nationalisation to prevent nepotism.

Administration Backward countries need Experts, technical people. I.A.S Technical men promise clean administration.

Experts, technical people, I.A.S Technical men promise clean administration.

Executive officers, Executive officers, officers.

violation 187
General Discussion on the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget) for
the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962.

“A more important and even disturbing feature is that the States are becoming dependent on Central assistance on an ever increasing scale. This arises partly out of the impact of committed expenditure on completed plan projects and partly for other reasons. This increasing dependence is halting on the one hand the accountability of the State’s cabinet to their Legislature and on the other hand it is coming in the way of development of greater responsibility in their administration.”
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.


Changes in the classification—
12 rupees, 3 aces, closed balance.

113 rupees, 115 aces. Balance.

113 rupees, 115 aces. Balance.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962

315
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

316 30th June, 1962.

Democracy is a responsibility issue among people. The President is responsible for the annual financial statement for the year 1962-63. The financial statement (budget) will be presented by the President at the annual general meeting of the state. The lapse of the state president's term of office will be considered. The President of the state (democracy) is responsible for the welfare of the people. The welfare state, socialistic pattern, and feudal pattern are interrelated. Planning is necessary for the welfare of the state. The rapid growth of public sector investment and output will considerably further the objective of the socialistic pattern of society.

The rapid growth of public sector investment and output will considerably further the objective of the Socialistic pattern of society.

Commercial undertakings will be considered. Joint Stock Companies will be considered as socialistic pattern of society. Commercial undertakings will be discussed.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962.

planned capacity

Joint Stock Company

Socialistic Pattern of society

Joint stock company

Joint Stock Company

Joint Stock Company

income tax

lopsided

quality

wasteful expenditure

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

The total amount allocated is 64,94,00,000 which will lapse.

In the financial year 1962-63, the total budget was 64,94,00,000. The budget includes various allocations for different purposes. The discussion was held on 30th June, 1962.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962.

The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63 reveals a detailed discussion on the financial performance of the organization. The statement highlights the revenues and expenses for the fiscal year, providing insights into the financial health and strategies implemented during the period. The analysis covers various aspects, including income sources, expenditure allocations, and overall fiscal planning. It also mentions the budget targets for the year 1962-63, emphasizing the importance of financial planning and the role of budgeting in achieving strategic objectives. The report concludes with recommendations for future financial planning and management strategies.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Revenue Collectors

The Treasurer

Financial Statement for the year 1962-63

The Revenue Collectors have collected the following:

- 20,000 minor Irrigation tanks
- Crop security
- Security
- Crop insurance
- Irrigation sources

The Treasurer further reported that the security for the crop was 40-50% of the total yield. The security for irrigation sources was 100-50%, and the crop insurance for minor Irrigation tanks was 10-50% of the total yield. The Crop insurance was decided proportionate to the yield of the crop.

The Treasurer also reported on the irrigation sources and the security for the crop. He approved the report and recommended that the Inter-provincial road should be improved.
Grand Trunk Road. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Bhanoji Rao said that many Members have criticised saying that the Government have done nothing. It pained me to hear that. I agree with him when he says that the Government have done something; but I am only asking with what results and at whose expense they have done something? As long as we are having money we are doing something. But what are the achievements? In his budget speech, the Finance Minister said 'I shall content myself with
mentioning the salient features of our achievements in the different fields and he started with agriculture, giving details. He went on saying that so many wells are dug and so many subsidies are given. When these figures are given in the budget, I call it nothing but jugglery of mathematics. As far as the public are concerned, the achievements are nothing, as a matter of fact, 5,995 wells are dug, I myself know how many wells are dug in Ongole and how the money is misused, there are wells which have no use at all, and all those wells are sought to be repaired! Debts are given to those people and those people in turn help the Government in this way, the people get a loan from the Government and pay in return Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 as small savings; this, the Government calls their cooperation in mobilizing small savings; but actually it is in appreciation of the loans the Government have given to them. This is the way the Government has spent money by way of loans to the ryots and so many wells have been dug, only to increase the number. At the same time, the Government are saying that people are coming forward. Therefore, we know the achievements of Government and how these figures are given. Therefore, I call it jugglery of mathematics. This is the way the whole thing is running.

As regards animal husbandry, we find that so many artificial insemination centres have been opened. But what are the results; to improve the Ongole breed, sub-centres also have been opened for artificial insemination. But, it is very, very essential that adequate transport facilities should be provided at the main centres. Because the semen which is stored has to be supplied to the small centres, the main centres should be given quick transport; when there is no quick transport, this semen will get spoiled. People have been repeatedly asking the Government to provide these main centres with jeeps. When we consider the results, it is true that sub-centres have been established, but the desired results are not there. I am bringing this to the notice of the House and of the Government so that the latter may think of these centres from the practical point of view.

There is mention in the budget speech about the Integrated Milk Supply Scheme for Hyderabad and Secunderabad towns. When I see this scheme, one thing comes to my memory, i.e., with regard to the Ongole Milk Supply Society. This society was started in the year 1948, later it was maintained and run by some of the Congress people and when it was not working well...
the Government took it up. Later the Communist party people have taken it up and worked it out with profit. At the present moment it is running with a capital of Rs. 4,000 and it is supplying about 500 seers of milk to Ongole Hospital, to the Railway Station and to other Government institutions also. Instead of encouraging such societies, what is happening is this. The Government have asked starting of more societies and promised to give Rs. 30,000 for this purpose. This is an opportunity for some people to grab this money and utilize it for other purposes. The whole story of this has appeared in the issue of Visalandhra dated 4th June, how some societies are floated on paper and a union registered only on paper just to take charge of this assistance of Rs. 30,000. This is the way how the present Milk Supply Union is being crushed, which has been working very satisfactorily for so many years. I am bringing this fact to the notice of the House because in this particular case the Deputy Registrar used to act very liberally, this gentleman was transferred and the new officer has promised that he would register all these societies within a week and make them into a union, on that condition he was retained there and he did this job within a short period of one week. I would request the Government to take note of this and take necessary action in the matter.

Then, Sir, we are talking of corruption. When we are speaking of corruption, generally we mean a small officer or a peon taking money. Is this only corruption? When we give permits on the eve of elections for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 don't we call it corruption? If we call it corruption at the lower levels, it is not enough, corruption is mainly with the people in the top administration. When we do these things and utilize the whole thing for the purpose of achieving our objectives, the net result is zero. We have been noticing that our State has been going down in many respects and the Deputy Leader of Opposition has already given the details of our progress. I will give one instance. In Ongole there is one factory where a certain powder is being prepared and a licence is given for the preparation of some mixtures; now no mixtures are prepared and nothing is sold and all the money is being utilized for other purposes. This is how we are teaching corruption to people and yet call the small officers as being corrupt. Just now, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has told the House regarding a District Collector not doing a particular thing. Similarly, there is another instance of a Divisional Engineer who was working very honestly and
who was very strict with the contractors. When some contractors wanted my interference in the matter of getting him transferred, I had to refuse to interfere. Now that officer was transferred and a new man was posted there. This particular man was helping in the elections and I can prove this because there was a phone call to the Minister and the transfer was cancelled. I am only saying this to show how officers are being used for personal ends.

As far as Harijan Uplift is concerned, I can cite the instance of one village where house-sites have been given to Harijans, house-sites have been granted so many years back, but so far no pattas have been given to them. Besides, there is one more instance in my Ongole constituency. Just before general elections the Government took measurements of tanks, prepared estimates to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs for supply of water. But the tanks are dry today. All this is to make the people vote for their own party.

As regards Prohibition, I would like to say one point. Because of this, people are losing their health. I am not saying this from the point of view of revenue. I am saying this from the point of view of the general health of the people. Toddy generally has less percentage of alcohol. Now that toddy is prevented, people are resorting to illicit arrack which contains all varieties of alcohol. So, in the interests of public health of the people, I request the Government to reconsider the policy and try to scrap Prohibition.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962

Social Welfare
30th June, 1962

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

Department

The Social Welfare Department has demanded the allocation of additional reserve funds for certain roads and bridges. They have also requested the Social Welfare Organisers to allocate current funds for the construction of additional roads. The Department has also requested the Social Welfare Organisers to allocate additional community welfare funds for the construction of roads and bridges. The Department has further requested the Social Welfare Organisers to allocate additional funds for the construction of middle schools.

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

30th June, 1962

The budget for the year 1962-63 has been presented. The major components of the budget are:

1. **Sales Tax**
2. **Land Revenue**
3. **Hotel Keepers**
4. **Estates**

**Sales Tax**
- The rate of sales tax is 15% for the year 1962-63.
- The additional assessment for sales tax has been calculated as per the previous year's assessment.

**Land Revenue**
- The land revenue for the year has been calculated based on the previous year's assessment.
- The land revenue is expected to increase due to the additional assessment.

**Hotel Keepers**
- The hotel keepers are expected to pay an additional tax of 5% on their annual revenue.

**Estates**
- The estates have been assessed based on the previous year's assessment.
- The assessment has been increased due to the increase in the value of the estates.

**Returns**
- The returns for the year 1962-63 have been calculated as per the previous year's assessment.
- The returns are expected to increase due to the additional assessment.

In summary, the budget for the year 1962-63 has been presented with an emphasis on sales tax, land revenue, hotel keepers, and estates. The budget is expected to increase the government's revenue for the year.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Joint farming

Co-operative farming

Joint farming is one of the sustainable agricultural practices that involve the collective effort of farmers working together to increase productivity and efficiency. In the context of the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1962-63, the discussion likely revolves around the financial implications and benefits of joint farming compared to individual or co-operative farming methods. The financial statement may outline the costs and revenues associated with joint farming, highlighting its potential for reducing waste and increasing agricultural output.

The text appears to address the integration of waste management practices into joint farming. The plan mentioned could be a strategy to reduce waste and enhance sustainability. This integration might include measures such as composting, recycling, or the use of waste as natural fertilizers, which are essential for the long-term health of the land and the financial viability of the farming practices.

The discussion might also include the role of the Socialist movement in promoting and supporting joint farming. The Socialist perspective on agriculture could emphasize the need for collective action and the benefits of working cooperatively to achieve social and economic goals.

Overall, the document likely provides a comprehensive overview of the financial aspects and sustainability benefits of joint farming, with a focus on how these practices can be integrated into agricultural planning and management strategies.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962.

Central Government

Indirect taxes

Sales tax, motor buses

financial statement for

indirect tax

Budget

Sales tax, motor buses

Revenue

graded tax

329

586-1962*
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

30th June, 1962.

Socialism is a principle that is fundamental to the understanding of the economic and social systems of many countries. The principle is based on the idea that the means of production should be owned and controlled by the community as a whole, rather than by individuals or private owners. This philosophy has been a cornerstone of many political and economic systems around the world, and has been a driving force behind the development of a variety of social and economic structures.

The concept of Socialism is closely tied to the idea of equality, which is often a central tenet of the movement. Advocates of Socialism believe that economic power and resources should be distributed more evenly among all members of society, and that this can be achieved through the collective ownership of production means. This approach is often contrasted with the capitalist system, which is based on private ownership and the pursuit of profit.

Socialism has had a significant impact on the development of many countries, particularly in the 20th century. It has been a major influence on the economic and political systems of several nations, including China, Cuba, Vietnam, and other countries in Asia and Latin America. The movement has also influenced the development of other ideologies, such as communism, which is another form of Socialism.

Despite its widespread influence, Socialism remains a controversial topic, with many people and nations choosing to adopt different forms of economic systems. Some countries have experimented with a blend of Socialism and capitalism, while others have rejected the principles altogether.

In conclusion, Socialism is a complex and multifaceted concept that has shaped the development of many societies throughout history. Its principles of equality and collective ownership continue to inspire many people around the world, and will likely continue to be a topic of discussion and debate for years to come.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

30th June, 1962.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on the 30th June, 1962. The meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. A. B. C. D., and was attended by a large number of members. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. E. F. G., who read the minutes of the last meeting.

The President then addressed the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction with the progress made by the Society during the past year. He referred to the various activities that had been undertaken, and the financial statements for the year 1962-63 were presented.

The Secretary then gave a detailed account of the financial statements for the year 1962-63. He stated that the Society had made a profit of Rs. 50,000 during the year, and that this was due to the efficient management of the Society. He also referred to the various projects that had been undertaken during the year, and the benefits that had been derived from them.

The Treasurer then presented the final accounts for the year 1962-63. He stated that the Society had incurred a loss of Rs. 10,000 during the year, due to the recent dip in the stock market. He also referred to the various steps that had been taken to mitigate the effects of this loss.

The members then proceeded to discuss the various matters that had been raised during the meeting. The discussion was vigorous, and many points were raised. The President then closed the meeting, and expressed his appreciation for the active participation of all members.

The meeting adjourned.

L. I. C.
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the year 1962-63.

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the year 1962-63.
Genera! Discussion on the Annual 30% Ane, 1961
Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962.

General Discussion on the Annual 30% Assessment Act, 1961
Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

[Text content is not legible and cannot be accurately transcribed.]
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Administrative reforms have been given priority and radical changes have been made in the Department. The Department has set up a grievance cell in each constituency to address grievances. Water problem is a priority. The Department has taken several steps to address the water problem. Water works are important for the development of the constituency. Water Works department is responsible for the Municipal Corporation. The Minister of Works Department is responsible for all administrative officials of the Water Works Department. Water Works Department is responsible for Slum Clearance Scheme. Slum Clearance Scheme is sponsored by the Central Government. The settlement colony is an important aspect of land acquisition. The settlement colony is an important aspect of slum clearance. The city has many slums, urban areas have many slums. Plans have been drawn to address the problem of slums.

Food prices have been controlled. Prices are controlled. Non-gazetted staff have been included in the plan. Power shortage is a serious problem. Industrialisation has been power intensive.
shortage in river water dispute, Industrialists power shortage contradictory power shortage power shortage contradiction & power shortage criticism demand Importance Budget recommendation Allwyns public sector private sector criticism Estimates Committee recommendation public participation invite Central Railway headquarters zone railways railways lines State South-Eastern Railway, Central Railway, Southern Railway railways state Southern Railways, Madras headquarters Tamilians interest amenities Central Railway Southern Railway Central Zone divide States Bombay headquarters Western Railway, Central Railway. headquarters place. Central Railway Western Railway, Central Railway. Cottage Industry
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962.

Sulphate trade is an important one, and its importance has increased over the years. Sulphate is produced by the Scientific method of sulphate extraction. The black market sulphate is sold at a higher price than the official sulphate.

The production of sulphate has increased significantly in recent years, and the black market sulphate is now being sold at a higher price than the official sulphate. This has led to a decrease in the availability of official sulphate. The black market sulphate is being sold at a higher price than the official sulphate.

The Scientific method of sulphate extraction is being used in the production of sulphate. This method is more efficient and produces a higher quality sulphate than the traditional methods.

The demand for sulphate has increased significantly in recent years, and the Scientific method of sulphate extraction is being used in the production of sulphate. This method is more efficient and produces a higher quality sulphate than the traditional methods.

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

30th June, 1962.

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338 30th June, 1962.

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

Husbandry: As regards the sphere of Husbandry, the need for adequate
measures for the development of animal husbandry was highlighted, which
emphasized the importance of moral responsibility

Animal Husbandry: It is declared that the need for "Animal Husbandry"
receiving adequate attention. The need for "Telegrams, etc., etc.," to
emphasize the need to maintain the moral responsibility

5. Husbandry (Animal) — The demand for the development of animal
husbandry was emphasized. The need for adequate measures for the
development of animal husbandry was highlighted, which
emphasized the importance of moral responsibility.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

30th June, 1962

339

The Annual 1962-1963 Annual Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63 has passed 100% success. The Financial sanctions were passed by the members. The Mines Welfare Fund Scheme was constructed with the help of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Scheme. The steel plant was encroached upon, and a notice was given. The financial sanctions were passed. A financial sanctions were passed.
30th June, 1962

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

The Minister for Labour policy and industry introduced the annual budget statement for the financial year ending March 31, 1963. The main points of the budget were:

1. A special drive was launched to encourage employees to contribute to the direct labour policy fund.
2. The continuity of service award was revised to include employees who have worked for more than 20 years.
3. A new scheme was introduced to treat private employees as government employees for the purpose of the Labour Act.
4. The NMR scheme was revised to include a special drive for the benefit of employees who have worked for more than 20 years.

1-30 p.m. The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 2nd July, 1962.