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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 26th February, 1964

The house met at half past eight of the clock.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RESERVATION OF GRAZING LANDS

743—

* 2385 Q — 511 Rama bhandra Rao Desiponde [Put by S:1 P Rajagopal Naidu (Tarnamgallu)] — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to the recent orders of the Government canceling compulsory reservation of 10% of the total cultivable lands of a village for the purposes of grazing of the cattle of the village, the poorer section of the cultivators are unable to maintain their cattle and agricultural bullocks, and

if so, do the Government propose to revise its policy and restore the previous position?

The Minister for Revenue (S:1 N Rama bhandra Reddy) —

No such difficulty was reported by any of the Collectors in Telangana area so far

(b) Does not arise

(¿) మేరు చిత్రాగామనం మరియు మస్తుల రాక్షితం 10% కు 5% కు విస్తరణ కుపసంపాది చేసాం 10% మరియు 5% కు విస్తరణ కుపసంపాది చేసాం మినుపత్తును ఉంటే క్రమంలో అనుకుమారం చేసాం?

(¿) మినుపత్తును ఉంటే ఇతరులు — తెలుగు

J No 76 [55]

76—1
56

Oral Answers to Questions

56th February, 1964

1. Is the distance between the Town Hall, Nagpur, and the railway station at least 3 miles?

2. What are the encroachments on the river?

3. How many % of the total area of the river is subject to encroachment by the Government?

4. What is the percentage of area subject to Government encroachment on the river?

5. Why is the river bank subject to encroachment by the Government?

6. What are the measures taken to prevent encroachment by the Government?

7. What is the percentage of area subject to private encroachment on the river?

8. What are the measures taken to prevent private encroachment on the river?

9. What is the percentage of area subject to encroachment by the Government and private parties?

10. What are the measures taken to prevent encroachment by Government and private parties?

11. What is the percentage of area subject to Government and private encroachment on the river?
Oral Answers to Questions
20th February, 1964

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... 57
26th February, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

1. Can the subsidy of 10% on rice be modified to 1% on sugar, and if so, how would this affect the market?

2. Is it true that the prohibition on smoking is causing a decline in productivity?

3. Has there been an increase in the number of unobjectionable Bureau of Economics statistics?

4. Should the excess production of sugar be sold abroad or kept for domestic use?

5. Is it true that the ratio of rice to sugar has increased?

6. Is it feasible to set up a ratio fix-up system for the two commodities?
Oral Answers to Questions 26th February, 1964

Eviction of Harijans from the Lands in Mar dupalli Village

1 5: Q — S. V. W. Gopalkrishna Shetty — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(c) whether a petition dated 14-7-1962 from Shri Bogula Pochiah and others from Maradupalli, Armer Taluk, Nizamabad District was received relating to the eviction of Harijans from the lands; and

(b) if so, what was the action taken so far?

Shri N. Ramchandra R. —

(a) A petition from Shri Bogula Pochiah and other residents of Maradupalli was received by the Collector of Nizamabad on 5-7-1962 stating that the lands which have been in their possession since 1950 are now being assigned to political parties. It is not stated in the petition that they are being evicted from the lands.

(b) The Collector of Nizamabad proposes to hear the parties and dispose of the petition.
February 26th 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

Inclusion of Waste Land in the Reserve Forest

1895-7

1. Will the Hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that an extent of 53 acres 87 cents of waste (Cayak) land bearing Survey No. 398 (for which the Revenue assessment has been paid), in Thummagudem village, Thiruvur taluk, Krishna District, has been merged in the forest by the Forest Demarcation Authorities, and
(b) whether the Government will be pleased to consider to assign the said land to the Harijans of that village for the purpose of collective farming?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —

(a) It has been reported that R.S. No. 98 of Thummagudem village, has been included in Reserve Forest by the Forest Demarcation Authorities. But as this R.S. No stands classified in the account as assessed waste, there is no question of its merger in the forest.
Oral Answers to Questions
26th February, 1964.

The Collector has been requested to examine the matter in consultation with the Forest authorities.

(a) In view of the general ban on assignment of lands the land in question cannot be assigned for the present.

(b) 26th February, 1964.

In view of the general ban on assignment of lands the land in question cannot be assigned for the present.

Mr Speaker — Please put it as separate question.

(c) In view of the general ban on assignment of lands the land in question cannot be assigned for the present.

(d) In view of the general ban on assignment of lands the land in question cannot be assigned for the present.

Please separate question.
62 26th February, 964
Oral Answers to Questions

1. 26th February, 1934:

'Assignment s is in, put, a means or an
eligible example. A way of using un
eligible anything. And the same thing
vacant. Is the same thing. Also the same
eligible. Also the same

2. 26th February, 1934:

'Assignment s is in, put, a means or an
eligible example. A way of using un
eligible anything. And the same thing
vacant. Is the same thing. Also the same
eligible. Also the same

3. 26th February, 1934:

'Assignment s is in, put, a means or an
eligible example. A way of using un
eligible anything. And the same thing
vacant. Is the same thing. Also the same
eligible. Also the same

4. 26th February, 1934:

'Assignment s is in, put, a means or an
eligible example. A way of using un
eligible anything. And the same thing
vacant. Is the same thing. Also the same
eligible. Also the same

5. 26th February, 1934:

'Assignment s is in, put, a means or an
eligible example. A way of using un
eligible anything. And the same thing
vacant. Is the same thing. Also the same
eligible. Also the same

6. 26th February, 1934:

'Assignment s is in, put, a means or an
eligible example. A way of using un
eligible anything. And the same thing
vacant. Is the same thing. Also the same
eligible. Also the same
Oral Answers to Questions

26th February, 1964

63

Unassessed waste land के लिए निर्देशित क्वालता वोल्टेंस जो कर सकता है?

सेरर भाषा के सूचक—क्षेत्र में रंगला जा चुका है, आप जानते हैं जो कर सकता है?

सेरर भाषा के सूचक—क्षेत्र में रंगला जा चुका है, आप जानते हैं जो कर सकता है?

ISSUL OF PATTAS TO LANDS UNDER KRISHNA BARRAGE

746—

*1555 Q—Sri M Pitchiah—Will the hon Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

the extent of the land and the number of persons to whom pattas have been issued for the land under Krishna Barrage by charging market rate from October, 1962 to the end of July, 1963?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy—Nil

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy—Separate question may be put, sir

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy—I have got that information but I have not got it at present. If the hon Member desires, I will place it on the Table of the House.
64 26th February, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Sir Ramachandra Reddy — I have no objection to put a tague date.

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS IN VAIVAKA VILLAGE

747—

*1745 Q — Sri Petepamachari — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) the number of political sufferers to whom land has been assigned in Vaivaka Village, Kalkalur Taluk, Krishna District,

(b) the number of them carrying on cultivation in those lands at present, and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to allot lands elsewhere, to such of the political sufferers whose lands are submerged due to the canal constructed recently in the said village?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —

(a) 160 Political Sufferers, were assigned lands covering an extent of Ac 620-96 cons in Vaivaka Village of Kalkalur Taluk.

(b) Only 12 Political Sufferers, are reported to have been carrying on cultivation in those lands, and most of the remaining have sold away the lands assigned to them.

(c) No

Sir Ramachandra Reddy — The number of those lands assigned is listed as mentioned above. There is no proposal before the Government to allot lands elsewhere to such of the political sufferers whose lands are submerged due to the canal constructed recently in the said village.

Cash compensation claims have been made by the political sufferers for the lands submerged. However, no action has been taken in this regard.

Sri Ramachandra Reddy — The cash compensation claims have been made by the political sufferers. It is likely that the compensation claims will be considered in due course of time.
(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh allotted altogether one crore of Rupees to the Pochampad Project in the current year,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs 1 25 crores for this Project last year,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of India have not yet accorded technical clearance to the Pochampad Project, though the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to get the technical clearance?

The Minister for Public Works (Shri A. C. Subba Reddy) —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Certain comments were made by the Central Water and Power Commission on the modified Pochampad Project estimate. They have been replied to in January 1964. The technical clearance for the Project is awaited from the Government of India.
26th February, 1964

**Oral Answers to Questions**

* 1388 Q — *Sri P Narsa Reddy (Nizamcl) — Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) the villages which are likely to be submerged in Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts under Pochampad Project,

(b) whether the Government propose to award compensation and alternative sites for them well in advance, and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken in this regard?

*Sri A C Subba Reddy —

(a) A statement showing the names of the villages which are likely to be submerged is laid on the Table of the House

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A detailed programme to carry out rehabilitation work is being drawn up
STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Villages which come under complete submersion</th>
<th>Villages which come under partial submersion</th>
<th>Villages whose S.vars will be affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>NIZAMABAD DISTRICT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARMOUR TALUK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ratnapur</td>
<td>Nallure</td>
<td>Mupkal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sangam</td>
<td>Nikalpur</td>
<td>Nagapur</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Jālalpur</td>
<td>Siddapur</td>
<td>Amdalapad</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Keshapur</td>
<td>Talleda</td>
<td>Murumpalli</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Kottur</td>
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<td>Khanapur</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Bārdipur</td>
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<td>Soanpet</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Srirampur</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Kushtapur</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Muthpalli</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Magdi</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Ganga Sharam</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Gadepalli</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Nurkude</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Sirpuram</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Annaram</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Dungashram</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Nikalpur (only main village)</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Kumanapalli</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Vani</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Badgoṇi</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Kondur</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Umrc</td>
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II ADILABAD DISTRICT

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<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Villages which come under complete submersion</th>
<th>Villages which come under partial submersion</th>
<th>Villages whose S.vars will be affected</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIRMAL TALUK</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Naleswar</td>
<td>Tungrī</td>
<td>Bamola</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total 23 villages</td>
<td>Total 5 villages</td>
<td>Total 7 villages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Pochampad                                   | 1 Donger goan | 1 Gundarpalli
2. Lolum                                       | 2 Sanvargoan  | 2 Posethyalli
3. Bohparam                                    | 3 Gadchanda   | 4 Chakpalli
4. Yelmal                                      | 4 Chakpalli   | 5 Manmulta
5. Sidhankunta                                 | 5 Manmulta    |                                        |
6. Muga                                        |               |                                        |
7. Potpalli                                    |               |                                        |
8. Mālpur                                      |               |                                        |
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Duba Sangan</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Sangvi</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Khanjar</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Banaspalli</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Kottu</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Kandla Buzur (Ratnaguru)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Samudrapalli</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Kandli Khud (Raipur)</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Tamburni</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Narsapur</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Rajura</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Bhamni</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Pipri</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Ghorsara</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Morram (La u'a)</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Lingarpalli</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Arigila Buzur</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Panchguda</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Watoli</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Potpalli Buzurg</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Yadadur</td>
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**MADHOL TALUK**

1 Kankapur
2 Addulipur
3 Ashta
4 Bhadrusara
5 Surli

**Total 34 villages**

1 Kowtha

**Total 2 villages**

Total 6 villages

**Sri A C Subba Reddy — Separate question, sir.**

* 236:3 Q — S 1 1 V. P. l a ' a G o r d a r k u n h a n y u — W i l l  t h e  h o n  M i n i s­

ter for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) whether the work in Blocks 9 & 10 of the Right Side Canal
of Nagarjunasagar Project was stopped or slowed down recently, and

(b) if so, why?

S 1 1  A  C  S u b b a  R e d d y —

(7) The work in Blocks 9 & 10 of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal
was not stopped, but it was slowed down recently

(b) The existing funds for the Nagarjunasagar Project during the
III Five Year Plan period, are not adequate to meet the complete
expenditure for the works in Blocks 8, 9 & 10 of the Nagarjunasagar
Right Canal, and it has therefore been proposed to concentrate the
available funds in the execution of the Canal and distributaries from
the head works upto Block No 7 so as to take the best advantage in
realising early benefits.
74 26th February, 1964 ; Oral Answers to Questions

50. The Hon. Member asked:

Q. 1. Whether the Government have sanctioned the payment of interest charges on a sum of Rs. 179 crore on 26-2-64, for the purpose of the defence of the country? If so, why?

A. Yes, the necessary sanction has been given for the payment of interest charges on the said sum.
Inclusion of Markapur in I Phase of N S Project

755—

*21.6 Q —Sr. P Subbarao (Put by Sr. A Venkateswara Rao) —
Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state
(a) whether Markapur Taluk is included in the first phase of Nagarjunasagar Project, and
(b) when the first phase is going to be completed?

Sr. A C Subba Reddy —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The First Phase of the Project is expected to be completed by 1970-71 on the basis of the present yearly outlay on the Project.
76 26th February, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

1. *1627 Q — Sri P Rajagopal Naidu — Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) the number of students undergoing training during the year 1953-64 in the Technical Training Centre of the Nagarjunasagar Project, and

(b) the number of trainees who came on deputation from other States?

Sri A C Subba Reddy —

(a) 60 (Sixty) (b) 11 (Eleven)

2. 643 Q — Sri Peta Bapayya — Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) the extent of permanent ayacut under the Bandar Canal (East bank canal) in Krishna Delta,

(b) the extent of ayacut under cultivation through the pumping schemes from the said canal, and

(c) the reasons for not letting out the water except in the month of August for the cultivation through the pumping scheme?

Sri A C Subba Reddy —

(a) The ultimate ayacut fixed under K E B canal including G.M.F and Krishna Barrage schemes is 1,25,500 acres

(b) 502 68 acres

(c) The ayacut under the pumping installations is being treated on a par with the ayacut under G M F Schemes and water is supplied from 15th of July or after 80% of the regular ayacut is transplanted whichever is later and upto 15th November. The reason for not allowing water to pumping installations earlier is with a view to ensure that transplantation in permanent ayacut is not affected.
Oral Answers to Questions
26th February, 1964

(§) Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state
(a) at what stage the forming of a Reservoir across Suddavagu near Akkapalem, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district stands, and
(b) if so, why its execution was postponed?

Sri A C Subba Reddy —
(a) Administrative sanction has been accorded to the scheme.
(b) It is expected to yield a return of 2.3%.
(c) It will be taken up for execution shortly.

RESERVOIR ACROSS SUDDAVAGU

758—

* 457 (4848) Q —Sri P. Subbaiah (Put by Sri A Venkateswara Rao) — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state
(a) at what stage the forming of a Reservoir across Suddavagu near Akkapalem, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district stands,
(b) is the scheme a very remunerative, and
(c) if so, why its execution was postponed?

Sri A C Subba Reddy —
(a) Administrative sanction has been accorded to the scheme.
(b) It is expected to yield a return of 2.3%.
(c) It will be taken up for execution shortly.

THERMAL STATION AT PALVANCHA

759—

* 1540 Q —Sri P. Sanyamaryana (Palavancha) — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state
(a) whether a time schedule has been drawn for the various phases of work of Thermal Station at Palavancha,
(b) whether the plant will be commissioned by the end of 31st March, 1966 as originally planned, and
(c) what is the amount spent on this project so far?

Sri A C Subba Reddy —
The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. As ascertained from them the reply is as follows
(a) Yes, Sir
(b) The first unit will be commissioned by 31—3—1966 and the second unit in June, 1966
(c) Rs 73 lakhs till the end of January 1964.
SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO WELLS IN KOLANUPAKA VILLAGE

*216 (3339) Q—Sri A. Ramaachandra Reddy — Will the hon Ministers for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that applications have been sent by the ryots of Kolanupaka Village in Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda District during 1962 to the Divisional Engineer, Irrigation and Power, Warangal district for the supply of electricity for 17 additional wells, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy —

(a) Yes

(b) The scheme did not work out to be remunerative

LICENCES FOR TOURING CINEMAS IN VILLAGES

*2194 Q—Sri V. Rama Mohan Reddy (Punganur) — Will the hon Minister for Home be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to give powers to the Samithis and Zilla Parishads to grant licences to the touring cinemas in villages, and

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that lot of inconveniences and delays are being caused every year in the grant of licences due to the present system?
The Minister for Home (Sri M. Ilyas Ali Khan) —

(a) The answer is in the negative

(b) The answer is in the negative

Sri A. Vasudev Rao (Izumnagar) — When panchayats are expected to get the major revenues from the touring cinemas, I do not see the reason why the licensing system is not handed over to the samithis and zilla parishes?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — The Collectors are empowered to give licences and there is no complaint about any delays. Therefore, the Government do not see any necessity to give those powers to samithis and zilla parishes.

Sri A. Saivismara Rao — These touring cinemas have naturally galleries, and we know what happened to the gallery for the Russian Circus at Hyderabad the other day, it collapsed simply because of the indifference of the engineers, so, who will look to the condition of the galleries in the touring cinemas in the mofussil areas before giving licences?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — The Collectors after satisfying themselves will give licences to the touring cinemas.

Mr. Saler — The question is, what precautions are taken for the fit condition of the galleries of touring cinemas in the mofussil areas before giving licences?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan — The Government have appointed a Committee to further examine the present rules. They will be considered by the Government. The rules are under examination now.

(a) About 30 acres including the house compounds and back yards

(b) Yes, Technical assistance is given by the Agriculture Department

Grape Cultivation in Chittoor District

*1568 Q — Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of acres under grape cultivation in Chittoor District at present, and

(b) whether any assistance was given by the Government to the producers of grapes in this District?

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

(a) About 30 acres including the house compounds and back yards

(b) Yes, Technical assistance is given by the Agriculture Department
26th February, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions.

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成功的品种是否适合生长？

这一问题与不同的品种、气候条件的变化有关。虽然有些品种在某些地方成功，但在其他地方可能不成功。因此，选择适合当地气候条件的品种非常重要。

补贴是否有助于推广葡萄生产？

补贴有助于推广葡萄生产。政府通过补贴鼓励葡萄种植，以提高葡萄的产量和质量。此外，补贴有助于提高种植者的收入，从而鼓励更多的人参与到葡萄种植中来。

是否为每两个葡萄种植者提供20株的葡萄苗？

是的，政府为每两个葡萄种植者提供20株的葡萄苗，以帮助他们扩大小型葡萄园的规模。这有助于提高葡萄的产量和质量。

葡萄种植者的气候条件是否受到严重影响？

是的，葡萄种植者的气候条件受到严重影响。气候变化对葡萄种植产生了重大影响，包括极端天气事件、温度波动和降水模式变化。

研究条件和气候条件对葡萄种植有何影响？

研究条件和气候条件对葡萄种植有着重大影响。在研究条件下，葡萄种植者能够更好地了解和研究如何提高葡萄的产量和质量。而在气候条件下，葡萄种植者需要适应气候变化，以确保葡萄的产量和质量。

葡萄种植的土壤条件是否得到改善？

是的，政府通过补贴鼓励葡萄种植者改善土壤条件。通过改善土壤条件，葡萄种植者可以提高葡萄的产量和质量，从而提高他们的收入。
Ora. Answers to Questions
26th February, 1964

1. a) An agricultural research station
b) The agricultural research station

c) The agricultural research station

d) The agricultural research station

2. a) A grape cultivation
b) The grape cultivation

c) The grape cultivation

d) The grape cultivation

3. a) Two vines at a cost of Rs. 20 each
b) Two vines at a cost of Rs. 20 each

c) Two vines at a cost of Rs. 20 each

d) Two vines at a cost of Rs. 20 each

4. a) The soil conditions
b) The soil conditions

c) The soil conditions

d) The soil conditions

5. a) Research
b) Research

c) Research

d) Research

6. a) Technical assistance
b) Technical assistance

c) Technical assistance

d) Technical assistance

7. a) A progressive way of thinking
b) A progressive way of thinking

c) A progressive way of thinking

d) A progressive way of thinking
Oral answers to Questions

...
NEW RICE MILLS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

763—

*2255 Q — Sri V. Visveswara Rao — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to establish any new Rice Mills in the Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, the names of the places, and

(c) the amount of investment for the same?

Sri A. Balarama Reddy —

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

NEW RICE MILLS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR
the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government consulted the State Government regarding the setting up of an All India Agriculture Service, and

(b) if so, the nature of opinion expressed by the State Government

Sir A Balaram Reddy —

(a) Yes, Sr

(b) The State Government have accepted the proposal in principle

RETRENCHMENT OF THE OIL ENGINE DRIVERS

Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 1.0 Agricultural Engineering tractor and oil engine drivers who have put in 15 years of service have been retrenched, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?
As the Government decided to wind up the scheme of supplying oil engine pump-sets to rots on hire, 123 posts of oil engine drivers have been ordered to be retrenched by 31-12-1963. Nine posts were already retrenched in June 1963. No posts of tractor drivers have been retrenched. As the oil engine drivers have long services, the question of absorbing them in some other available posts was examined and 78 oil engine drivers were exempted from the rules prescribed for posts of tractor driving licence and 24 drivers have been exempted from residential qualifications so as to make them eligible for appointment in Telangana region. As a result of these orders, 97 oil engine drivers have been absorbed in the Agriculture Department itself in some other capacity and all departments have been instructed to appoint from the balance 21 drivers ousted whenever vacancies arise.

Extension of Nagaram-Rpalle Bus Upto Mantinavaram

(a) Government in O O Ms No 360, Memo (Transport IV) Department, dated 21-2-1963, approved a modified scheme and the route...
Nagaram to Penumudi (V) Repalle was modified as Repalle to Khajipalem (Via) Nagaram was Manthenavariapalem and Manthenavariapalem and route caters the needs of Manthenavariapalem.

Besides the above route the Village Manthenavariapalem is being served by the following buses of the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation as per modified scheme from 20-9-1963

Tenali to Khajipalem (via) Kuchipudi, Amarthur, Cherukupalli, Rambhatlapale, Manthenavariapalem, Manthenavariapalem and Lin route serves the needs of Manthenavariapalem.

Chirala to Khajipalem (via) Bapatla, Chirvulu, Rambhatlapale and Manthenavariapalem

(b) Does not arise

The question of payment of compensation is under the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

ACCIDENT TO ADILABAD DELUXE BUS

767—

* 747 (011) Q—Sri Vishal Rao (Adilabad) — Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state whether the Road Transport Corporation paid any compensation to the persons who became unfit to work due to the accident and to the family of the person who died in the recent “Adilabad Deluxe” accident on 7-3-1963?

Sri B V Gummuwthty —

The question of payment of compensation is under the consideration of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.
WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

AUSTERITY MEASURES IN PANCHAYAT SAMPURNAS AND ZILLA PARISHADS

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

AUSTERITY MEASURES IN PANCHAYAT SAMPATHAS AND ZILLA PARISHADS

748—

*2075 Q — Sarvasri K. Guruvayur Reddy and P Venkata Reddy — Will the hon Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have issued any directive to the institutions under the Panchayati Raj viz., Panchayats, Samithis and Zilla Parishads prohibiting their incurring heavy expenditure towards reception, anniversaries and National Defence Fund etc., and

(b) if so, whether the said directive is being implemented?

A —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes Sir

76—5
STATEMENT OF DR N SANJIVA REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER REGARDING HIS RESIGNATION OF CHIEF MINISTERSHIP

Mr Speaker — I very much regret to inform the hon members of the House that the hon Chief Minister Dr N Sanjiva Reddy, has submitted his resignation from the office of the Chief Ministership on last Sunday to the Governor. The letter of resignation was submitted on last Sunday, the 23rd, a.d. I was informed of the same on the very same day. The letter of the hon Chief Minister, Sri N Sanjiva Reddy, as communicated to me reads like this:

"I have submitted the resignation of my Cabinet to the Governor. Since the Assembly is not meeting for five days I am not in a position to give this information in advance to the hon members of the House. I am sure this information can be given to them on 26th when the Assembly meet again. The reasons leading to my resignation will naturally be explained in my statement after I vacate the office whenever you kindly give me the opportunity."

Thanking you"

Though I am very much tempted to express what I feel regarding Sri Sanjeeva Reddy during his tenure of office as Chief Minister during the last two years and for four years previously, i.e., from the years 1956 to 1960, I refrain from doing so, for I feel this is not the proper occasion to recount or recapitulate his services to this State. I shall reserve my compliments or comments, for a more informal occasion which will be in two or three days. I now request hon Sri N Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister, to make a statement.

When any Minister has resigned, Resigned means not merely sending a letter. When it has been accepted, then only he can make a statement. So, now if Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy makes a statement he is still the Chief Minister till the 26th, he will be the Chief Minister according to press reports. So, how could he make a statement on his resignation, Sir?

Mr Speaker — Once he ceases to be the Chief Minister, there is no point in making a statement.

Sri P Sundarayya — Yes, yes, my point is —

Mr Speaker — There is some force in making a statement leading to his resignation and sending a letter of resignation.

Sri P Sundarayya — That as Chief Minister himself, he can announce, take the House into confidence saying why he wants to resign and all those things. For lack of time or whatever it is, he has not taken
Statement of Dr N Sanjiva Reddy 26th February, 1964

Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministership

that, but still he continues to be the Chief Minister till the 29th and as such where is the question of resignation, being a fact accomplished, for the Chief Minister to make any statement—

Mr Speaker —Mr Sundarayya, the stage as to when a Minister resigning his Ministership can make a statement is not clear from the Rules

Sri P Sundarayya —What is the meaning of the resignation? When the Rule provides that any Minister who has resigned can make a statement at an opportune time, then it means when his resignation has become a fact then only he can do it Not merely submit a resignation—

Sri N Sanjiva Reddy —May I submit for the information of the House members that my resignation has been accepted already It is only a caretaker Government today The Governor has written to me saying that “I have accepted your resignation, till the new Government is formed, it is a caretaker Government, you continue ”

Sri P Sundarayya —Sir, then it raises another point Once his resignation has been accepted, could he continue to carry on the State Government, Sir?

Sri N Sanjiva Reddy —Yes, that is the constitutional position anywhere in the world

Sri P Sundarayya —This also becomes an anomalous constitutional position My point is this he may say, “I may accept it or I will accept it in future, but till that time, the new Government comes, you can continue ” If he says he has accepted the resignation, from the moment he has given it, then the Chief Minister ceases to be the Chief Minister, and the Cabinet ceases to be the Cabinet, and there is no Government except the Governor

Mr Speaker —Under the Constitution, the Governor can ask the Ministry to continue till another Ministry is formed

Sri P Sundarayya —Till the new Ministry is formed, till the Governor swears them in for a new Ministry, till that time, he can ask the Ministry to continue, but he cannot say that “I have accepted your resignation ” Accepted the resignation means from that moment, the moment he accepts it, the Ministry is dissolved, so, there is no question of further continuing There cannot be two anomalies, either he has accepted or not accepted If on the 29th the new Ministry is going to come—

What is this ridiculous position? “I have accepted, 30th 29th...” There is no Government Only Governor can do it under extraordinary powers or under the Constitution or some such thing, but he can’t say, “I have accepted the resignation and you continue, meanwhile.” That
26th February, 1964
Statement of Dr N Sanjiva Reddy,
Chief Minister, regarding his
resignation of Chief Ministership

is a ridiculous position. Whatever the legal pundits may argue, from the political point of view, from the people's point of view, either this Ministry exists or do not exist as far as we are concerned. I have not seen the gazette and I don't think any extraordinary gazette has been published. If any extraordinary gazette has been published, then we should get it and since no extraordinary gazette saying that the Governor has accepted the resignation has been issued, that is a personal thing between the Governor and the Chief Minister or between the Governor and Congress Party. It may be so, I have nothing to do with that. If any gazette has been issued (Interuptions) That may be the practice in the whole world so far I am not questioning that, but my point is this. Has any extraordinary gazette been issued accepting the resignation of the Chief Minister? Then I would like a copy of that gazette to be given i.e., if he has accepted it and it has been noticed in the gazette, then the Ministry continues to exist when the Ministry ceases to exist then the position becomes very difficult, Sir, even to conduct the budget till the 29th. I am expecting that the new Ministry will be sworn in on the 29th according to press reports. I do not know. Then, in that case, we have to adjourn till the 29th, till the new government comes, and then the Chief Minister, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, can certainly make his statement and this thing comes. But it is a very anomalous position to say that the Governor has accepted the resignation and at the same time the Ministry continues. Where is the constitutional provision to say that once the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Chief Minister and the Cabinet, he has got the right to ask the Ministry whose resignation he has accepted to continue beyond the moment of its resignation? I want to know under what constitution he does it.

Mr Speaker — Have you finished, Mr Sundarayya?

Sri P Sundarayya — Unless somebody raises some other point.

Mr Speaker — Have you got anything more to say or have you finished?

Sri P Sundarayya — For me commonsense and law seems to be in my favour.

Mr Speaker — That is your view in the matter.

Sri P Sundarayya — Exactly.

Mr Speaker — I want to hear others.

(Proceedings)
Statement of Di N Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Minister's post

Mr Speaker—No I am not prepared to take into consideration the fact that the resignation of the Chief Minister has been accepted by the Governor. I am not informed of it nor do I know whether there is any gazette notification to that effect. Now what the Rule says is this

Mr Speaker—It might have been accepted by the Governor, but any how I cannot take notice of it unless there is a gazette notification or officially I am informed about it. Now, what the Rule says is this

Mr Speaker—No I am not prepared to accept it for this reason unless I get a communication either from the Governor himself that his resignation has been accepted. That is the proper procedure

Mr Speaker—Unless I am officially informed by the Governor himself that his resignation has been accepted, I am not prepared to take cognizance of oral statements made on the floor of the House either by the Chief Minister himself—
Statement of Di N. Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministership

Sri T. N. V. Viswanath — When the Chief Minister himself said —

Mr Speaker — Even then I am not prepared because officially I have not received —

Sri T. N. V. Viswanath — As against the Chief Minister's words, Sir, you are not accepting —

Mr Speaker — Not that I am not prepared to believe his statement. What I say is officially, unless I receive a communication from the Governor himself that he has accepted the resignation, I am not prepared to act upon that statement. That is what I am saying —

Sri T. N. V. Viswanath — Sir as a sovereign State, we ought to take notice of certain things. The Chief Minister himself has said it —

Mr Speaker — The difference is, I am prepared to accept his statement. But I am not prepared to act upon it —

Sri T. N. V. Viswanath — We have got to act upon it, Sir. May I submit, Sir, when once the Chief Minister has said it, we have to act on it and then only regulate our proceedings —

Some hon members rose

Mr Speaker — Please hear me. Now, that being so, what the Rule says is this —

Sri P. Sundarayya — I have got another point of order —

Mr Speaker — Let me finish one —

Sri P. Sundarayya — No, Sir. These are connected things. Because you have given some other information —

Mr Speaker — If you have got some other point of order, certainly you can raise it —

Sri P. Sundarayya — It is connected with this thing though it comes on another point. The question of the privileges of the House would also come into being. A press communiqué has been issued by the Governor's office —

Mr Speaker — That you raise as a separate point —

Sri P. Sundarayya — No, Sir. All are connected. You have to take all this into consideration before you give your ruling. My point, Sir, is a press communiqué has been issued by the Governor's office to the press. Let the press communiqué be produced. The Assembly office should be ready with that press communiqué. If the Government has not sent it to the Speaker, that itself is very irregular, Sir. On such a major event when the Assembly is actually in session, when the Chief Minister and the Cabinet resigns and the Governor, according to the press report, has accepted it and asked the Ministry to continue till the 9th when new arrangements will be made and new Ministry comes. That communiqué if it has not been sent either to the Assembly or to the Speaker of the Assembly.
Statement of Dr N Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister regarding his resignation of Chief Minisanship

Mr Speaker — I am not aware of the press communique.

Sir P Sundarayya — It came in the press on the same day, the 23rd of February, S.

Mr Speaker — As far as I know, I don't think, it was stated in the press communique that the Governor has accepted the resignation.

Sir P Sundarayya — On 23rd, Mr Brahmamanda Reddy, according to press —

Mr Speaker — The information is to the effect that the Chief Minister has sent his resignation to the Governor. Not that it was accepted.

Sir P Sundarayya — No, Sir. According to the press report I have read three or four days it was said that Sri Sanjeeva Reddy accompanied by Sri Brahmamanda Reddy has seen the Governor. Sri Sanjeeva Reddy has submitted the resignation of the Cabinet and it has been accepted by the Governor.

Mr Speaker — I want to have it.

Sir P Sundarayya — Let the Assembly office produce it. This communique should be ready.

Mr Speaker — Let us not confuse one with the other. If there is an privilege issue, you are at liberty to raise it at any time.

Sir P Sundarayya — Once this issue is over, what is the use of raising any privilege issue afterwards?

Mr Speaker — If the action of the Chief Minister, Mr Sanjeeva Reddy, or anybody amounts to breach of privilege, certainly you can raise it later or at any stage tomorrow or the day after. Please give it in writing as to how it amounts to breach of privilege.

Sir P Sundarayya — No, Sir. I am raising only point of order on the question because the Assembly is concerned with this, i.e., whether the Ministry exists today or not. According to you, Sir, since you have not received any gazette notification or any official notification or any communication from the Governor, you are not prepared to say that the Governor has accepted the resignation. Therefore according to you Sir the Government continues. A resignation of the Ministry or wearing of the new Ministry is not the function of this House, however sovereign it may be according to the Constitution. The Governor calls the leader of the majority party or the person whom he thinks commands the majority of the House and asks him to form the Cabinet and once that is formed now it is for the Cabinet to submit its resignation or the Governor can dismiss it under President's direction or whatever it may be. So here the Chief Minister has submitted his resignation to the Governor. So, our House does not come anywhere in these things. Of course, according to Parliamentary etiquette, when such a step is done, it is necessary to inform the House on the same day or the next day may be the intention to do it on the same day and submit it. That is a different matter. Since on the 23rd the House was not sitting, the Congress Party, the majority party...
which commands he House decree'd on this particular course. So, they have gone outside the House and they have submitted the resignation on 29th in any case, the Ministry is to continue till the 29th itself. That is a different matter. I am not going into that, but once he has submitted his resignation and the Governor has accepted it, according to press reports which has not been contradicted, on the other hand, the Chief Minister himself says that his resignation has been accepted by the Governor.

Mr Speaker — We differ on facts

Shri P Sundarayya — The Chief Minister himself says How could you differ? The press has also reported it.

Mr Speaker — Let us verify from the press. It is not in the press that the resignation has been accepted.

Shri P Sundarayya — Is there a communication by the Government to the press or not? Let the Minister for Information say it. Let the Chief Minister say it, let Brahmamnda Reddy, who accompanied the Chief Minister say it, on the other hand, how does any press report it. Am I to think that the press is so irresponsible without getting anything they publish such a major event that Sanjiva Reddy has resigned.

Mr Speaker — Let us go on facts. What the communique says. It is a communique from the Raj Bhavan itself.

Shri P Sundarayya — But I want to know whether a copy of it has been sent to the Assembly office or not.

Mr Speaker — I don't think we have received any copy.

Shri P Sundarayya — What is this, Sir? Assembly office does not get such a bulletin.

Mr Speaker — Let us go by facts. We have not received a copy. From the press statement, the Raj Bhavan communique is this:

(One person speaking)

Shri P Sundarayya — Is he interrupting you, Sir? What is it I want to know.

Shri P Sundarayya — I have not yet finished. I sat because you were reading the Raj Bhavan communique.

Shri B S Rama Murty — I request to be heard on this point, on the same point.
Statement of Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministership

It is a question of fact, a fact upon which more than Mr. Sanjiva Reddy nobody else can speak with authority. He himself said that not only that, he has also used the word 'Now the Government is functioning only as a care-taker Government'.

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26th February, 1954
Statement of Dr N Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministership

Mr Speaker — I would like to read it for the benefit of the members of the House. The Raj Bhavan communique, issued this afternoon, says "Dr N Sanjiva Reddy, the Chief Minister, submitted the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers to the Governor this afternoon. The Governor requested Dr N Sanjiva Reddy and other Ministers still in office till the formation of a new Council of Ministers. Dr N Sanjiva Reddy has agreed to the request. The Governor has also received Mr K Brahmananda Reddy, the Finance Minister, and has invited him to assist him in the formation of the new Council of Ministers. Sri K Brahmananda Reddy has accepted the invitation." That is the communique.

(Sri Tenneti Viswanatham r se) —

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — I think, we should adjourn. It is not proper for a caretaker Government to conduct budget discussions. We leave it to you.

Mr Speaker — Now what is it you suggest, Mr Viswanadam?

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — I think, we should adjourn. It is not proper for a caretaker Government to conduct budget discussions. We leave it to you.

(Sri Tenneti Viswanatham r se) —
Statement of D. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministership

26th February, 1964

There is no provision in the Constitution—
Mr Speaker — Have you got anything more to say on this subject?

Mr Sundarayya — No, Mr Speaker.

Mr Speaker — I have submitted the resignation of my Cabinet to the Governor. Since Assembly is not meeting for five days, I am not in a position to give this information in advance to the honourable members of the House. I am sure this information can be given to them on 26th when the Assembly meets again. The reasons leading to my resignation will naturally be explained in my statement after I vacate the office. I am sure that the opportunity will kindly give me the opportunity.

Even as a caretaker Government he continues in the office. Therefore, according to the letter, the question of giving his statement does not arise. Whatever the interpretation of our rules may be our Rules also say that, a Minister who has resigned can make a statement whenever he wants, with the permission of the Speaker or whatever. There the normal meaning is, when a Minister has resigned and it has been accepted — though that word is not there — he can make a statement. It means that. Otherwise, any Minister who is discontent with some of his colleagues and other things can submit resignation and start making a statement. That is a very ridiculous position. Anyway, that has not been the practice in any of the Houses in the whole of India or in the Parliament. Only after the resignation has been accepted, then only it has come.

Now, Sir, according to the communiqué, the existing Ministry is there, it can function, it can take decisions and other things, but whether this caretaker Government can proceed with the Assembly discussions and other things, that is a different matter. The propriety I am speaking of, I am not speaking of the legal point. The caretaker Government is there, it can do so many things, it can take so many decisions in five days, then why not it conduct the Assembly, they may argue that way but whether it is proper for a caretaker Government to take any major decisions, though they may have got the constitutional or legal right to do it, or conduct the Assembly, especially, the budget session. Of course, I do not see much difference, whether it is the existing Government or the coming Government. After all, it is the same Congress Government, the same Ministers or there may be some changes. It does not matter.

Mr Speaker — What difference does it make so far as you are concerned?

Mr Speaker — What difference does it make so far as you are concerned?
The first thing is, though Sri Sanjeeva Reddy has said in his statement that his resignation has been accepted, it has not been accepted formally, because according to the communique which you have read out through the press reports say something different—he has submitted his resignation and the Governor has requested Sri Sanjeeva Reddy to continue till the next Ministry is formed and Sri Sanjeeva Reddy has advised the Governor that Sri B. Rama Rau Reddy should he called to form the next Ministry. The Governor has asked S. Rama Rau Reddy to form the Ministry and he wanted time till the 29th to form the Ministry. These are all parliamentary practices. The actual wording is the e.

Sir, if that is so, I would certainly say however important this thing may be, the Assembly should adjourn till the new Ministry gets formed and with that proper Ministry itself the business should be conducted. I am not questioning the Constitutional and legal right. I am only raising the question of the propriety of the care-taker government though the policies may not change at all. The same policy, the same Congress party, more or less the same Cabinet may continue. I do not know what the position of the Cabinet will be. Whatever the position of the Cabinet may be as far as policy is concerned, I do not think the e will be much change as such it may be Constitutional and all that. But propriety demands that a budget session should be conducted by the real Ministry and not by a care-taker Ministry. Whatever the Constitutional position may be, the real Ministry should conduct the business. And as far as we see, Sir, there is no difficulty if we adjourn today is 27th. We may adjourn till 29th and from 29th to 31st, because even according to our rules of procedure five days' discussion is allowed. Till 31st of March we can continue, when the session closes, according to the latest, on the 28th 3 days before 31st. In any case we can also meet for three days later. So from 26th to 29th February if we postpone for three days, as far as our procedure and constitutional procedure, rules of procedure is concerned the e is nothing that has not, according to the Governor's communique, happened. So whatever the reasons that might have been there for his resignation, according to press reports, Sir, he says to safeguard the parliamentary and democratic traditions, though there was no legal or any other reason to do it he has given his resignation. Certainly, from the same angle, I would say that this care-taker government should not conduct the budget debate, the real government should conduct it because there is no harm, no obstacle for the continuation of the government or the functioning of the government. So why should care-taker government do it? That is as far as that point is concerned.

The second point is that since Sri Sanjeeva Reddy himself has said that after he vacates the office he will make the statement, since he has not, according to the Governor's communique, vacated the office that is...
though it may be a case-taker position itself the question of his making statement today does not arise. That comes only on the 29th of February or 1st of March 1964. Then only that question comes in. So from these two points, I suggest, Sir, that now this House may be adjourned till 29th February—afternoon and the debate and other things continued. Then, if you permit and the Hon. Chief Minister wants to make the statement he can certainly make the statement.

Mr Speaker — That is true. I want to ask you one thing. If any of you have any authority in support of that position which Hon. Sri Sundarayya has taken or Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya is taking?

Mr Speaker — Number of cases. The cases are so many legislatures in the world and democratic countries and you say that such things have not arisen. It is all right if it has not arisen in the past, it is for us to decide and say whether it is proper or not. You say it is improper and they say it is proper.

Sri P Sundarayya — They have not said that it is proper, Sir.

"Rule 76 Statement by a Minister who has resigned — A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation." As such, the situation is different, may be? Secondly, we have to consider, we have to consider the situation after resignation. Member who has resigned or he is continuing still as Chief Minister.

Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministrieship

Sir, the facts that are now before the House, as I understand them, are the following —

The hon Chief Minister has submitted his resignation. It is well-known and it has also been expressed by several members here that it requires to be accepted, and before it is accepted it has no legal effect. The acceptance cannot be by an oral conversation that has taken place between the person that has resigned and the authority that has to accept. It requires a legal procedure. It has to be accepted according to the rules prescribed. It is well-known here that such a procedure has not been adopted and to the knowledge of the hon Speaker that communication of acceptance has not been received. Therefore, the statement made by the hon Chief Minister would only indicate that he has not been asked to reconsider his resignation, because he is very definite that he has to go out of office. That position has been made clear both here and elsewhere. The Governor is well aware that he will not be able to induce the hon Chief Minister to continue in office. And therefore it is a very clear position that the Governor is going to accept it. That is all the intention that has been expressed. But before it gives formal effect to it, it is necessary that the other Ministry should be sworn in. The present position therefore is that the hon Chief Minister has submitted his resignation which the Governor is willing to accept because he is not.
able to induce him to continue in office. Therefore, the other position is as for as the hon Chief Minister is concerned, he has resigned. It may be that he resigned the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party. At the same time he has been re-elected. It may be that he may again be the Minister tomorrow. We do not know what is going to happen. Therefore, the position now is that he is a person who has submitted his resignation. The rules of the legislature do not say that a Minister who has resigned and whose resignation has been accepted should make a statement. What is stated is a Minister who has resigned can make a statement. It may be for several considerations that the resignation may not be accepted, may not be enforced either by the party that has submitted it or by the authority that has to accept it. No doubt as for a member of the Legislature, if a resignation is submitted by a member of the House to the Leader of the Party, it does not take immediate effect. But if it is submitted to the hon Speaker, it is a guillotine. It takes effect immediately and therefore, there is no question of either withdrawing or reconsideration. But as far as this matter is concerned, my humble submission is as has been stated by the hon Speaker. It is a case where the resignation has been submitted. The matter is under consideration. No doubt he is not a person who is going to go back on his resignation and it has to be accepted by the Governor. It will take a few more days for the new Government to come in. Meanwhile, the position is fluid. Therefore, the present position is that hon Sri Sanjiva Reddy, the Chief Minister, has submitted his resignation. He is, therefore, entitled to make a statement. That is my submission.

Mr Speaker — The question is when he has to make the statement — now itself, or after he vacates the office as Chief Minister?

Sri R. Dasaratha Rama Reddy — There is no question. It is only said that a Minister who has resigned can make a statement.

Mr Speaker — The wording is, as hon Sri Vavilala Gopala-krishnayya has observed, 'a member', i.e. if he ceases to be Minister, then he becomes a member.

Sri R. Dasaradhha Rama Reddi — No, no. A Minister is a member of this House. As a Minister, he is not here. He is a member of the House. There can be a Minister who is not a Member. There can be a Minister who is not a Member of this House. There may be a Minister who is a Member of the Legislative Council and who is not a member of this House. He may resign. He has no right to make a statement here.
Mr Speaker — That is all over. Now, two specific issues have been raised by the hon Members of the House.

Sri P Sundarayya — Sir, before you proceed, I want to draw your attention to the definitions’ clause of our Rules. ‘Finance Minister includes any Minister’. So any Minister need not be Finance Minister. But in any case as far as the House business is concerned now, I think the budget speech is made by the hon Finance Minister. He may be absent; some other Minister can function on his behalf according to this definition. Here, Sir “Private Member means a member other than a Minister, Deputy Minister, Parliamentary Secretary, Advocate-General”. Therefore, if he has submitted his resignation which has not been accepted—and of course it will be accepted and new Government will come, the case is not about it.

Mr Speaker — Mi Sunda tyya, one thing I have called upon the hon Chief Minister to make a statement now itself. You feel it will be desirable that the hon Chief Minister should make a statement after he vacates his office? Is it not so?

Sri P Sundarayya — That is my first point, Sir.

Mr Speaker — He stops making a statement now or if they think it is desirable to make a statement after he vacates his office that is some where on the 2nd of March or

Sri P Sundarayya — Or even on the 29th of February itself, Sir.

Mr Speaker — On 29th of February, we do not know whether we will be meeting in the afternoon.

Sri P Sundarayya — Once his resignation is accepted, he can certainly make a statement any time which is convenient to him as well as to us.

Mr Speaker — Either on the 29th of February evening after he vacates his office, or on the 2nd of March 1964.
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Sri P Sundarayya — On the 29th February itself he can make.

Mr Speaker — It is all right. If it is convenient he will make a statement.

Sri P Sundarayya — Here we are not objecting. We want to make it clear that we want to hear the statement from the hon: Chief Minister.

Mr Speaker — That is what I say. You feel it is desirable that he should make the statement after he vacates his office?

Sri P Sundarayya — Yes.

Mr Speaker — (To the Chief Minister) Have you got any objection to make the statement after you vacate the office?

Sri N Sanjiva Reddy — I will consider it, Sir, whether it is desirable or necessary. When hon. friends are not very anxious to hear it, why should I force it on their throats?

Mr Speaker — Then it is all right. We will have it on 29th evening.

Sri P Sundarayya — I just want to draw your attention, Sir, to what the hon. Chief Minister has said. Sir, I have just now said that we have absolutely no objection and we also want to hear his statement. But certain parliamentary traditions should be kept up here. And it is for that I have raised this question. I only want to draw the attention of this House that any Minister who is in the office though he might have submitted his resignation which is a thing which has not yet been accepted, should not be allowed under that clause to make a statement. That is all. So, for that why should the hon. Chief Minister get so angry about it? I cannot understand — for this small thing.

Sri N Sanjiva Reddy — I am not at all angry. After all, at least, that much of liberty you can give me on the day of my departure. To make a statement or not to make a statement is my own judgement. At least, that much liberty you must give me.

Sri P Sundarayya — Certainly, that is why you have written that after vacating the office you will do it.

Mr Speaker — Please avoid further controversy.

Sri P Sundarayya — I only want to say one thing. The hon. Chief Minister says that I am not anxious to hear the statement, that the hon. members of the Opposition oppose it, he does not want to force it on their throat. That is not a parliamentary remark, Sir.

Mr Speaker — We do not know what is parliamentary and not parliamentary.

Sri P Sundarayya — After all we are here in the opposition. Certainly, it is our job to raise parliamentary procedure. Therefore, we have raised it. That is the first thing.
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Again, I want to come to the second point because it is linked up I still hold whatever the constitutional position may be, this care-taker government, it is all parliamentary democratic propriety should not continue this debate, should adjourn it and take it up after the new Ministry is formed — and that will be on the 29th of February, according to our new procedure and time table. Nothing would harm it. Let the new Ministry come. I agree that there won't be any change though I disagree whether Sri Brahmananda Reddy were to say that hotch-potch parties are there. I do not know here who are hotch-potch parties. There are quite strong parties, as strong parties as Congress party. Every body has a quite stable party. Therefore, that claim only the Congress party need not make.

Sir K Brahmananda Reddy — I am sorry, Sir, he is misunderstanding me. In a situation or in an Assembly where the parties are 'Kalgura Gampa' or hotch-potch parties, where there is no definite majority for any party, what you say my arise. That is what I say.

Sir P Sundarayya — I am thankful for his clarification, Sir. That is not what he has said earlier mentioning hotch-potch parties— not hotch-potch situation, not when the position is hotch-potch, the Assembly position is hotch-potch. That is a different thing. He has not said it that way. 'Hotch potch parties' he said Congress party is a stable party, and established stable Government. Let it continue. That in any case today we cannot question. We cannot question at least in this Assembly that your party is not stable. That is not the point. But the point is that though it may not be constitutionally barred, this care-taker government cannot continue with the budget discussion. Still I do hold that it is not in high traditions of parliamentary practice or democratic traditions that when a Government has resigned, another Government is going to be formed, that the old Government should continue the Assembly session when such a major item of budget— financial statement for the year—is being discussed. Therefore, Sir, I still suggest that the House may be adjourned till the 29th and till the new Government comes into existence and carry on the proceedings.

Sir C Kulaekhara Reddy (Tadapatri) — I just want to make one submission about the propriety of a Minister making a statement as such in the Assembly. Rule 76 is as follows:

"Statement by a Minister who has resigned":

(1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the 'speaker make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation." Here, I will draw your attention, Mr Speaker, Sir, to the definitions section, and one is "Member" means "a member of the Assembly." It does not exclude ministers from being members of Assembly and then "Minister" means "a member of the Council of Ministers and includes a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary to whom such Minister may delegate any function assigned to him under these Rules." And then sub-rule (k) of Rule 2 says "Private Member" means "a member other than a Minister, a Deputy Minister, a Parliamentary Secretary, or the Advocate-General." That means if the rule included..."
that a Private Memo can alone can make a statement about the resignation as Minister, then alone they can insist that a Minister cannot make a statement in the Assembly before the resignation is accepted. It is only a Member who can make a statement and a Minister is not excluded from membership. That is why the Rule will allow a Minister to make a statement even before he ceases to be a Minister.

S. P. Sundarayya — Rule 76 relates entirely to a different position. It relates only to certain other positions not when the whole Ministry resigns. I want to read the whole rule properly.

"Statement by a Minister who has resigned — (1) A membe who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) A copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leade of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made."

He e the whole thing is that the existing Cabinet continues and from that one Minister resigns. It means that the Minister shall explain why he has resigned from the Government not when the whole Cabinet itself resigns. That is why under Rule 76, the above sub-rules 1, 2, 3, and 4. If you read the whole thing, it relates to a position when one Minister differs from the Cabinet policy for some reason or other and resigns and instead of his voice being controlled, he has been given the privilege to make a statement. That is why a copy of the statement shall be forwarded to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made. "Provided that in the absence of a written statement the points or gist of such statement shall be conveyed to the Speaker and the Leader of the House one day in advance of the day on which it is made."

"(3) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon and that should not be commented upon. This whole Rule 76 is in relation to a position when the Cabinet continues and one of the Cabinet ministers resigns, but not the Leader of the Minister. Here is the Leader of the House and the Chief Minister who submits the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Even if you take the interpretation that any Minister can resign and submit his resignation even if it is not accepted and that he can make a statement, that itself will create a lot of difficulty, in any case for the next few years this Ministry will have to continue. When one Minister resigns, even if you do not accept the resignation, to hold that he can make a statement is a very wrong procedure on the whole. Whatever you may want to do, this is in relation to a Minister when the cabinet continues when the Chief Minister continues, it is only in regard to that category. Sir, my position is that the whole Rule 76 is not according to either Sri Dasaratha Rama Reddy’s explanation or Sri Kulaselhara Reddy’s explanation. It relates only to a case where the Cabinet continues and the Chief Minister continues and some Minister differing from him, makes a statement. Therefore Rule 76 is entirely out of place as far as this controversy is concerned. Apart from the common sense interpretation that ‘resignation’ means ‘resignation accepted’, Sri Sanjeeva Reddy has himself said, eventhough in an angry way, that
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he will only make the statement later and not now. That point is still there. Then the second point is also there, viz., where the Chief Minister has submitted his resignation of the whole cabinet and the cabinet is going to be formed in the next three days, is it proper that the debate should continue and whether it is not good and in the traditions of the highest parliamentary practice that the House adjourns till a new Government is formed and business is taken upon that.

Sir C. Kulaselavara Reddy — I will just make one point. The Leader of the House is different from the Chief Minister. At present if I remember right, Mr Biahmananda Reddy is the Leader of the House. That is why when a Minister has resigned his office — whether it is a Chief Minister or anybody, in the definitions “Chief Minister” is not defined, he is merely a member of the Council of Ministers there is the Leader of the House — a different Leader, the Minister can certainly give notice to the Leader and make a statement. There can be no impropriety or illegality about such a statement.

Mr. Speaker. — I am not allowing any further discussion about these matters.

Sir R Dasaratha Rama Reddy — Several members have expressed that the position now of the ministry is that of a caretaker government. I submit that, that position is not correct at all. I believe that a caretaker government is one.

Sir Tenkutti Viswanadam — On a point of order, has not the Chief Minister said, if I heard correctly, that now it is functioning as a caretaker government? Has he not said it?

Sir R Dasaratha Rama Reddy — What I am now speaking is about the legal position. What is meant by a caretaker government? Merely because a member calls it a caretaker government, it does not become a caretaker government. It has got a legal status. If the members as such cannot be members of this House and this House is dissolved, and such a situation takes place and it is necessary for the Governor to have some caretaker Government then he can constitution one and that will administer the affairs of the State till a legally constituted ministry is brought in. My submission is in this case it is not a caretaker government at all. It is a government lawfully elected which is lawfully functioning and the Chief Minister has chosen to submit his resignation. Therefore, pending acceptance of that the Government is in continuing to be in office and it cannot be said that...
the Government is now functioning as a caretaker government. My submission is that the whole confusion probably has come in because we are not capable of understanding properly what is meant by a caretaker government. We cannot take advantage of an expression used by a member, might be a minister or any member but we have to lawfully interpret what is exactly meant by a caretaker government and to see whether this government which is now functioning can be called a caretaker government. My submission is that it is not a caretaker government, but it is a Government which has submitted its resignation and the Governor has considered it necessary to prolong or to continue this Government in office for some more time till another government steps in.

Sir N Sanjiva Reddy — That is exactly the position, Sir. I might have used the wrong word but the Governor has asked me to continue till the new ministry is sworn in. "Caretaker” government might be a word which I might have used wrongly because of lack of knowledge of technicalities. But the Governor has asked me to continue. I might have used the wrong word but the Governor has asked me to continue till the new ministry is sworn in. That is the position.

Mr Speaker — Now two specific issues have been raised by the Hon. Members of the House. The first issue that was raised by Mr. Sundarayya in the shape of a point of order is whether the Chief Minister who submitted his resignation to the Governor should be allowed to make a statement to day itself before his resignation is accepted, i.e., before he vacates office of whether he should make a statement after he vacates his office as Chief Minister. The second point raised is that inasmuch as the Chief Minister has sent his resignation and since it has been accepted by the Governor and since he has allowed S. N. Sanjiva Reddy to continue as Chief Minister and since he has allowed him to continue this caretaker government.

Sri P Sundarayya — Erier my impression from reading of the press was that the Governor has accepted the resignation but when we read the Raj Bhavan communiqué it seems that the word “accepted” is not there, the Governor asked him to continue in this position. Whatever the Chief Minister might have said.

Mr Speaker — I am not very particular about the wording of the Raj Bhavan communiqué. Anyway the fact is there that he has sent his resignation, that it has been considered by the Governor and that he has allowed him to continue in office. These are the facts which emerge from the Raj Bhavan communiqué. So far as the Constitutional position is concerned there is no mention of the word “caretaker” government. There is a Council of Ministers. Once the resignation is accepted and the new ministry is formed another leader will be asked to form the ministry. The leader of the majority party will form the ministry that will come into office. There is no question of caretaker government being asked to continue in office. So still actually a new ministry is formed, this ministry will continue. So far as that point is concerned there is no question of propriety or impropriety of the present ministry continuing in office. There is no question of propriety or impropriety of the Assembly conducting its proceedings. So I feel that there is
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absolutely no ham in the Assembly continuing its proceedings till the next minist'ry is formed. So far as the other point is concerned, viz., whether the Chief Minister should make a statement now before his resignation is accepted or whether he should make a statement after he vacates his office as Chief Minister, the rule itself is not very clear.

Sri P Sundarayya —Once voted it is proper to continue this thing, what is the ham in making a statement? He can make the statement also. The Governor, the Chief Minister and everybody says that a new ministry is going to come, inspite of that if this thing can continue, I am not very much particular whether a statement is made or not.

Mr Speaker —So far as the Rule 76 is concerned it is capable of both the interpretations, because the title says “Statement by a Minister who has resigned.” That is, statement to be made by a Minister when he is still in office. So far as the clause is concerned it says

“A member who has resigned the office of minister” whereas the title says “Statement by a Minister”, etc., when he is still in office as Minister. What does it mean? It is capable of both the interpretations.

Mr Speaker —Whatever it may be - a reading of the whole thing, the title as well as the section, is capable of both the interpretations. If the Chief Minister is prepared to make a statement now itself, he can make a statement, otherwise he can make a statement on the 29th. I will leave it to his convenience.

S N Sanjiva Reddy —I will make a statement now itself, Sir.

Mr Speaker Sir,

I beg your kind leave to make a statement about my resignation. You, Sir, and Hon’ble Members may be aware of the circumstances that led to my resignation. Still, I owe a duty to you and the Hon’ble Members to place before the House the facts relating to the matter and the reasons that prompted me to tender my resignation. I am not unaware that my primary responsibility is to this House and my Party. I am sorry I could not have the benefit of the guidance of this August House earlier to my tendering the resignation, as I felt impelled to take a decision having regard to the fact that values of political and social life are involved in this question. We have chosen parliamentary democracy as a means to achieve social justice and economic equality. The organisation, which I have the honour to belong, had the underlined policy to evolve a society in which the economic organisation would lead to social justice by developing a synthesis between the Legislature, Judiciary, executive and the growth of economic institutions. Our revered Prime Minister had stated that ‘If the part of the age demands equality it must necessarily also demand an economic system which fits in with it and encourages it.” Thus our entire endeavour has been to effect a transition from an acquisitive society to an agitatarian society
both in the realm of social structure and social values, based on ideals enunciated in the directive principles of the Constitution. I may be pardoned if I state that the great Congress organisation had conceived its efforts in this direction by its various insulations and to implement the same through various Five-Year Plans. In developing the synthesis between the various national institutions in the course of effecting social change, I am one of those who believe that parliamentary democracy postulates an independent judiciary and the foundations of democracy become strengthened when opinions expressed by the judiciary are valued and respected even when one might reasonably have difference of opinion with regard to actual expressions of opinions made by the judiciary. Keeping all these factors in my mind to assist and develop, in my own humble way, the fundamental values that should become part of our social life, I have taken the decision to tender my resignation as the highest court in the country had expressed some doubts about my part in the nationalisation of transport in Kurnool District. Whatever view one might take of the judgment of the Supreme Court, I thought that, as a disciplined soldier of the Congress organisation, I must do my best in developing this synthesising process in the realm of political and social values. As ultimately the people are the sovereign authority, as enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution, with the hope that they might judge and judge me in proper light in relation to the responsibilities entrusted to me, I have chosen to place full facts before the Honourable members and the people.

I shall try to recount all the facts leading to this matter. After the integration of the Andhra area with Telangana, a State Corporation was formed with the object of taking over of State transport and extending nationalisation of road transport to the Andhra area. In Telangana area, the State Transport Department was already in control of road transport. The first to be nationalised in Andhra area was the district of Krishna. When this district was sought to be nationalised, the operators came against nationalisation with all sorts of allegations against Government and brought great pressure on me. Similar was the case when Guntur and West Godavari districts were nationalised. Every time, there used to be a spate of litigation by way of writ petitions and was carried on up to the Supreme Court though unsuccessfully.

After some years of experience, the Corporation appointed a Committee, which came to be known as Anantharamakrishnan's Committee, to study the working of the nationalised sector of road transport with the terms of reference as follows:

(i) to examine and report on the organisation and working of the Corporation, particularly having regard to the considerable expansion, both existing and prospective in its business,

(ii) to recommend improvements, if any, in the working of the technical administrative and financial branches of the Corporation in order that it may be fully geared to the tasks and responsibilities before it;
(iii) to suggest ways and means of extending the activities of the Corporation to new areas according to a phased programme in an orderly, efficient, and economical manner, and

(iv) to make any other recommendations it considers desirable

The Committee made several recommendations one of which relates to preferences in the programme of nationalisation in the remaining districts. In paragraph 125 of the Report, the Committee recommended the following order of preferences for nationalisation:

1961—62 Guntur District
1961—63 Nellore and Chittoor Districts
1961—64 Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts
1961—65 Anantapur and East Gadavan Districts
1965—66 Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts

While making the above recommendation, the Committee further recommended in paragraph 128 as follows:

“We recommend that a policy decision may be taken by Government on the proposal to extend nationalisation of bus services to the remaining Andhra Districts during the Third Five-Year Plan. The order in which the new areas will be taken over may also be decided by Government. The Corporation will then be able to make its plans in advance, and arrange to provide all the facilities that are needed for expanding its activities to other districts.”

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon’ble Members that the Road Transport Corporation is one of the public undertakings and its annual report has to be placed every year on the table of the House. Any Hon’ble Member can raise a discussion by giving notice of motion for taking the annual report into consideration and all suggestions made by the Hon’ble Members for the purpose of improving the undertaking will have to be considered by the executive to the Corporation. The executive is responsible to the Legislature for answering all questions regarding the same and is also answerable if the Corporation does not properly function.

About the month of April 1962, there was a conference of some of the officials of the Corporation in my room and I participated in the discussions. The recommendations of Anantharamakrishnan’s Committee made in relation to nationalisation programme were discussed. I give here for the information of the Hon’ble Members what exactly happened on 19-1-1962 at the conference and for that purpose, I place before you the extract of relevant portions of the minutes of proceedings recorded:

“The Chief Minister initiated the discussion. He recalled the assurance given by the Government in the past that nationalisation of Bus Transport throughout the State will be completed by the end of Third Plan period and enquired about its feasibility and the availability of resources. After some discussion it was found that with the available financial resources and administrative difficulties it will not be possible to adhere to the commitment made that all


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the Andhra districts will be completely nationalised by the end of the Third Plan and that it will be possible to take up nationalisation only in three districts; one more district could be considered if funds are available. This would mean that four districts will have to be left over for nationalisation in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Chief Minister desired Minister (Labour and Transport) to make a statement in the Assembly at a suitable opportunity giving the revised programme of nationalisation and the reasons therefor.

The Finance Secretary suggested that all the three districts proposed for nationalisation during the rest of Third Plan might be taken up in the second and third years of the Plan rather than leave them to the flag end of the Third Plan. The Chief Minister approved this.

Then the discussion turned on the districts proposed to be nationalised this year. Under the Anantharamaiah Committee's recommendation which was accepted by the Corporation, Nellore and Chittor are to be nationalised during this year 1963-6. Chief Minister pointed out that by nationalising Nellore and Chittor districts we will be extending a line right up to the borders of neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore. He suggested that it will be more appropriate to consolidate nearby areas and that the Road Transport Corporation might tackle Kurnool before Chittor. Kurnool has Guntur on one side and Mahboobnagar on the other both of which are already nationalised and so it would be easy to extend bus services from Mahboobnagar and Guntur into Kurnool district. Road Transport Corporation buses are already operating within Kurnool where there is a small depot already. Taking advantage of this nucleus it would be easy to connect important towns in the district like Adoni and Nandyal and gradually extend them over the rest of the district. Originally Kurnool was proposed for nationalisation in 1963-64 because of the absence of road bridges. The bridge over the Tungabhadra has however been already thrown open to traffic and the bridge over the Krishna will be completed during the course of this year. As such, the difficulties envisaged initially were no longer there. For all these reasons it would be more advantageous and comparatively easier to nationalise Kurnool district to consolidate nationalisation in this area and ease the entry of the Corporation into other Rayalaseema districts. It was decided after discussion that this year Kurnool and Nellore districts should be taken up for nationalisation and if funds do not permit taking up both the districts, Kurnool alone should be tackled earlier this year. The Chief Minister instructed that preparatory steps should be taken towards this end and scheme should be published so that nationalisation could commence by December or January. (Underlining is mine)

By the time we held the discussions, Tungabhadra Bridge was already open to traffic and the bridge over Krishna was about to be opened for road traffic. The Road Transport Corporation was already running
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three buses from Kurnool to Gadwal, two from Kurnool to Alampur and one bus from Kurnool to Marmagall from first June 1961 with the facilities of a depot at Kurnool and 3 buses were to run from Kurnool to Raichur within two months. With the opening of Krishna bridge the distance between Hyderabad and Kurnool for the purpose of road transport is reduced by about 50 miles. I never suggested the Nellore should be given up in preference to Kurnool. All that I suggested was that Chittoor may be given up and Kurnool may be considered in its place as it would be contiguous to the already nationalised zones, Guntur, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts and would constitute a compact area for purposes of administration from the headquarters.

The Hon'ble Members will recall what I stated from my recollections to the Assembly on 26th July 1961, while I intervened to answer a question put to the Minister for Transport. At that time I stated that when the Corporation wanted to nationalise Chittoor, I asked why Kurnool should not be taken as it would be contiguous to the three nationalised districts and Nellore which was about to be nationalised. The Hon'ble Members would be able to see from my statement that I suggested Kurnool in preference to Chittoor. Only Kurnool was taken for reasons which are to be found in the extract of the proceedings given above. In spite of the fact that I brought this matter to the knowledge of the Hon'ble Members, none of them raised any question either at that time or even subsequently that I suggested nationalisation of Kurnool with ulterior motives.

The question of financial resources of the Corporation to be invested for the purpose was considered and it was felt then that Kurnool and Nellore districts could be taken up in the absence of sufficient funds Kurnool could be taken up in view of contiguity, compactness, availability of a depot, impending opening of Rangapur bridge over Krishna to the road traffic and the smaller amount of money that is necessary for investment and the possibility of greater economic and administrative convenience on account of the nearness of Kurnool to Hyderabad where the headquarters of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is located. In that Conference we never discussed about which routes should be taken and in what manner and in what phases the nationalisation should be carried out in Kurnool district. At no stage had I any knowledge as to how this was being done. All the decisions that were subsequently taken by the Corporation were purely theirs and I never had any occasion to make any suggestion. All that I suggested was purely in relation to the question of policy to be followed. When the matter had to be dealt with in April 1962 the availability of road bridges for transport purposes were material considerations to be taken into account and their availability did make all the difference in taking a decision.

Under section 84 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 the Government is empowered to issue instructions to the Road Transport Corporation after consultations with that body. Yet in this case even though after discussions the Government could have done so I only placed the matter for their consideration and decision. I may incidentally mention here that the Corporation consists not only of the officers of the State but also two highly placed representatives of the
Government of India and two non-officials and it was an unanimous decision taken by the Corporation to nationalise Kurnool. It may not be out of place here to mention that the Hon'ble Members will recall the number of occasions on which the Hon'ble Members have insisted on their right to control the activities of the Road Transport Corporation. We have many times been in a state of alert regarding the working of Government. Criticism was levelled against the Government that we shirked our responsibility in regard to the working of the Road Transport Corporation and that the Government was taking shelter under the plea of autonomy of the Corporation from answering questions relating to it. They have insisted that they had a right to discuss the administration of the Road Transport Corporation in discharge of their duty to the people to see that the Government undertaking was functioning on proper lines. These functions of the capital of this Corporation is invested by the State Government. Its budget has to be approved by the State Government. In the circumstances I request the Hon'ble Members to consider whether the Government acted rightly or not in making suggestions and holding discussions.

Before the writ petitions were filed in the High Court alleging malafides against me a deposition was made upon the Prime Minister and some other Central Ministers and submitted to them that the bus operators were sought to be deprived of the bus routes. The Prime Minister was pleased to draw my attention to this aspect of the matter. The Hon'ble Members fully know more than 70% of the operators in Kurnool are Hindus. It is obvious that the bus operators in order to prevent nationalisation raised this communal bogey. When their efforts failed to prevent nationalisation by pressure tactics and communal slogans they resorted to the High Court by filing writ petitions in which they made allegations of malafides.

The gist of the allegations is that at the time of General Elections there were two groups in the Congress one headed by myself and another by Sri Sanjivayya, that certain candidates who were either my relations or supporters who contested in the elections were defeated, that certain transport operators who belong to Sri Sanjivayya's group were responsible for their defeat. Their efforts in order to wreak vengeance and cause them harm, I have ordered the Road Transport Corporation to nationalise the western portion of Kurnool district where those operators had interest. You are well aware that for two years prior to election I was called upon to shoulder the responsibility of the Presidentship of the All-India Congress Committee and the time I could devote to the affairs of any particular State was little in fact, I visited Andhra Pradesh on very few occasions and I had absolutely no time to head any one group. It is well known that during the time of elections, till my election was over I never stepped into the Kurnool district. I can take justifiable pride that even without my entering the district during the entire period of election the people of my constituency reposed such immense confidence that they elected me with the largest majority of votes in any Assembly constituency in the country and made everyone of my opposing candidates lose his or her deposit. In a Party like the Congress where almost every constituency in the country is contested by its members, it is normal to suffer some defeats and Kurnool district is no exception. But almost all the elected
Statement of Dr N Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister, regarding his resignation of Chief Ministership

members were consistently supporting me. What about Nellore and Chittoor districts? Are there no Congress votes there in the General Elections? Quite a number of my friends and relations in Chittoor district have suffered defeat. In the process of election if some candidates are defeated, I cannot concede that any particular person or denomination of people can claim to be responsible for such defeats in a democracy with adult franchise, let alone transport operators who might not even matter at the time of elections. I can confidently state that at no time have I claimed to be a group leader or acted as one.

Some interested bus operators who might have been affected, including the minor sons of Sri P Ranga Reddy, ex-Minister. They all claim to be the immediate relations of Sri Sanjivaiah and yet state that they worked against the Congress candidates and defeated some Congress candidates. It is hard to believe, if they are true Congressmen, they could have proposed Swatantra and Independent candidates.

The nationalisation has affected not merely the minor sons of Sri P Ranga Reddy and other operators who state that they worked against the Congress candidates but also a good number of people close to and scores of others who may not have any political leanings. To mention a few: Siva Naappa Reddy of Eluru, Sri Salam Khan, a close election and supporter of Sri Tihanm Khan, defeated candidate from Kurnool, two brothers of Smt C Thimma Reddy, the defeated Congress candidate from Adoni and Rayalaseema Transport Service of which Sri Laksminarayana Reddy, the unopposed Congress legislator from Alur and the brothers of Sri H Seetharama Reddy, a relation of mine, are partners, are also affected. It is a matter of significance to note that the schemes include bus routes belonging to S. Ismail Temple and a Transport Co-operative Society.

For a proper appreciation of facts and reasons that led me to suggest the extension of nationalisation to Kurnool district, I am placing before the Hon'ble Members a map which would give a vivid picture about the contiguity of Kurnool district to the already nationalised zones and I trust not only the Hon'ble Members but any ordinary citizen would be able to see that there was ample justification for my suggesting Kurnool in preference to Chittoor. I am clear in my conscience that I have not done anything wrong and that I acted solely in the interests of public good.

The Hon'ble Members might well ask me why I had not filed a counter-affidavit. I may state that I would have filed the affidavit unhesitatingly but for the fact that the legal advice was that it was unnecessary for me to do so. In all these matters I have to necessarily abide by the legal advice given to me. This aspect of the matter has been dealt with by the High Court as follows.

"It is however, stated that it was open to the Chief Minister to have filed an affidavit denying the allegations made by the petitioners. It is in this context that the petitioners have relied upon the decision of the Supreme Court in KAPUR vs SARDAR PRATAP SINGH KAIRON (5) AIR (1961) SC 1117. There certain allegations were made against the Chief Minister of Punjab. Their Loudships pointed out at p. 1125—"
In view of the allegations made against him, we consider that the Chief Minister owed a duty to this Court to file an affidavit stating what the correct position was so far as he remembered it.

The observation made by their Lordship was based on their conclusion that the matters alleged were all such that "the Chief Minister alone was in a position to enlighten the Court", about them. Such is not the case here. In the instant case, it was the Corporation that had initiated the schemes and it was the Transport Minister that had approved them. So far as these matters were concerned, it was the Corporation and the Transport Minister that have to state the correct position and they have filed affidavits.

The High Court found that my affidavit was not necessary. When the Supreme Court felt it was necessary, had they but given me a notice, I would have only too readily filed one.

The judge and the administrator who are entrusted with the responsibilities of adjudicating between man and man should always remember that in all human activity there would be infinite array of circumstances and chain of consequences. In attempting to find out casual relation between events, sometimes human mind is apt to adopt a process of reasoning based on association of ideas. As long as man is to judge man, one should remember the warning given by Lord Baron Alderson in his address to the jury:

"The mind was apt to take a pleasure in adapting circumstances to one another and even in strainmg them a little if need be, to force them to form one connected whole and the more ingenious the mind of the individual, the more likely was it, considering such matters, to overreach and mislead itself, to supply some little link that is wanting, to take for granted some fact consistent with its previous theories and necessary to render them complete."

When a country is developing from state of a backwardness into affluent economy the Hon'ble Members are fully aware that in the realm of economic planning, in spite of all conscious efforts for planned action there is yet an element of trial and error. I am sure, the study of the history of economic development of any country will bear out my statement. In all these matters the question that one should ask himself is whether one's action is leading to the ultimate ideal that has been set before the country. When the conscious will of man is directed towards this end, I wish to humbly state that the man's intentions have to be judged by the test imposed by the ideal. In changing socio-economic patterns there are bound to be conflicting interests and when the legal and socio-economic foundation of concentration of economic power are sought to be changed, the vested interests in society naturally fight back with all the resources at their command. What happened in Kurnool is only such an instance. They raised the communal bogey first and when they could not succeed they resorted to allegations of mala fides.
We all believe in social change through an ordered society and in this context we have to remember what our revered Prime Minister has stated:

"A society, if it is to be both stable and progressive, must have a certain more or less fixed foundation of principles as well as a dynamic outlook. Both appear to be necessary. Without the dynamic outlook, there is stagnation and decay; without some fixed basis of principle, there is likely to be disintegration and destruction."

In achieving harmonious synthesis between social dynamism and fixed principles in a democracy there should be ample scope for inter-play between social opinion and law moulding activities of the State, the Legislature and the Judiciary. In a changing society, each pattern of social change generates ideas of challenge and response and a social philosophy has to be developed harmoniously blending both. It is here that the Judiciary has a vital role to play in interpreting laws in conformity with the directive principles of the Constitution and the same policy should guide all the institutions of national life including the administration. The legal and social consciousness should in historic continuity become part and parcel of the social philosophy of the nation. I am aware that even in advanced democratic countries like England, the achievement of this synthesis was not an easy task. This is how a noted British jurist Dennis Lloyd, has observed:

"How far then have the courts been ready to acknowledge these sweeping changes in the economic scene and to what extent have they been able to bend the concept of public policy to the new situation? It is important here to bear in mind, especially in the case of the English decisions, that such developments as have occurred have frequently been concealed under an apparent willingness to go on paying lip-service to the outmoded economies and legal theory of the nineteenth century. This is especially so in those cases where the court has gone out of its way to declare that it is no part of its function to express views on economic theories, and then has proceeded in effect to judge the issue on the basis of a past ideology and unscientific and improvised economic theories."

As far as the development in Indian judicial thought in relation to the synthesising process to which I had already referred to is concerned, I am inspired to read a passage in a judgement by His Lordship Justice Gajendragadkar, the present Chief Justice of India:

"Social and economic justice have been given a place of pride in our Constitution and one of the directive principles of State policy enshrined in Art. 38 requires that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of national life. Besides Art. 41 enunciates another directive principle by providing that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions..."
of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities. The concept of economic justice is a living concept of revolutionary import, it gives sustenance to the rule of law and meaning and significance to the ideal of a Welfare State."

I had no other idea except the idea of speedy development of public sector for the purpose of social justice when I suggested the nationalisation of Kulu. I feel confident that under the guidance of the present Chief Justice of India whose pronouncement shows a definite bias for the directive principles of the Constitution, a new chapter will be opened in the legal history of India.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Hon’ble Members of this House who had shown me abundant affection. I always cherish the happy memories of the spirit of comradeship exhibited by the opposition during the period of my office as Chief Minister. In spite of the ideological antagonisms that exist between the Government and the main opposition parties I feel proud to state that at no time during my tenure of office for about ten years as Minister and Chief Minister personal allegations had been made against me. I am overwhelmed by the sense of confidence expressed by my Party in my leadership and the compliments paid by the Central Parliament Board.

With legitimate pride I would like to state that our State is one of the foremost States in our country and with your co-operation and goodwill, myself and my colleagues in the Cabinet could do our best in laying firm foundations for the economic development of the State. I trust my good friends, Chief Minister designate and Cabinet Members of the new Government to be formed would receive the same sympathy, consideration and co-operation which you have shown to me. We are all partners in the endeavour to achieve socialism in this country and I pray God will give us strength to proceed with courage and faith in the inexorable march of history towards our goal Jai Hind.
ANNOUNCEMENT

re THE ARREST AND RELEASE OF TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Mr Speaker — I am to announce to the House that twelve members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly were arrested and released on the dates as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Members</th>
<th>Arrested on</th>
<th>Released on</th>
<th>Section under which arrested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri K L Narasimha Rao</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 341 I P C</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri N P Mohan Rao</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>Sections 3 &amp; 12 of the</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4-2-1964</td>
<td>and Town Nuisance Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri K Raghav</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-19</td>
<td>Sections &amp; of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4-2-1964</td>
<td>and Town Nuisance Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sri Uppala Malsoor</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>Sections 3 &amp; 12 of the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Town Nuisance Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri A Venkateswara Rao</td>
<td>3-2-1964</td>
<td>4-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 290 I P C</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri Y Paddaiah</td>
<td>4-2-1964</td>
<td>4-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 151 Cr P C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sri Kangala Tutchayya</td>
<td>7-2-1964</td>
<td>7-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 341 I P C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Srimathi K Ananda Devi</td>
<td>12-2-1964</td>
<td>12-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 151 Cr P C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sri C D Naidu</td>
<td>12-2-1964</td>
<td>12-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 151 Cr P C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sri Padala Syama-sundera Rao</td>
<td>12-2-1964</td>
<td>12-2-1964</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sri Parasa Satyanarayana</td>
<td>17-2-1964</td>
<td>17-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 151 Cr P C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sri Vanka Satyanarayana</td>
<td>24-2-1964</td>
<td>24-2-1964</td>
<td>Section 151 Cr P C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I was informed immediately of these arrests and releases.
OBITUARY—
Condolence Resolution

re The demise of Dr R Aitchutaramiah

Mr Speaker—I am to announce to the House the death of Dr R Aitchutaramiah on 13th December 1963. I request the Leader of the House to move the condolence resolution.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy—With the permission of the Chair, I beg to move.

That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr R Aitchutaramiah, former Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Mr Speaker—Resolution moved.

26th February, 1964.
Obituary— 26th February, 1964

Condolence Resolution
re The demise of Dr R Atchutaramah

In the absence of a formal obituary, we offer our heartfelt condolences on the untimely demise of Dr R Atchutaramah. Dr Atchutaramah, a distinguished figure in education and municipal affairs, passed away in the prime of his life. He was deeply respected for his contributions to the Municipal Council and the Town Congress Committee.

Dr Atchutaramah was a valued member of the Municipal Council and the Town Congress Committee, having served in various capacities. He was a dedicated public servant, always working tirelessly for the betterment of the community. His passing is a great loss to the community and to the field of education.

Dr Atchutaramah left behind a legacy of service and dedication. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends during this time of mourning.

26th February, 1964

Municipal Council

Town Congress Committee
Obituary—
Condolence Resolution
re The demise of Dr. R. Atchuta Ramiah

26th February, 1964

In the name of Allah the Compassionate the Merciful.

We, the undersigned who have been deeply grieved at the loss of our esteemed colleague, Dr. R. Atchuta Ramiah, feel it a solemn duty to express our heartfelt sorrow in the form of this tribute. He was not only a learned and accomplished scholar, but also a steadfast and dedicated member of our community. His contributions to our society and our profession were invaluable and will always be remembered.

May God bless his soul and grant him peace. Amen.
Obituary—
Condolence Resolution
re The demise of Dr R Atchutaramiah

26th February, 1964

(The Resolution was adopted nem con all Members standing)
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker—I have to announce to the House that the latest hour for the receipt of cut motions by the members is 2 p.m., on 2nd February. Such cut motions that are received afterwards will not be admitted.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

Mr Speaker—We shall now take up the general discussion on the budget.

Mr Viswanadhara—The Telugu and English versions of the budget speech were found to be at variance. In that connection, the hon Member referred to discrepancies between the Telugu and English versions of the budget speech.

Mr Neelamani Prasad—When you come to the discussion, you can speak on them. The hon Member referred to discrepancies between the Telugu and English versions of the budget speech.

Sri K. Brahmamandla Reddy—If there are really discrepancies, let us see.

Mr Neelamani Prasad—(To Sri A. Sarveswara Rao) Please meet the Minister for Finance and explain the position to him. If there is anything to be clarified, he will clarify it. Let us see to it afterwards. In the meanwhile, we will go on with the discussion.

Mr Speaker—Copies have been received and we will get them circulated.

Sri K. Brahmamandla Reddy—We will give, Sir. They are on their way.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

General Discussion on the 26th February, 1964
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

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General Discussion on the 26th February, 1964
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964–65

[Text of the discussion on the annual financial statement for the year 1964–65, discussing various aspects such as corporation tax, parliamentary democracy, and other financial matters.]
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

26th February, 1964

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

...
Genera! Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-65

Finance Department, Revenue department

Ordinary revenue 10,000

Miscellaneous 5,000

Revenue and deficit budget details

18,76,65,687 'A' of ordinary revenue 20,000 ordinary expenses

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-65

12th February, 1964
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

'Amounts 'deduct payment, local bodies of land and other cesses collected on their behalf'

130 26th February, 1964

12,75,66,67 in 3rd...
General Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964–65

26th February, 1964

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-63

[Text in Telugu script]
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

17th December 1964

50 members were present at the Annual General Meeting held on 17th December 1964. The Chairman took the floor and thanked the members for their attendance. He then proceeded to present the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65. The statement included details of the income and expenditure of the society for the previous year, as well as a breakdown of the proposed budget for the upcoming year. The Chairman encouraged members to ask questions and provide feedback on the proposed budget.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-62

26th February, 1964.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

26th February, 1964

...
Genera! Discussion on the 36th Frbmary, 1964. HS
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65


26th February, 1964. 135

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-62

Bureau of Economics and Statistics

handbook of statistics

seasonal crops

land utilization

Barrer and uncultivable land
General Discussion on the 26th February, 1961 137
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65.

Cultivable waste - 1855–56 18 acres 67 cents 99 cents (27 acres 56 cents 42 cents)
1855–56 16 acres 27 cents 53 cents (27 acres 56 cents 42 cents)
1860–61 16 acres 27 cents 53 cents (27 acres 56 cents 42 cents)
Permanent pastures and other grazing land - 15 acres 52 cents, 20 acres, 30 acres
1855–56 42 acres 31 cents 12 acres 20 cents 20 acres 31 cents
1855–56 42 acres 31 cents 12 acres 20 cents 20 acres 31 cents
1860–61 11 acres 71 cents 12 acres 32 cents 12 acres 20 cents
1860–61 11 acres 71 cents 12 acres 32 cents 12 acres 20 cents
Land not available for agriculture 5 acres 20 cents 10 acres 20 cents
5 acres 20 cents 10 acres 20 cents
Statistics [1961–62]
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65
General Discussion on the 26th February, 1964
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

20 चैत 31 घटित होता है? 30 चैत 31 घटित होता है? अक्षर 70 चैत 31 घटित होता है
हर चैत 30 घटित होता है। धन कालिणी 30 घटित होता है।

Annaai Fmanaal Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

Review of Economic trends during the year 1963 and 1968

Statement showing the annual average state wholesale prices of 12 months of important commodities in Andhra Pradesh for the year ending December 1963 and 1968.
General Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964–65


Average 54 74 78 90

Annual Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

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26th February, 1964

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-65
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64.

26th February, 1964.

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26th February, 1964

General Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
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...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

20th February, 1964.

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General Discussion on the

Generals discussed the economic situation and the need for increased expenditure on social welfare programs. It was agreed that the budget for the year 1964-65 should focus on education, health, and infrastructure development. The proposed budget was presented to the Finance Committee for further discussion.

The committee members expressed concern over the rising cost of living and the need for increased funding for housing and energy projects. It was decided that a special fund would be set aside for these purposes.

The budget was approved with amendments and will be presented to the government for final approval.

[Signatures]
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General Discuss on on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-62

...
Genera! Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1961-65

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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

26th February, 1964

Allowances

(a) Basic pay

(b) House rent

(c) Missions

(d) Medical...

(e) Miscellaneous...

(f) Control

(g) Other...

(h) Total...

Note: All figures are in Rupees.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

26th February, 1964
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-6

Mr Deputy Speaker — Please don't disturb him

Mr Deputy Speaker — Let him complete the opposition. Members also will get opportunities to speak. This is no good

Members also will get opportunities to speak.
General Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65

26th February 1954.
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General Discussion on the 26th February 1954, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

General Discussion on the 26th February 1954, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65
26th February, 1964.

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

In accordance with the 70th year of the Foundation, the preparatory work for the Annual Budget Statement for the year 1964–65 has been finalized. The discussion revolves around the financial management and the annual budget for the forthcoming year. The presentation highlights the allocation of resources under various heads and the strategies for the year ahead. The meeting is controlled by the General Manager, and the discussion concludes with an overview of the budget's implementation.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

26th February 1964

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General Discussion on the 26th February 1964

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

...
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General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

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General Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1961-65

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Ceneiai Discussion on the 26th February, 1964

Annuai Pnunaa! Statement (Budget)

for the year 1961-65

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1800

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50

60

30

100
26th February, 1964

General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65

Genera! Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65
General Discussion on the 26th February, 1964
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65

The House then adjourned till Three of the clock on Thursday, the 27th February, 1964.

1 30 P.M.