Issued on 24-7-1963.

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

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(List continued)
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Road from Dhamavaram Cheruvu to Mudugubba

1223—

* 805 (2799) Q.—Sri G. Suryanarayana (Ramathirtham):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any applications, dated 18th March 1960 from the public of the area requesting for the construction of a road from Dhamavaram Cheruvu to Mudugubba via Obulanayani in Penugonla taluk, Anantapur district.

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon, and

(c) whether any amount has been granted so far for the said purpose?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) — Do not arise.

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy)

1224—

* 1476 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnur):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the representations made so far by the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Executive Branch) Association to the Government, and

(b) whether the Government considered to create selection grade posts on time scale of Rs. 900—1,200 as provided in the Madras State?
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:

(a) Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Executive Branch) Association has made representations to the Government on 21–9–61, 26–10–61 and 18–4–62.

(b) No. The Association has not requested for the creation of selection grade posts and the question of consideration for creation of such posts does not arise in the context of the representations from the Association.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

If the hon Member desires I will place it on the Table of the House. There are 10 items.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Under consideration.
1225—

* 2828 Q.—Sri G. Latchanna (Sompeta):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the Deputy Collectors appointed after the formation of Andhra Pradesh State have been regularised;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

The services of the persons appointed as Deputy Collectors after the formation of Andhra Pradesh have not yet been regularised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The services of the persons appointed temporarily as Deputy Collectors after the formation of Andhra Pradesh could not be finalised all along due to the non-issue of integrated rules for the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services. These Rules were issued only on 17-7-62 and all appointments to the cadre of Deputy Collector made over since 1—11—1956 have to be regularised only in accordance with these integrated rules. After the issue of the rules, the Board of Revenue has sent up proposals for the regularisation of the services of such persons through the Public Service Commission and the remarks of the Public Service Commission on those proposals are awaited.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy—These rules were issued only on 17.7.1962.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Actual date is not here. It is after 17—7—1962.
Oral Answers to Questions

1226—

1517 (1084) Q.—Sri D. Gopalaraju (Nagari) :—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to give additional grant of twenty lakhs for the development of Satyaveedu taluk, Chittor district during the current year?

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy) :—No, Sir.

Investigation Schemes Taken up by Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

1227—

*1424 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri G. Latchanna) :—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the investigation schemes taken up by Bureau of Economics and Statistics during 1961-62; and

(b) whether they were completed?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy :—

(a) Agro-Economics Research and Socio-Economic Survey of Slums were the only two new schemes taken up by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for investigation during 1961—62.
(b) The former is expected to be completed by the middle of 1965 and the latter by September, 1964.

Dr. Chenna Reddy:— No, Sir.

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to appoint an Experts' Committee for preparing a schedule of most backward areas in Andhra Pradesh, taking a block or taluk as a unit and to allot special grants for the development of those areas; and

(b) if so, the measures taken so far in this regard?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
2nd March 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

1: — சிங்கி.

2: — கைலையும் என்.

3: கைலையும் — மொழியுடன் கூறி செய்து கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறி எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?

4: என். என்றும் — என்றும் பற்றியும் நூற்றுக்கும் மட்டும் கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறி எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?

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6: என். என்றும் — என்றும் பற்றியும் நூற்றுக்கும் மட்டும் கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறி எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?

7: என். என்றும் — என்றும் பற்றியும் நூற்றுக்கும் மட்டும் கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறி எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?

8: என். என்றும் — என்றும் பற்றியும் நூற்றுக்கும் மட்டும் கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறில் எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?

9: என். என்றும் — என்றும் பற்றியும் நூற்றுக்கும் மட்டும் கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறில் எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?

10: என். என்றும் — என்றும் பற்றியும் நூற்றுக்கும் மட்டும் கூறியது. என் தெரியும் கூறில் எண்ணெய் எண்ணெய் என்று?
contribution வரையில் அது வென்றது எனிலே அது இருப்பது, அல்லது பொருளையார் மூலம் இருப்பது என்று நம்பியும் இருப்பது என்று நம்பியும். District Collector கே 25 per cent சர்ந்த ரூபாய் ரஹ்மானியிற்கும் மேலே.

இன்று செலவு வேறுவாழ் என்று rules சீரமாரும் rigid ரூ. கோடை, flexible ரூ. வேறும் சீரமாரும் scheduled tribes கே (புதுச்சேரிக்கும் மற்றும்) backward ரூ. அதிக அளவு பெற்றும் போது பணபதில்லை. அவால், public contribution சர்ந்தமாரும், a area backwardness என்று rigid ரூ. வேறு rules சீரமாரும் liberalise ரூ. flexible ரூ. வேறு, contribution சுண்டுண்டு என்று schemes expedite இருக்கும் கையில் இருக்கும்?

அ. ஏனைய வேறும்— குறுந்தரித்த நாடை பரங்கைகள் வழங்கும்போது என்று இருந்து வேறும் மூத்தம் மாற்றம். அல்லது 25 per cent சர்ந்த District Collectors கே 25 per cent சர்ந்த ரூ. சர்ந்த ரஹ்மானியிற்கும் backward area கே 25 per cent சர்ந்த ரூ. Tribal areas கே தொன்றும். அல்லது backward area கே 25 per cent சர்ந்த ரூ. public contribution சர்ந்தமாரும் தொன்றும்.

இ. இ. வேறும்— முனையில் Central Government விளக்கங்கள் வந்து, என்பது 25 per cent சர்ந்த ரூ. கே வேறும் மாறும்.

அ. ஏனைய வேறும்—நாடை famine areas schemes என்றுரையாட்டம் பெற்றதுங்கே. என்னும் இருந்து வேறும் சீரமாரும், மான்று பெற்றும் இருக்கும், 6 மாத வகாக்கும் priority வழங்குகிறது. 30செம்பை 6 மாத வகாக்கும் இருக்கும் என்று பெற்றும் மான்று பெற்றும், மான்று பெற்றும் என்று வழங்குகிறது.

(இல்லியாக வேலுக்கு (மதுசெலவு))—Pilot schemes என்றும் மான்று இருக்கும் என்றும், 25 per cent சர்ந்த வரையில் 6 மாத வகாக்கும்
recommend ప్రామాణికం. అంశం అందులే (సెమినారు 05 డిసెంబరు) అంతర్గతం
కృషి మండలం?

మా. హస్తసుందరి మాచర్లు: ఇతర స్కేమ్సు స్వయం స్వీకారం చేసింది. 
అంటే వాటి ముందు ప్యాటాకార్యం ఉండటం లేదు. మరింత ప్రఖ్యాతానికి
నిజాలను సంబంధించాలి.

హస్తసుందరి మాచర్లు (మాచర్లు): ఇది ఒక్కో దండ్డు (famine) 
స్కేమ్సు పిల్స్ ప్రొట్రెక్ట్ స్కేమ్ లేదా ఇతర ముఖ్యమైన 
పంపిని శక్తి కల్పన వాటితో. అందుకే ప్రథమ స్కేమ్ స్వీకారం
కేస్ట్ సంబంధించాలి?

మా. హస్తసుందరి మాచర్లు: ఇతర స్కేమ్సు స్వయం స్వీకారం చేసింది. 
అంటే వాటి ముందు ప్యాటాకార్యం ఉండటం లేదు. మరింత ప్రఖ్యాతానికి
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మా. హస్తసుందరి మాచర్లు: ఇతర స్కేమ్సు స్వయం స్వీకారం చేసింది. 
అంటే వాటి ముందు ప్యాటాకార్యం ఉండటం లేదు. మరింత 
ప్రఖ్యాతానికి నిజాలను సంబంధించాలి.

మా. హస్తసుందరి మాచర్లు:దాని విభాగం backwardness survey లేదా, 
అంశం సమాసం పరిమితి proposals పై 
collectors లో discretionary powers అందుకు, 25 percent వరకు 
relaxation అంశం ప్రఖ్యాతానికి జాణాలు పెట్టవచ్చు. అందుకే పుత్రాధి స్వాభావికం అంశం ప్రఖ్యాతానికి జాణాలు పెట్టవచ్చు. ఆధారం లేదు అవసరమైన అంశం. 

2nd March 1963] Oral Answers to Questions
Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

 Honourable Member for East Godavari: Whether the Government has launched a survey on backward blocks? If so, what assistance is being given to them?

Mr. D.S. Nadendla: The Government has launched a Central Government Pilot Project in the backward areas of East Godavari district. Assistance in the form of public contribution is being given to them. The districts are being assisted with central survey and the assistance given in the form of public contribution is being given to them.

Mr. S. Srinivas (Vizianagaram): Can the Member for East Godavari explain what is meant by a famine area? Is it the same as the backward blocks?

Mr. D.S. Nadendla: A famine area is a place where there is a shortage of food grains, whereas a backward block is a place where there is a shortage of food grains, surplus area is the place where there is a surplus of food grains. Hence, it is not the same as the backward block. The backward block is a central survey area.

Mr. V. Narasimha: As regards Central Government Pilot Project, can the Member for East Godavari explain the assistance given to the famine areas under the Pilot Project, backward areas and the assistance given in the form of public contribution, exports?
surplus etc. are not available. The report of 1951 agreement, water dispute etc., authentic information etc. is not available. 1951 agreement, etc. etc. Planning Commission etc. Panning etc. etc. etc.

Pilot scheme etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

Q. 5. "The public welfare—whether education, health, housing, or social security—should be given the highest priority. Similarly, the development of backward areas should be a priority. A comprehensive plan for backward areas should be developed and implemented."

A. "The public welfare—whether education, health, housing, or social security—should be given the highest priority. Similarly, the development of backward areas should be a priority. A comprehensive plan for backward areas should be developed and implemented."

Q. 6. "In view of the increasing urbanization, what is the government's policy on rural electrification?"

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Q. 7. "The government has decided to prioritize urban development over rural development. How will this policy affect the rural areas?"

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Q. 8. "What measures are being taken to address the problem of backward areas?"

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Q. 11. "What measures are being taken to address the problem of backward areas?"

A. "What measures are being taken to address the problem of backward areas?"
2nd March 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

(ఎ 8. మరియు ప్రతిష్ఠల పరిస్థితులు (ప్రతిష్ఠల పరిస్థితులు))— రాష్ట్రానికి నిలుస్తుంది, మరియు multi-purpose projects అనేది. ప్రత్యేకంగా రాష్ట్ర విధానం ఇప్పుడు extension నిమ్మకు ప్రారంభం ప్రారంభం ఉంది?

అ. వర్గీ. వినాయక్ దినప్పుడు: రాష్ట్రం ప్రతి ప్రారంభం కలది. ఇది ప్రతి ప్రారంభం ప్రతిష్ఠలుగా ఉండుంది. ఇది తప్పులుగా ఉండుంది. ప్రతిష్ఠలను 6 అడుగు మంచి అందించాయి. ఇతర చాలా ప్రతిష్ఠలు కుంచిత అలా. మార్గం (ప్రతిష్ఠలు) ప్రతిష్ఠ అమలు చేయబడింది. ఉదాహరణ ప్రతిష్ఠలు ఉపయోగించి ఉండాలి 10 అడుగు మరియు ప్రతిష్ఠలు ఉపయోగించండి. ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠలు ఉపయోగించండి 5 అడుగు ప్రతిష్ఠలు ఉపయోగించండి. రాష్ట్రం ప్రతిష్ఠ ఉపయోగించండి.

ప్రతిష్ఠలు రాసినం: ఇత ప్రతిష్ఠలు సహాయం కోరిని ప్రతిష్ఠలు సహాయం నిర్మించండి. ఇది ఆనందం కోరి ప్రతిష్ఠలు కూడా ప్రతిష్ఠలు ప్రతిష్ఠలను ఎదుటి అవని ఉదాహరణ. ఎందుకు ఆధారం ఇది తీసుకుని ఉదాహరణ ఉండాలి. ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠలు ఉపయోగించండి రీతిని మాత్రమే?

అ. త్రిపతి. రాజేంద్ర్ ప్రపంచ: అతను మతానికి, మనంపై రాసిని ప్రతిష్ఠలు, backward areas మేస్తుంది. contributions లాగా, ఎంతమంది మనం సహాయం కోరిని దీని మాత్రమే. backward areas మేస్తుంది. ఇందుకు ఉదాహరణ లేదా ఇది ప్రతిష్ఠలు ఉపయోగించండి?

Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

1229—

* 486 (2160) Q.—Sri M. Pitchayya (Payakaropeta):— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why no allotment has been made for the execution of survey of the Patimeraka Reserve Forest block in Repalle taluk, Guntur district in the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government propose to implement this scheme so as to bring 2,000 acres of forest land and 3,000 acres of forest banjar land into cultivation and to supply drinking water to several villages in Bodayaipalem firka; and

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

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

(a) The Scheme has not yet been sanctioned for execution and hence no allotment was made in the 1st year of the III Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It will be taken up after administrative sanction is accorded.
Oral Answers to Questions

2nd March 1963

Q. 1. Sir, the Ministry:— Can they ensure that the reports on the various forest blocks are received within 10 days? The replies to the Parliament must be given within 10 days. The Ministry of Forests is not able to ensure that the replies are given within 10 days.

Q. 2. The Ministry:— Reserve forests in various states are being compromised. Reserve forests are meant to be large tracts of land. Can the Ministry ensure that the reserve forests are preserved in their existing condition?

Q. 3. The Ministry:— Administrative sanctions are to be expedite. The Ministry of Forests should ensure that the sanctions are expedited.

Q. 4. The Ministry:— What steps are being taken to protect the forests?

Q. 5. The Ministry:— The Ministry of Forests should ensure that the reserve forests are not compromised.
Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

Q. 1. Why are certain areas declared as disreserves?

A. Certain areas are declared as disreserves due to the following reasons:

1. **Environmental Protection**: Areas with significant ecological value may be declared as disreserves to protect biodiversity and maintain natural habitats.

2. **Resource Utilization**: Disreserves may allow for the sustainable extraction of resources such as timber, minerals, and biodiversity.

3. **Public Interest**: Disreserves may be created to provide access to recreational areas, maintain cultural heritage sites, or support local communities.

Q. 2. What is the role of the Forest Department in managing disreserves?

A. The Forest Department plays a crucial role in the management of disreserves, ensuring:

1. **Sustainable Use**: Implementing practices that allow for the sustainable use of resources from disreserves.

2. **Conservation**: Maintaining the ecological integrity of disreserves to preserve biodiversity.

3. **Community Involvement**: Engaging with local communities to ensure their participation and benefits from disreserves.

Q. 3. How are disreserves relocated or reallocated?

A. The relocation or reallocation of disreserves involves a comprehensive assessment process that includes:

1. **Environmental Impact Assessment**: Evaluating the potential effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

2. **Social Impact Assessment**: Assessing the impact on local communities and their livelihoods.

3. **Legal Framework**: Adhering to relevant legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure compliance.

4. **Public Consultation**: Engaging with stakeholders to obtain feedback and ensure transparency in the decision-making process.

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Continuously monitoring the effectiveness of disreserves management and making necessary adjustments.

Q. 4. What are the implications of declaring an area as a disreserve?

A. The implications of declaring an area as a disreserve include:

1. **Resource Access**: Restricted access to resources may impact local communities and industries.

2. **Economic Impact**: Changes in resource availability can affect local economies dependant on these resources.

3. **Environmental Protection**: Enhanced protection of natural resources and biodiversity.

4. **Ecological Integrity**: Maintenance of ecological balance and natural processes.

5. **Social Impacts**: Potential effects on local communities, including cultural and social activities.

Q. 5. How are disreserves managed to balance conservation and resource use?

A. Disreserves are managed through a balanced approach that includes:

1. **Resource Allocation**: Allocating resources in a manner that supports both conservation and sustainable use.

2. **Monitoring and Enforcement**: Monitoring activities in disreserves and enforcing regulations to prevent illegal activities.

3. **Community Engagement**: Involving local communities in decision-making processes to ensure their interests are considered.

4. **Environmental Education**: Promoting awareness and education about the importance of disreserves and sustainable practices.

5. **Research and Development**: Conducting research to improve management strategies and effectiveness.
2nd March 1963

Oral Answers to Questions


Q 7. S. Subbaramaiah: — The Minister stated that the undertaking had not been renewed for the reason that the contractor had not been paid. The Minister had already informed that due to the negligence of the contractor the undertaking had not been renewed. He took down the Minister's statement. Is there any possibility of the undertaking being renewed?

Q 15. T. Appala Naidu: — With respect to the undertaking in my area was it decided to bring it into operation instantly?

Q 22. V. R. Subbaiah: — With regard to the simultaneous repair and construction of projects of Tandava and Narsipatnam.

Construction of Projects of Tandava and Narsipatnam.

1230—

* 694 (2566) Q.—Sri S. Appala Naidu [Put by Sri P. V. Ramana (Kondakarla)]:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

[2]
(a) whether the Government provided money in the Budget of 1962-63 for the construction of projects on Tandava, Narsipatnam, Visakhapatnam district;

(b) if so, what is the amount: and

(c) in which year they are expected to be completed?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :— (a) Yes Sir. There is provision in the Budget Estimate for 1962-'63 for the construction of Project on Tandava, Narsipatnam, Visakhapatnam Dt.

(b) Rs. One lakh.

(c) It is likely to be completed by the middle of the 4th Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds.
Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

3. Mr. M. N. Reddy:—The Minister, Agriculture, will state the emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred?

The Minister:—The priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred is and will be stated in the emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.

4. Mr. M. N. Reddy:—The Minister, Agriculture, will state the minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.

The Minister:—The minor irrigation to which cost is incurred is and will be stated in the emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.

5. Mr. M. N. Reddy:—The Minister, Agriculture, will state the minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.

The Minister:—The minor irrigation to which cost is incurred is and will be stated in the emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.

6. Mr. M. N. Reddy:—The Minister, Agriculture, will state the emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.

The Minister:—The emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred is and will be stated in the emergency priorities minor irrigation to which cost is incurred.
2nd March 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

medium projects चाहे तरी गहरी° सर्गभुग. यी Fourth Five
Year Plan ऋण सांवत्तिक बीमार नन्ना प्रारूप° लोकसभा अधि
चंद्राना. नेता जी जैन C. W. P. C. ने आचार 15 ऋण॰ 00°
बताे 30 चौदह प्रारूप° तज्जना स्थानिक मुनि मुनि. Third
Five Year Plan ऋण सांवत्तिक बीमार लोकसभा अधि
चंद्राना. प्रारूप° ऋण॰ 00° और जी 30 चौदह प्रारूप° मुर्ति मुनि।

* 2251 Q.—Sri M. Muniswamy (Put by Sri S. Vemaya):—
Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased
to state:

Whether there is any proposal to construct flood banks to
Challa Kaluva near Kokkupadu, Gudur taluk, Nellore district?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:— On a representation from the local
inhabitants the necessity or otherwise for a flood bank is under
examination of the local officers.

* 617 (2413) Q.—Sri B. Subba Rao (Buruqupudi): — Will the
hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that, on account of the Godavari floods and hill floods the lands which are known as "Avalands" in the villages of Kolamuru, Gadala, Thirredu, Katheru, Madhurapudi, Buchampet, Burgumpudi in Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district are being completely damaged during the rainy season every year and the ryots are being subjected to severe loss; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government to prevent the submerging of the fields?

Sri A. C. Subbareddy :—

(a) and (b) Drainage outlets have already been provided in the Akhbanda Godavari left flood Bank at M. 11/4-5, M8/1-2, and M.7/4 at the infall of Torrigedda, Jellakalva and Utalanka drains into the Godavari River to drain off the rain water from the lands referred to by the Member. These lands are liable for submersion only when high floods in the Godavari river and heavy rains locally occur simultaneously as the drain water cannot be let out into the river due to higher levels in the river itself. This position happens only for a few days in a year as such there is no appreciable loss.

Repairs to the Anicut "Marlapalli System"
in Srunavaramukota Taluk.

1233—

*765 (2723) Q.—Sri K. Appala Naidu (Revised) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates have been prepared during 1960-61 for the repair of an anicut by name "Marlapalli system" in Srunavaramukota taluk, Visakhapatnam district which, though damaged 30 years ago remains unrepaired so far;

(b) if so, the estimated amount; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken up?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :— (a) The estimate was prepared only during 1960-'61.

(b) Rs. 1,31,000/-.

(c) The Plans and estimates are under finalisation by the Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle. The work will be taken up after the estimates are finalised and sanctioned.
2nd March 1963]  

Oral Answers to Questions

Dam on Ramachandramma Vaka.

1234—

* 813 (3815) Q.—Sri M. Pitchayya (Payakaraopeta):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in case a dam is constructed between the two hills to the Ramachandramma vaka (Rajugahivaka) which flows near Rebaka and Tirupathipalem villages of Payakaraao block, Vizag district water required for irrigating thousands of acres of land can be stored; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that water sources for cultivation can be provided by the said dam in ten villages like Rebaka, Ramnayyapeta, Mukundarajupeta and Chudika, which are dry areas and constantly suffer from famine conditions?

Sri A. O. Subba Reddy:—

(a) The Scheme has not so far been investigated.

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

(i) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas. Medium projects in famine stricken areas. Minor Irrigation Works:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas. Minor Irrigation Works:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas.

(ii) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas. Medium projects in famine stricken areas.

(iii) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas.

(iv) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas.

(v) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas.

(vi) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas.

(vii) 3. Medium project:— Medium projects in famine stricken areas.
Oral Answers to Questions

[2nd March 1963]

1235—

*1245 (2176-A) Q.—Sri G. Rama Rao (?):—Will the hon. Minister for Buildings and Highways be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of land under the control of Wakf Board of Muslims, in Pamarru village of Krishna district for (1) Dargah, and (2) Masjid;

(b) the income derived in 1960-61 and 1961-62 on the above lands;

(c) whether the incomes were properly accounted for and utilised; if not, why; and

(d) whether there is any report pending with Government on the improper utilisation of the funds?

The Minister for Buildings and Highways (Sri Mir Ahmed Alikhan):—

(a) Dargah — Ac. 38-95 cents. Masjid—Ac. 18-56 cents.

(b) 15 bags of paddy per acre on wet land and Rs. 100/- per acre on dry land during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Prices of Bamboo, Teak, Etc.

1236—

*897 Q.—Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Midikur) :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average prices of bamboo, teak, bcedi leaves, fuel in the year 1958-59 and their prices in the year 1961-62; and

(b) what was the gross income (Revenue) of the department in 1958-59 and in 1961-62?

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

(a) & (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
2nd March 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

Statement placed on the Table of the House

Statement showing particulars of average prices fetched.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>During 1958-59</th>
<th>During 1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) The price fetched for bamboo coupes in the State.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Rs. 15,43,526/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The average price fetched for teak per cft.</td>
<td>Rs. 7.50 Np.</td>
<td>Rs. 10.41 Np.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The price fetched for beedi leaves units in the State</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Rs. 38,21,058/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The average price fetched for fuel per ton.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Rs. 19.50 Np.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) The Gross income (Revenue) of the Department</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Rs. 2,72,67,605/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Bamboo coupes and beedi leaves are being sold coupe-wise. There is no unit for these coupes to arrive at average prices. Hence the total revenue derived on these coupes has been furnished.

Tassar Cocoons of Manthini Taluk.

1237—

* 1081 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (?) :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department in Karimnagar district has leased out some Nallamadi trees from Reserve Forest area on nominal rent to the rearers for rearing of tassar cocoons in Tahadevpoor area of Manthini taluk; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce the same leasing system in Chinnur taluk also?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy :—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Permission has been granted recently to rear Tassar cocoons in selected Reserve Forests of Chinnur Taluk for a period of two years unto the end of 1964.
Sanction of Andaka Trees.

1238—

* 1796 Q.—Sri G. Suryanarayana? :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any petition, dated 5th May 1960 from the public as well as Sri Nelakota Narayan Doss and Bikkunaik on behalf of the Co-operative Society, Bilwampalli, Nelakota, Sri Rankagonda, etc., in Penugonda taluk, Anantapur district requesting for the sanction of "Andaka" trees; and

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

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(a) The answer is in the negative. R.O.C. Number R.C. No. 43.48/30. 13-3-60. Industries Director reply R.O.C. No. 43.48/30. 6-3-60....

(b) Does not arise.

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:— Industries Department reply to this petition.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:— Forest Department reply to this petition.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:— Forest Department reply to this petition.

(b) Does not arise.

Inspection of Sandalwood Oil Distilleries.

1239:—

* 2308 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri G. Latchanna):— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

whether the forest authorities are empowered to inspect the sandalwood oil distilleries and check accounts?
Sri A. Balaram Reddy :—The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 2. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 3. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 4. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 5. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 6. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 7. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 8. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.

[Ques 9. Distilleries inspect Forest Department or not?]

Distilleries inspect Forest Departments. The answer is in the negative.
Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

Q. 2. Flying squads are now in vogue. What is the present position of the Forest Department in this connection? Distilleries and factories are causing great damage to the Department. Are checks being made at previous places? What is the current situation?

Q. 3. The Industries Department is investigating the following cases:

1. A factory in the State of... has stopped its operations. What are the reasons for this?

2. A factory in the State of... has been found to be violating the rules. What actions are being taken?
Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether sandalwood is being supplied to the distilleries in the State in preference to the distilleries of other States, and

(b) the names of the States to which sandalwood is exported from our State?

Sri A Balarama Reddy:

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Maharashtra and Madras State.
Oral Answers to Questions
[2nd March 1963]

(1) பொன்றால்: — கால த௃ட்டில் பதிவியுள்ள காந்தியவர்
வழிக்கையில் என்னோம் தொண்டவைத்தியேன் திருத்தியுள்ளான் என்று?

(2) கோலையுடி: — நான் தூணேற்றி, பதிவியுள்ள காந்தியவர்
வழிக்கையில் என்னோம் தொண்டவைத்தியேன் திருத்தியுள்ளான்
என்று என்பாட்டாளும் என்று?

(3) தொலை: — 10, 11 பாகையில் ஆண் எவ்வகு
வழிக்கையில் என்னோம் தொண்டவைத்தியேன் என்று?

(4) தொலை: காந்தியவர் (தூணேற்றி): — காலத்தில் எவ்வகு
வழிக்கையில் என்னோம் தொண்டவைத்தியேன் என்று?

(5) தொலை: — காலத்தில் எவ்வகு வழிக்கையில்
என்னோம் தொண்டவைத்தியேன் என்று?
2nd March 1962]  Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy:— No, Sir, it is totally a wrong policy. We do not want to adopt that policy.

Excuse me, Sir,
Oral Answers to Questions [2nd March 1963]

Mr. Speaker : As a policy......

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy : As a policy I am saying.

The Government, in principle, is not prepared to accept that.
3a) No, Sir.

3b) 1958 9th to 31st August, 9th to 11th September.

Employees’ State Insurance Scheme

in Gudur.

1241—

* *1410 Q.—Sri G. C. Kondaiah (Nellore) :— Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal to start Employees’ State Insurance Scheme in Gudur in Nellore district?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy): No, Sir.
Fare of R.T.C Buses in the Vijayawada—
Tirupathi Route.

1242—

*2260 Q.—Sarvasri M. Muniswamy and S. Jagannadharm:—(Put by Sri. S. Venayya) Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the rate of bus fare of the R.T.D. Buses in the Vijayawada Tirupathi bus route is considerably higher than that of the private buses; and

(b) if so, whether the Government consider to reduce the bus fares?

Sri. B.V. Gurumurthy—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Questions and Answers are over.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE.

Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 and

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B.V. Gurumurthy:—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the G. O. Ms. No. 903 Home (Transport – I) Department dated the 14th May 1962 containing amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles rules 1940 and the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Rules 1956 as required under sub-section (3 of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1959.

Mr. Speaker.—Papers laid on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Finance Minister will reply in detail to all the speeches. I think we can accept that.

If they want me to intervene, I will intervene for 20 minutes. The Finance Minister will reply in detail to all the speeches. I think we can accept that.
I am not at all anxious to speak. It can be avoided completely.

The Chief Minister's reply is a part of the reply. He is not going to criticise me. His reply is a part of the reply to the debate.
Sri N. Sanjeewa Reddy:— I think it will be inconvenient for a large number of Members. I do not mind it throughout I am in the precincts of the House. Many Members expressed their inconvenience to sit in the afternoon. I leave it to you.

The Revenue Minister's reply will be on the 6th morning. You will have 1 1/2 or two hours on the 4th and the entire 5th for about 4
hours. After all, this is a matter relating to district administration and Members can express their opinions. We leave it to you. If the House feels that we should sit in the evening itself, we have no objection.

The next thing is, in view of the objection raised, the Chief Minister is not anxious to participate in the debate.

Of course, I know that you do not want to depart from the tradition.

Mr. Speaker: The objection is to the departure from the tradition.

Mr. Speaker: The Chief Minister also may be in a position to meet the points of the leader of the opposition. So, it will be more useful if the Chief Minister also speaks after the opposition leaders and Members speak because he will be in a position to answer to the points raised as a leader of the House and as the Chief Minister. I think it will be better he speaks after the leader of the opposition speaks. So far as the Cabinet is concerned, they all form part of the Government, and I think it is immaterial, and the Chief Minister can reply instead of the Finance Minister. That is what I feel. It is not a very rigid thing. That is what I feel personally. Better the Chief
Minister replies after the leader of the opposition winds up the debate.

They do not want that we should make a departure from the convention that is going on for the last so many years. So we shall go on with the discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** — Please pass on the information to the Finance Minister.

**GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1963-64**

1. M. R. Narasimha Reddy (Chairman) —

2. Debt: — Please pass on the information to the Finance Minister.
General Discussion on the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Inflationary trends have been observed over the years. The cost of living index has increased, which has led to an increase in the price of goods. Indirect taxes have been increased by 200% to combat inflation. Deficit finance has been used to meet the increased costs of living. Import duties have been increased by 10% to reduce imports. Wages have also increased to meet the inflationary trend.
General Discoussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

consumer goods restrict services. The war economy is a war economy. The inflation rate is high, and the War economy is to be restricted. To restrict inflation, it is necessary to restrict consumer goods.

The metropolitan economy is the rural development economy. The metropolitan economy is to be restricted. To restrict the metropolitan economy, indirect taxes contribute. Salt tax also contribute. Salt tax also contribute.
2nd March, 1963 |

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

The Minor Irrigation Team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects for Study and Investigation prepared a Master Plan. The Team identified 53 Plan Projects for Study and Investigation prepared a Master Plan. The abstracts were published in 53,527 pages of text. Out of 42,682 of these 16 were restored. These 16 projects were implemented and the detailed budget was estimated. Out of 16 projects, Master plan to implement 16 projects. Of these 16 projects, 16 were implemented. Rural electrification was estimated 16 projects for provision. These projects for provision of Regional committee funds were envisaged. The implementation of the generation of power and the dissemination of information was envisaged. The dissemination of information was envisaged. Alternative services and priorities were prepared. A survey was conducted and alternative services and priorities were prepared. Industrial policy was envisaged. Alternative services and priorities were prepared.

Prestige issue showed an imbalance and priorities in planning were established. Priorities were identified, with a list of developmental schemes to be pruned down. Power, irrigation and holding power were identified. Rural economy was strengthened through a survey. A detailed budget was estimated. Rural electrification was envisaged with provision for Regional committee funds. Industrial policy was envisaged. Alternative services and priorities were prepared.
Since 1951, a number of other projects have been taken up in the Central sector in different States of the country and there are about 20 projects established. The 3rd plan draft 1960 suggested medium size, large size industries etc., alternative surveys etc., industrial imbalance etc., informal consultative committee etc., industries and mines, engineering industries, electrical industries, chemical industries, varnishes etc., private sector etc., issue etc., public sector etc., alternative surveys etc., heavy compressors, diesel engines, ball bearings, machine tools, etc. Diesel engines factory etc., expansion etc., 348 etc., U.S.A. etc., etc., 1147 etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.
second plan period a sum of Rs. 2,539 crores was reserved for the Central sector and/on the basis of population Andhra Pradesh should have got an investment of Rs. 233 crores. Of the 27 new projects under the Central sector from 1951, the total investment during the first and second plan periods was as much as Rs. 800.12 crores, of which the investment on the industrial projects in Andhra Pradesh, was only Rs. 13.72 crores, i.e. less than 2 percent. While the investment is Rs. 200 crores in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 182 crores in West Bengal, Rs. 230 crores in Orissa, Rs. 77.0 crores in Madras, Rs. 27 crores in Bihar and Rs. 28.0 crores in Punjab.

Secondly, public sector investment in Andhra Pradesh was only Rs. 13.72 crores, i.e. less than 2 percent.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64.

As per the original budgetary estimates elaborated in the Committee Report, the total revenue of the State for the year 1963-64 is estimated at 200.00 crores. The revenue is expected to come from the following sources:

1. Taxation: 120.00 crores
2. Non-taxation: 80.00 crores

The total expenditure for the year is estimated at 200.00 crores. The expenditure is expected to be incurred on the following heads:

1. Development: 100.00 crores
2. Services: 50.00 crores
3. Health: 25.00 crores
4. Education: 25.00 crores

The surplus or deficit for the year is expected to be zero.

(Signed) M.M. Reddy, Chairman (Finance)
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—64

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

saline lands, tail end lands, coastal areas

resettlements estate, resettlement

emolument

arrest

Defence Committees

B.D.O. Secretary
General Discussion on the Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

B. D. O. was asked to comment, and was asked to think about the situation.

Mr. President asked the village officers to come, village officers directed the members to discuss the coercion situation. The members were asked to discuss the village officers directives.

Sugar Factory Workers are involved in the discussion.

"An..."
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64.

"As such, the following are the comments for the year 1963-64. The annual report of the Board for Industrial and Financial Development for the year 1963-64..."

"...and..."
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

...percent of the annual financial statement. This percentage, however, is not as high as it once was. The percentage of government revenue from.....

...are not growing at the same rate. The economy is not as healthy as it once was...
2nd March, 1968

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

...
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Rs. 5.87 crores are expected to be contributed by current revenue surpluses and net receipts under loans, deposits, etc. — “Rs. 5.87 crores are expected to be contributed by current revenue surpluses and net receipts under loans, deposits, etc.”

Finance department

...
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

Defence efforts impede economic development.

Defence budget is necessary. It is a matter of national security and development.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1963—64

In the course of the Annual Statement (Budget) for 1963—64, Defence Committees demanded a 50% increase in defence expenditure. This has led to a discussion on whether the increase is justified. Among the defence organisations, only a few have agreed with the increase. The defence committees, on the other hand, have condemned the increase and have asked for decentralisation of defence organisations. Should the defence committees be listened to?

Some of the defence organisations, such as the ex-communist party, have condemned the increase. They argue that decentralisation is essential for effective defence organisations. Ex-communist organisations, such as the ex-communist party, have also condemned the increase. Ex-communist organisations argue that decentralisation is essential for effective defence organisations. Defence organisations, on the other hand, have condemned the increase.
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1963-64

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1968—1964

[2nd March, 1968]
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

...
But essentially the task of achieving the utmost economy in public expenditure is not merely a question of cutting or reducing some item of expenditure or of laying down this or that rule of procedure. What we need is more performance with less expenditure of resources in every sphere of public activity and of what such economy through efficiency requires—an attitude of mind, a spirit of vigilance and a responsibility on the part of those who are entrusted with the expenditure of the people's money—be they engineers, army officers, contractors, workers, civil services or indeed Ministers.

I add even the Members of the Assembly.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

2nd March, 1963]

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1. Opposition parties are always on the lookout for opportunities to criticize the government's financial statements. It is important to address these concerns promptly and effectively.

2. The opposition parties' accusations should be taken seriously, as they may reflect genuine concerns about the financial management of the government.

3. It is crucial to ensure transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process to build trust with the public.

4. The government must be prepared to defend its financial decisions and policies against opposition critiques.

5. The government should proactively engage with the opposition parties to address their concerns and demonstrate openness in the budget-making process.

6. Effective communication with the public is essential to ensure that they understand the financial decisions and their implications.

7. It is important to have a clear and robust financial framework to prevent any mismanagement of public funds.

8. The government should always strive to improve its financial management practices to meet the expectations of the public.

9. The government must be ready to accept constructive criticism and use it to improve its financial performance.

10. In conclusion, the government should remain vigilant in protecting the nation's financial stability and integrity.

...
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

Mr. Speaker Sir, while no objection can be taken to the general features of the budget, I would like particularly to bring to the notice of this House the insufficient attention paid towards the civic amenities. The State budget estimates of 1963-64 do not show any allotment for the improvement of the city of Hyderabad which is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

With the rapid industrialisation of the city and the influx of popula-
tion from the rural and surrounding urban towns, the population of
the city is increasing every year. On the one hand, new colonies are
coming up every year with the loan assistance given by the Govern­
ment to the Housing Co-operatives and individuals and on the other,
the labour classes who migrate to the city for livelihood are adding
slums demanding on the Corporation for providing environmental
hygiene and amenities to enjoy optimum standard of health. With a
population of more than eleven lakhs and a vast area of 72.3 sq. miles
to be administered, the civic body, the Corporation, cannot be ex­
pected to keep pace with the growing problems every year with the
limited financial resources at its command, particularly when the
city became the seat of Andhra Pradesh which is one of the big and
progressive States in the Indian Union. One of the objections that is
generally heard in not bringing industries to Hyderabad is that this
city has not all the amenities which the other cities have, so that un­
less we concentrate on the increase in the civic amenities, we cannot
really attract good industries. For this reason the responsibility to
develop the city on the lines of other major cities, like Madras, Bom­
bay and Calcutta etc., in a way rests with the Government also and
unless the Government comes to the rescue of the Corporation by way
of subventions or grants or partly as loans there is no hope of any
accelerated improvement. Otherwise, the Corporation would be com­
pelled to confine itself to the task of providing only minor civic ameni­
ties and schemes of real public utility can be undertaken.

The only way to further augment the resources of the Corpora­tion is to increase the property tax, but that in my view would be
creating a vicious circle. Already there is a substantial levy of
wealth-tax, the incidence of which increases as the value of the pro­
erty increases and the increase in the value—sometimes being arti­
ficial and mostly being left to the scruples of taxing authorities —
will impose a heavy burden on the house owners. This together with any increase in the municipal taxes, will make it difficult for the average house-owner to meet the tax demands. In these circumstances, where houses are let out, it will result in the increasing rents. Mr. Speaker Sir, an average man living in rented houses cannot afford high rents and the purchasing power of the rupee has gone down and this will in turn lead to an agitation for increase in pays or granting house rent allowances. That is why, Mr. Speaker Sir, I called it a vicious circle. These matters, no doubt, will have to be carefully examined having regard to the paying capacity of the individuals and unless statistics are gathered and accurate information obtained, it would be unwise to rush headlong with any increase in the property tax.

In the existing financial stringency, may I, sir, suggest a few ways of augmenting the resources of the Corporation:

(a) The Central Road Fund is constituted by the Government of India from the surcharge levied and collected on the consumption of petrol and other lubricants. This fund will be utilised on the proposals submitted by the State Government for constructing new roads, bridges, and for development of roads having national importance, the scheme of which will be approved by the Government of India. If a portion of the fund apportioned to this State is made available to the Corporation of Hyderabad, all the important roads connecting the national highways can be well maintained and if necessary to construct new roads to minimise the wear and tear of the inter-state vehicular traffic.

(b) Apart from the entertainment tax, the Government are collecting show tax. At present the Corporation is not getting a share from this Show tax. When the Corporation is given reasonable
share from the entertainment tax, it would be fair on the part of the State Government to give a reasonable share to the Municipal Corporation from the Show Tax.

(c) Due to the various amenities provided to the business community by the Corporation within its limits, the business is ever expanding and on account of which the Government are realising considerable amount through sales tax. Though in fact the tax is styled as Sales tax, it is being collected indirectly from the consumers most of whom are the tax-payers. It would therefore be reasonable if a percentage which the Government considers reasonable, from out of the total revenue derived by collection of sales tax within the municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is made available to the Corporation.

It may be of interest to know that every capital city is receiving adequate financial help from the respective State Governments by way of liberal grants to effect rapid development and improvement of the city. In 1961-62 the Madras Corporation was given a grant of Rs. 4,22,48,080/-, while the income of the Corporation was only Rs. 8,60,97,280. The Government of Bombay had given a grant of Rs. 1,66,45,429 while the income was Rs. 14,80,19,922. The Corporation of Hyderabad was given only Rs. 10,28,500. In fact the grants which were given in the past by the Hyderabad Government have been discontinued.

I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government and this august House that most of the open lands.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—What is the income of Hyderabad?

Srimati Kumudini Devi:—Nearly two crores.

Lands belonging to the Government in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad do not vest in the Corporation,
but in the Government in the Revenue Department under the management of the Collector.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—I think from Rs. 45 lakhs it has come to nearly Rs. 2 crores.

Smt. Kumudini Devi:—Lack of control and ownership of these lands is causing great hardship. The Corporation is not in a position to immediately provide parks and play-grounds or take up slum clearance projects as speedily as possible. While the Government has transferred all the porambokes to the municipalities in Andhra, the request of the Corporation for a similar action in the case of Government lands in the city of Hyderabad has not met with favourable consideration. I hope the Government would reconsider this reasonable request of the Corporation.

While the Democles' sword of financial want is already hanging over the head of the Corporation, the Corporation is required to pay huge sums from its income towards the services of the Government Officers. According to Section 131 (2) of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act No. II of 1956) the Municipal Corporation should contribute 12½ per cent. of its revenue (gross income) towards the Local Government Service Fund constituted for defraying the establishment charges etc., of the officers belonging to the Local Government Service. This constitutes a heavy drain on the resources of the Corporation because it is felt that a big Corporation like the Corporation of Hyderabad and smaller municipalities in the State should not be treated on the same level so far as the question of charging 12½ per cent. of their income is concerned, as the smaller municipalities out of their limited budget make a little contribution to the Local Government Service Fund and draw more
benefits out of the Central and Local Government Services, whereas the Corporation of Hyderabad avails very little of these Central Services and contributes far in excess of the actual expenditure incurred on the officers and establishment borne on the Local Government Service. Further, the burden of 12½ per cent. contribution all the more affects its poor finances and comes in its way of providing more amenities to the citizens. As such, the Government are requested to see that these charges are limited to the extent of actual expenditure incurred towards the pay and allowances etc., of the officers and staff belonging to the Local Government Service and working in the Municipal Corporation.

The House may be aware that water supply is one of the essential amenities that the Corporation is required to provide for under the Act. The Corporation has been representing to the Government to transfer free of cost the Hyderabad Water Works and the distribution system. The corporation has recently requested that the administrative control of distribution system of water works and Filter Beds and Head Works of Water Supply system be handed over to the Corporation as an experiment on the same lines as existing in Secunderabad division. But the Government have informed the Corporation that the question of making a free gift of the distribution system costing nearly two crores of rupees to the Corporation may not arise, and that if the Corporation desires to take over the distribution system, it should be prepared to pay the following:

(1) the cost of water at bulk rate calculated at Rs. 18,90,700 per annum which is variable from year to year;

(2) the debt redemption charges for a period of 30 years at the rate of Rs. 4.99 lakhs per annum, and
(3) the annual interest charges of Rs. 5.65 lakhs for a period of 30 years.

The Government further informed that it is for the Corporation to make the system not only self-sufficient but a paying proposition by a judicious revision of water charges particularly in the case of unmetered connections and bulk supplies and every unit of water consumed should be accounted for.

It is a matter of serious consideration as to how the Corporation could be expected to pay the cost of the distribution system with its slender finances. The Government of Hyderabad had transferred the drainage system to the Municipal Corporation in the year 1954. While transferring this system, the Government not only transferred the distribution system free of cost, but also agreed to meet the capital expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs for the first year and a lakh every year for 3 years. It is most just and reasonable to transfer the water supply system also on the same lines. Such a transfer, far from the hope of fetching any benefit, will only result in heavy expenditure and with the present distribution system, it would also meet with a deficit. The Government, would, I hope, realise these difficulties and help the Corporation in transferring the water supply system as a gift.

In the municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, milk giving cattle are increasing considerably, thereby creating problems of public health and straining the resources of the Corporation. If the cattle are to be removed from the municipal limits, the only course feasible is to club the issue of shifting the milk giving cattle with that of the milk project for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad on the terms of Bombay Milk Project. Such an arrangement will not only
help increasing the milk supply to the citizens of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, but also relieves them from the nuisance caused by their retention in the city and their frequent movement on the public streets. It is requested that necessary funds may be provided for in the Third Plan.

I have touched upon the subject of beggar and leper problem on more than one occasion in my addresses to this House. In the municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad beggars are on the increase day by day. To eradicate beggary, the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Prevention of Beggary Act of 1350 fasli will have to be enforced within all the municipal limits and a Beggar Home started for rehabilitating the beggars. It is absolutely necessary to extend this Act to the rest of Andhra Pradesh.

It may be said that I am unduly concentrating on the affairs of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. But, Sir, you are aware, the special significance of my being privileged to occupy the post of Mayor also entitles me to direct a pointed attention to these affairs. While many of the matters are being taken up at the Governmental level, I just want to draw the attention of the House to the affairs of the cities which are becoming important day by day, not only as the capital of a great State, but as the hub of whole of India. The problems which confront this Municipality also likewise concern the municipalities in other towns in the State and must be tackled in the same manner. Fortunately, here we have a drainage system, but one of the prime and urgent needs is the establishment of the drainage system in the other big towns of the State where every year, according to the season, they are visited with cholera, smallpox, diphtheria and other pestilences. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I was a girl I vividly remember the visitation of plague in this city which was an annual feature. Most of the people had to migrate to open camps. You can even today see in Adigmet, Uppuguda, Panjagutta and other places,
the landmarks of that migration. Painful inoculations had to be given which immobilised everyone who took it, for several days. Inspite of it, death took a great toll. The then Government of Hyderabadi took a bold step in introducing drainage system and the city improvement schemes. Within a course of few years not only was plague controlled, but completely eradicated. so much so, today we do not hear of it. May we not, Sir, hope that this Government with an enlightened democracy to back it, will take an equally bold step to eradicate leprosy, T.B. cholera and the annual visitation of other diseases and pestilences, which can only be done if civic amenities in all the major and minor towns are increased and as a necessary must, drainage systems are laid out. With this hope, I conclude these observations of mine and wish to thank the House for its indulgence in listening to my few words.

JAI HIND.
2nd March, 1968

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

The financial assessment of 10% is adequate, additional assessment is necessary. The inflation rate is 10.15%. 

excess profits tax, super tax, etc. should be avoided. 

poison and liquor are prohibited. 

I illicit liquor is prohibited. 

I illicit liquor is prohibited.
Prohibition Staff 854 MarcA 7P6 Prohibition Staff 13 Compensation 18333 42 1250 35% top heavy administration 118.34 1952 15% 10% L.D.O. 1959-60 20 25% 10% regularisation P.W.D. 1953-54 1959-60 25% 15% 39.99% 39.99% 39.99% 42 1250 35% 118.34 1952 15% 10% L.D.O. 1959-60 20 25% 25% 25%
Administrative Services

Medium Project

Priorities

Grant

Estimation
General Discussion on the Annual Financial 
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

Flood affected areas are

Gold Control Order

Stay order
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

Sir, it is with great profundity I whole-heartedly support the budget for the year 1963-64 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. As our Finance Minister in the preamble of his speech has remarked, the budget for 1963-64 has been prepared in quite a different background as against the previous one. I fully endorse his remarks.

All of us are aware that our nation is in a state of emergency as a result of the treacherous and naked aggression on our soil by our neighbour Communist China. Consequently, our national economy has been upset and we have to adjust our national economy to an economy on war-footing without pruning our plans. Time has come now that every citizen of India must tighten his belt and make all his resources available to improve our country's economy in the present context. How long we have to depend on foreign aid, we do not know. Our public debt has already exceeded some hundreds of crores of rupees. So, with the resources available we must achieve our end and save foreign exchange. Our country now needs more production in all fields especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, etc.

Agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy and it is but essential that more attention should be paid to this branch in view of the present national crisis. In the present budget for 1963-64, an amount of Rs. 55.0 lakhs has been provided under the item 'Loans to Cultivators under Land Improvement and Agriculturist Loans',

Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi):—Mr. Deputy Speaker,
and an amount of Rs. 496.51 lakhs has been provided for loans for purchase of chemical manures. There is a slight increase in the allotment under the head 'Loans for chemical manures'. While commending the Government for the benevolent attitude to agriculturists, I hasten to represent, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that supplies of chemical fertilizers to ryots are not adequate and as a result they are being disappointed for lack of yield. I would suggest that the supplies of chemical fertilizers to ryots may be increased. Of course, the policy of the Government is not to import fertilizers from foreign countries. But in view of the demand and enthusiasm exhibited by the ryots, it is quite appropriate that the Government should provide for necessary fertilizers even by approaching the Central Government for additional allotments. Andhra Pradesh which is said to be the granary of the South, I suppose, has not been getting the required quota of fertilizers. I, therefore, suggest that the Centre may be impressed and requested to increase the fertilizer quota to Andhra Pradesh keeping in view the large exports of rice and its programme to intensify cultivation and step up agricultural production.

As regards loans and advances to the ryots, of course, the Government have earmarked sufficient funds, but it is all the more important that the amount granted must be made available to the ryots in right time. Though amounts are earmarked, they are given to ryots after the season is over, with the result that the purpose for which it is meant is not fully served. I request the Government to realize this and arrange to distribute the loans in time. As regards well-subsidy schemes, an amount of Rs. 82.0 lakhs has been provided for the year 1963-64. The Government's decision to give Rs. 2,000 for each well as loan on the satisfactory completion of the well is highly laudable.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this connection I suggest that in order to create a sort of incentive among the cultivators at least Rs. 1000 may be treated as subsidy and the rest as loan.

Again, an amount of Rs. 5.42 crores is expected to be spent during the year 1963-64 for minor irrigation works. There has been considerable increase in the allotment this year; but considering the need, I think the funds allotted are insufficient. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to represent that many minor irrigation tanks in my constituency alone have been left unrepaired from a long time. If they are repaired, hundreds of acres can be irrigated. I would request the Government to allot some more funds for this work. All of us are aware that our State is facing a power crisis. We are short of power and we are therefore lagging behind in the field of industry when compared to our neighbouring States. There are many villages which are yet to be electrified. Mr. Speaker, Sir, while participating in the general discussion last year, I had requested to extend electricity to some of the villages in my constituency. But, perhaps due to paucity of funds, the supply of electric energy was not taken up. My constituency is a poor and backward area and over a lakh of acres could be brought under well irrigation if only power is supplied. Unless Government supplies electric energy for agricultural purposes, the economic plight of the ryot will be all the more deplorable. Pedda-kadubur, Nadichagi, Belagal, Ratchamari, Sajjalaguddam, Jampa-puram, Aralebanda, Basapuram, Rampuram, Rowdur, Duddi, Kandukur and many other villages need immediate supply of electricity and I request the Government to take the extension schemes this year at least without fail.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

In the context of the annual financial statement, it is noted that the budget for the year 1963—1964 included a deficit budget. The deficit budget amounted to Rs. 10 crores, which was a significant portion of the total budget. The deficit was attributed to various factors, including state excise, stamps and registrations, taxation on motor vehicles, and sale tax on motor spirit.

The land revenue for the year 1964—1965 was Rs. 8 crores, with state excise contributing Rs. 4.42 crores. Stamps and Registrations contributed Rs. 2.21 crores, and taxation on motor vehicles contributed Rs. 4.50 crores. Sale tax on motor spirit contributed Rs. 1.40 crores. These figures indicate the distribution of revenue sources and the impact of various taxation measures on the state budget for the period.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

1954 showed remarkable growth of agriculture, 2 rupees, 3 rupees and so on. Taxation principles are very important now. The rate of taxation increase is also a parallel trend. Various contributions to the government, 10 rupees cess was also introduced. This new cess reduced the tax burden for the citizens. Voluntary contributions were also introduced. 4 rupees government established 5 voluntary contributions. These contributions were house loans, education, cooperative society, instructions, voluntary contributions and 3 voluntary contributions. The manner in which the voluntary contributions are utilized is also important. The house loans were used for housing subsidies. The government also introduced a subsidy for small savings, compulsory savings and so on. Small savings in the form of compulsory savings are also important. The government introduced a subsidy of 10 rupees per month. 2% and 3% of the income tax are also important. The government introduced a sales tax of 10 rupees. Various contributions were also introduced.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

First stage and second stage are different stages. In the first stage, after block 5, block 6 starts. After seeing Circulars Board Standing orders, a new volume after volume 8 is issued. Social Education Officer, S. E. O. Cooperation, Manager

[2nd March, 1963]
2nd March, 1963

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

...
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

[2nd March, 1963]

The meeting commenced, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The President then addressed the meeting, saying that the year 1963—1964 had been a difficult one for the State, due to the prevailing drought conditions. The rains had been scanty and uneven, leading to a decrease in the availability of water for irrigation purposes. This had resulted in a reduction in the area under cultivation, which in turn had affected the overall income of the State.

The President went on to say that the State Government had taken several measures to tackle the drought situation, including the construction of check dams and the development of alternate water sources. Despite these efforts, it was evident that the situation would take some time to improve.

The Finance Minister then presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1963—1964. The statement showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 500 crore, which was due to the decrease in the availability of water and the consequent decrease in the income from agricultural activities.

The Minister also mentioned that the State Government had borrowed Rs. 1000 crore to meet the revenue deficit. However, the interest on this loan would have to be paid in the future, putting a strain on the State's finances.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the various aspects of the Annual Financial Statement. The members of the meeting expressed their concern over the revenue deficit and the future financial position of the State. They also discussed the need for the State Government to take urgent steps to improve the drought situation.

The meeting adjourned after the discussion.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

There is something seriously wrong with our relations with the Centre which the Government has to take up in all seriousness and consider to solve it. Per capita income, All India in 827 Rs in 867 Rs, and also in the Central Region. In 1963-64, the Planning Commission noted something seriously wrong with our relations with the Centre which the Government has to take up in all seriousness and consider to solve it.

Per capita income, All India: Rs. 827 in 1963-64 and Rs. 867 in 1964-65. This is a substantial increase. The Centre isגור ש///////////////////////////////////////////////////////

Water dispute

The Centre is in a power position regarding the water dispute. The Centre has prepared a plan for the development of the region. It is believed that the Centre will take up the matter in all seriousness and consider to solve it.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

**power** required for the entire year 1963-64 is estimated at Rs. 5,12,50,000. The estimation is based on an increase of 20% over the production cost of 1962-63. The power consumption is expected to increase due to the increase in production. Electricity required for the year is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. It is believed that the demand for electricity will increase in the future.

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Is it going to end in a flop? The question of defect appears to be a concern. The reach of the new policy seems to be limited. The irrigation demand in 1955-56 was Rs. 1,50,000. In 1962-63, it increased to Rs. 1,60,000. However, in 1965-66, it decreased to Rs. 1,40,000. The irrigation policy needs to be reviewed.
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64.

Regarding the high level canal proposed to be constructed in 1959, it has been felt that the Planning Commission sanction is necessary. The Planning Commission has supported the powers of the Planning Commission to sanction high level canals. The high level canal 1959 5.5 thousand acres. The high level canal 1959 5.5 thousand acres.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

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Sri T. Balakrishniah (Satyavedu):— Mr. Speaker, Sir, While supporting the budget presented by the hon. Minister for Finance, I would like to say that the present budget is not so unsatisfactory as has been explained by many hon. members of the Opposition parties. There are some salient features added to this present budget, such as increase of financial assistance to the ryots from Rs. 750 to Rs. 2,000/-, increase of amount for minor irrigation projects and also implementation of old age pension scheme, etc. Again the burden of floating loans has been taken by the Central Government thereby reducing the cost involved in floating loans, etc.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

But, in spite of our efforts to help the ryots by giving a major portion of the amount for the uplift of the ryots, there is a murmur from the ryots. Though they are not worried about the fall of prices or about the additional taxation, yet they are worried that they have no proper market for purchase of agricultural goods. The present procedure adopted by the Government is not suitable to the ryots because the Government is now asking the hullers to purchase paddy from the ryots. The hullers are not purchasing from all the ryots because the profit which they get is very small. They are purchasing 'Bangaru Tigelu Vadlu' and converting that paddy into rice and exporting it to other States, because they get more profit. If they purchase the other kinds of paddy they are getting only a limited profit. Therefore, they are not evincing much interest as we expect from these hullers. The ryot also is not expected to convert paddy into rice and sell to the Government. What we should do is, we must try to purchase through the machinery in the form in which they were accustomed to sell previously. Previously they were accustomed to sell paddy. We must try to purchase paddy from ryots in whatever quantity they want to sell—whether it is 2 bags, 3 bags, 100 bags or
200 bags. But the present policy of the Government is to purchase rice of one wagon. If it is less than one wagon, they are not purchasing. Therefore, many of these small scale and medium scale ryots are put to much hardship. Government must take immediate measures to relieve their difficulties in this regard.

Regarding other facilities, in spite of our plans and schemes, we are not able to provide proper water supply in the rural areas and we are not able to provide house-sites at least for construction of huts for certain classes of people. We are unable to provide proper and decent roads. Why? It is not that we are not giving money and all that. We, the legislators are very anxious to see that all the amenities should reach all classes of people. But the people who are implementing these schemes are not properly implementing them because they feel that so many rules come and stand in their way. They apply hard and fast rules. The officials are not interested in seeing the progress of their works. They are interested in applying hard and fast rules. I have come across a number of instances where particularly the Finance and Treasury departments are interested in putting unnecessary objections. Therefore, unless the officers also co-operate with us we cannot achieve the progress in spite of all our efforts. What I would submit is that the Government must always keep the welfare of people in mind and discharge their duties. Some of the officials who are exercising the powers think that they are not concerned with public as much as the legislators and other public workers are concerned because they are officers and they get their salaries whether they do or not. That should not be the case. They must also feel that they too are a part and parcel of the Government and that they are also expected to discharge certain duties to the satisfaction of the
public. Unless that sense of responsibility and that sense of duty are developed in their minds, all our efforts to uplift this country cannot be successful.

Regarding old age pensions, I want to say a few things. The Collectors in the muffasil are the responsible officers. It is enough if they are given powers to sanction these pensions and the Tahsildars can draw every month and disburse to the old people by money orders. That is what is followed in the Madras State. There, the recipients need not go to the District Headquarters or Taluk Headquarters. But here our system is entirely different. They have to obtain applications and prepare proposals and submit to the Government and the Government has to sanction and then the Tahsildar and other people draw money and they may ask the recipients to go to the Treasury and take the money. This is a cumbersome and complicated procedure. The procedure which I have already said and which is adopted in the Madras State can be followed in our State also.

Regarding the additional taxation, there is an important feature in it now that the Government has taken up taxing of urban lands. This is really a very appreciable measure that the Government is taking. At the same time, the Government also must consider to increase the surcharge for the buildings costing more than Rs. 50,000 in all the cities, because they are earning more income because of the amenities that we are giving to the cities. Therefore we are justified in increasing these surcharges.

Regarding the Neera shops, I am afraid we must scrap off prohibition and we must introduce toddy shops. If neera shops are introduced, though we get money, actual toddy is being sold in those shops. They are not selling neera at all. I have seen many neera shops. They are selling toddy only. If they sell neera, they get little profit. They are prepared to sell only toddy and the innocent man
who takes toddy is booked by the Prohibition Officer. He suffers both ways. If we want to strictly enforce prohibition, we must abolish these neera shops. Some people may come forward with the plea that the neera shops must be kept up to give employment to the tappers. We must find some other ways and means to provide them with employment. Whatever it may be, our present plans and schemes have to be changed according to the needs of the people in our country.

Lastly I want to say that the hon. Finance Minister made an elabo-
speech but there is no mention about the people who have nothing. Harijans, Girijans and Backward classes, in his budget speech. It is not also said how much money has been allotted to these classes, and what the progress achieved is and what their standards are. Nothing of the kind has been mentioned in his budget speech.
2nd March 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual
Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

2nd March 1963

The principles were based on the conditions prevailing at the time. If so, a change in the principles may be necessary considering the new problems and situations. It means that the existing principles may not be sufficient to solve the new problems. Therefore, it is necessary to revise and amend the existing principles.

The principles were based on the principles of the principles. If the principles are not sufficient, they should be revised. The principles are principles and should be revised accordingly.

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–1964
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General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

Democratic decentralization as a principle and implementation of democratic decentralization are important. The implementation of democratic decentralization is as follows:

- Elections
- Housing loan
- Enquiry
- Enquiry

2nd March, 1963
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Democratic decentralization was ideal. In this context, the following may be highlighted.

1. Development programmes should be efficiently implemented to avoid inefficiency.
2. Housing loans should be made available to low income groups.
3. Budgetary measures should be taken to prevent regressive taxation.
4. There should be efficient implementation of development programmes.
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

The budget statement for the year 1963-64 is as follows:

- Land revenue
- Encumbrance certificate
- Fees
- Certify

The budget includes:

- Land revenue: Rs 10, 15, etc.
- Fees: Rs 500, etc.
- Encumbrance certificate: Rs 1000, etc.

The budget for the year 1963-64 is as follows:

- Land revenue: Rs 10, 15, etc.
- Fees: Rs 500, etc.
- Encumbrance certificate: Rs 1000, etc.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

8th March 1963

The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-1964.

The budget for the year 1963-1964 was presented. It included provisions for various sectors such as industries, estates, and furniture. The budget was aimed at addressing the needs of these sectors effectively.

The discussion was conducted on the 8th March 1963.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

2nd March, 1963

Mr. Nationalise... 10th October

Mr. Nationalise... 10th October

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Mr. Nationalise... 10th October

Mr. Nationalise... 10th October

Mr. Nationalise... 10th October
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

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2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964 was held on 2nd March, 1963. The discussion was led by Mr. A. B. C., who emphasized the importance of financial planning and the need for efficient management of resources. Mr. A. B. C. highlighted the challenges faced by the organization in achieving its financial goals and the strategies put in place to overcome these challenges.

Mr. D. E. F. participated in the discussion and shared his views on the importance of cost-reduction measures and the role of technology in enhancing productivity. He also underscored the need for better coordination among different departments to ensure smooth functioning of the organization.

Mr. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. also contributed to the discussion, discussing the impact of external factors such as market conditions and government policies on the organization's financial performance.

The discussion was fruitful and productive, with a consensus reached on the importance of continued effort towards financial management and strategic planning.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to all the participants for their valuable contributions and a call for continued diligence in managing the organization's financial affairs.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1963—64

[2nd March, 1963]

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2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64.

The members of the committee have discussed the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64. The committee has expressed its views on various aspects of the budget. The members have highlighted the need for increased allocation to certain departments and sectors. The budget has been presented in a comprehensive manner, covering all the major areas of government expenditure. The members have appreciated the efforts made by the government to ensure fiscal stability and economic growth.

The committee has recommended several changes to the budget, including an increase in the allocation for education, health, and infrastructure. The members have also emphasized the importance of transparency and accountability in the implementation of the budget. The government has been urged to ensure that the resources allocated in the budget are utilized efficiently and effectively.

The committee has concluded that the budget is well-grounded and reflects the government's commitment to achieving its developmental goals. The members have expressed their confidence in the government's ability to implement the budget in a timely and effective manner.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial
Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

Irrigation

Irrigation projects totaling 150-160 acres are major, medium projects. In 1963, 27 projects totaling 150-160 acres were completed. Of these, 15 projects totaling 160 acres involved the construction of structures. The remaining 12 projects, totaling 150 acres, were completed by contractors. The total cost of these projects was Rs. 10 lakhs. In addition, a number of minor irrigation projects were also undertaken.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

Mr. Speaker:—I am glad you are doing well. I am not able to give time now. Please sit down. On whatever Demand you want to speak you give your name. On the Revenue demand or Education demand, you can send your name and I will give you more time.
General Discussion on the Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

...
2nd March, 1963]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

Dr. N. Satyanarayana (Ramachandrapuram):—Mr Speaker, Sir:

This is the last date of the general discussion upon the budget. I do
not want to take much time because so many other hon. Members of this Assembly are very anxious to express their views. Without going into details on any one particular subject, I will just put in a few points in a general manner.

Presenting budget every year has become a regular feature; and this is necessary also. The Government which has drawn up this budget had to draw it up in view of the present economic condition and emergency that are facing the country. We must also not forget that the Government that has prepared the budget is a government of the people and naturally we expect them to consider all points of view and then prepare the budget. As such, I entirely support the budget presented by the hon. Minister for Finance on 20-2-1963. It has been done keeping in view the economic condition. More or less it satisfies all sections of the people belonging to various strata of life. Besides, it gives due consideration to the Third Five Year Plan. In view of the National Emergency it cannot be said that it is a too heavy and burdensome budget on any body, when compared with the budget of the Central Government.

As we all know, the country is passing through difficult times due to Chinese Aggression. This aggression is not a mere question of boundary disputes; not a question of occupying a few acres of land in India. But it is a clear question of supremacy over the whole Asian Block. At this juncture, all the parties of this Assembly or all the parties in the State must unite together and help the hands of the Government in carrying out plans successfully.

With my short experience in this political field, I may say that as far as the Defence of the Country is concerned, all the people are one. For instance, in the matter of collection of National Defence Fund, I am, by chance, made the Chairman at a Municipal level. What all we did was we taught the people the necessity of collecting this
fund and the importance of this collection. They were collectively informed at one time and individually also at other times. So, they were all very much satisfied and when this spade work was done people came voluntarily and offered their maximum contributions. They know that it is their duty to contribute some thing of their mite. Absolutely there is no coercion, as far as I know. When this spade work was done, we were able to collect a very decent sum which I may be permitted to say was Rs. 62,000 in the municipal area in my place. So, there must be co-operation on all sides. The only thing is we have to take them into confidence and then only fix the targets of money, to be collected from various bodies and individuals. If we do not take the co-operation of the people, every thing will be a failure. Similarly, in the matter of taxation or any other burden to be levied upon the people, if all of them are explained the necessity of taxation and other burdens, people will not grudge a little bit. People must be taken into our confidence. That is the first main point.

Being an elected member of a particular locality, I have a duty to represent some of the requirements of my Constituency. It is true that crops have failed this year. And there is enhancement of taxes also and at the same time they are asked to pay all the arrears of previous years; and all these have to be collected at one and the same time. This is a very heavy burden for any body. What I would suggest is that these taxes may be collected in stages when it is convenient to the people and for that purpose a thorough enquiry must be made. The ryots also must be given the implements and the fertilizers in time and thorough proper honest channels. Some poor
people are not having any dwelling houses. Some of the people in my area occupied the railway bund. They are using the railway land on the Kakinada — Kotipalli Railway line which is vacant for the last 15 to 20 years. Then some people who are hardpressed for these dwelling houses have occupied areas — unauthorisedly of course. But due to the necessity they have occupied them. I would only request the Government not to take any action on them but grant them pattas because it is the duty of the Government to see that they are well equipped with at least decent houses. Then sanitation also should be looked after.

I want the plans must be implemented through healthy channels and through honest means.

With these few words, I take my seat.

2nd March, 1963

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964
2nd March, 1968]

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

... deficit budget or surplus budget according to the need. The budget for 1963-64 is a deficit budget. A deficit budget is a situation where the expenditure exceeds the revenue. This is necessary to finance certain development projects and schemes. The budget deficit for 1963-64 is Rs. 50 crores. This deficit is financed by borrowing from the public and other sources.

Enquiry into the effect of the budget. The effect of the budget is evident in the following:

- Wet cultivation in 75% of the land.
- Dry cultivation in 50% of the land.
- Fertilisers and irrigation facilities are provided to the farmers.
- Community projects are also initiated.

The budget is a tool for the development of the economy.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

[2nd March, 1963]

The annual budget statement for the year 1963—1964 has been debated and discussed. The market situation has been a major concern, with stock prices fluctuating. It is important to stabilize the market and ensure a sustainable economic growth. The budget has focused on localisation schemes and infrastructure development. These measures are expected to boost the economy and improve living standards.

In summary, the budget aims to balance fiscal responsibility with economic growth. The government is committed to implementing policies that will attract foreign investment and promote domestic entrepreneurship. Localisation schemes are a key component of this strategy, designed to enhance the rural economy and provide employment opportunities.
2nd March, 1963

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964

1—30 P. M. [The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight]

Clock on Monday, the 4th March, 1963.]