ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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GOONDA ACTIVITIES OF SOME PEOPLE IN RAJUGUDEM VILLAGE

768—

*2459-T Q—Sir V Visveswara Rao (Mylavaram) — William the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the ryots of Rajugudem h/o Vavilla, Tiruvuru taluk, Krishna district have submitted a petition to the hon. Chief Minister on 2-10-1963 alleging some high-handed goonda activities of some of the Vavilla rich people,

(b) if so the action taken thereon, and

(c) whether the Government are aware that these goonda activities have since been intensified and the crops of the Rajugudem villagers have been taken away on 4th and 5th November, 1963?

The Chief Minister (Sir N Sanjewa Reddy) —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Necessary action has been taken by the concerned authorities

(c) No, Sir, there has been no intensification and no incident was reported on 4th or 5th November, 1963.
Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy — This is a specific question about a particular village. He wants me to give the policy of the Government. I do not think I am competent to do it now.

**LATHI-CHARGE IN PARVATHIPURAM VILLAGE**

769—

*223* Q — Sri A Saraswara Rao (Eluru) — Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the police lathi-charged and also threatened to open fire on public who were invited by the Deputy Registrar during the proceedings of registration of membership of the Land Mortgage Bank at Parvathipuram in the first week of September, 1963,

(b) whether the police were equipped with instruments of tear-gas operation,

(c) whether any enquiry was demanded into the happenings, and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy —

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) A judicial enquiry was not considered necessary.

I think he is satisfied. My friends may not know that information.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy —This is a specific question about a particular village. He wants me to give the policy of the Government. I do not think I am competent to do it now.
Oral Answers to Questions 27th February, 1964 161

Q 1. What is the salary of the President of India? 

Q 2. Who is the President of India at present? 

Q 3. What is the current state of the economy in India? 

Q 4. What is the law regarding taxation in India? 

Q 5. How does the judiciary work in India? 

Q 6. What is the current government policy regarding foreign investment? 

Q 7. What is the role of the Central Government in India? 

Q 8. What is the current situation of the minority community in India? 

Q 9. What is the role of the Parliament in India? 

Q 10. What is the current foreign policy of India? 

Q 11. What is the current state of the agriculture sector in India? 

Q 12. What is the current state of the education sector in India? 

Q 13. What is the current state of the healthcare sector in India? 

Q 14. What is the current state of the infrastructure sector in India? 

Q 15. What is the current state of the environmental sector in India? 

Q 16. What is the current state of the technology sector in India? 

Q 17. What is the current state of the tourism sector in India? 

Q 18. What is the current state of the manufacturing sector in India? 

Q 19. What is the current state of the service sector in India? 

Q 20. What is the current state of the banking sector in India? 

Q 21. What is the current state of the real estate sector in India? 

Q 22. What is the current state of the energy sector in India? 

Q 23. What is the current state of the transport sector in India? 

Q 24. What is the current state of the tourism sector in India? 

Q 25. What is the current state of the hospitality sector in India? 

Q 26. What is the current state of the travel and tourism sector in India? 

Q 27. What is the current state of the hospitality industry in India? 

Q 28. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 29. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 30. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 31. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

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Q 33. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 34. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 35. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 36. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 37. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 38. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 39. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 40. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 41. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

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Q 43. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 44. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 45. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 46. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 47. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 48. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India? 

Q 49. What is the current state of the hospitality and travel industry in India? 

Q 50. What is the current state of the travel and tourism industry in India?
Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy — I have no information on Sri. I have nothing more to add.

(a) The Communal G 0 is in operation in so far as the Special Rules and the General Rules provide for it,

(b) Yes, up to January 1963

Implementation of the Communal G O

770—

1361 Q — Sri D. Sethunamath (Madarpani) — Will the hon Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the communal G O is in operation at present, and

(b) if so, whether it is implemented in the office of the Director of Treasuries, during the year 1962-63?

(The Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj deported the Minister for Finance and Co-operation and answered the Question)

The Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. C. Ivena Reddy) —

(a) The Communal G O is in operation in so far as the Special Rules and the General Rules provide for it,

(b) Yes, up to January 1963

Admission of Students to B Sc, in Vijayawada Colleges

771—

1350 Q — Sri T. V. S. Chalapati Rao (Vijayawada South) — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) how many students have applied for admission into the B Sc class in the various Colleges in Vijayawada Town, College wise,

1. in M P C Group
2. in M M P Group
3. in C B Z Group

(b) how many were admitted in each,

(c) how many were refused admission in each, and

(d) what is the reason for refusing admission?
The Minister for Education: (Sri P V G Rayu) — a, b, c and d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>No. applied</th>
<th>No. admitted</th>
<th>No. refused</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<td>SR R and</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>Most of the candidates who applied except those who did not turn up have been accommodated in the respective groups. After the seats in Science groups were exhausted, some candidates who applied for Science groups joined Arts groups. Practically there were no refusals for admission during current academic year.</td>
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<td>CV R Government College</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vijaya wada</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>36</td>
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Most of the Candidates who applied except those who did not turn up have been accommodated in the respective groups. After the seats in Science groups were exhausted, some candidates who applied for Science groups joined Arts groups. Practically there were no refusals for admission during current academic year.

Andhra Loy. La College

| MPC | 180 | 120 | 60 | Due to lack of accommodation. |
| M M P | 70 | 57 | 13 |
| CBZ | 170 | 120 | 50 |

Maria Stella College for Women, Vijayawada

| MPC | 80 | 60 | 20 | More seats are not available. |
| M M P | 3 | 3 | Nil |
| CBZ | 80 | 60 | 20 |

Sri P V G Rayu — No, Sir, I do not think so, Sir.

ADMISSION INTO B T OR B Ed, COLLEGES

* 85 (842) Q — Sri E Ayyappa Reddy (Mudhir) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications received by all the B T or B Ed colleges in the State for admission for the academic year 1962–63,
(b) the number of applicants who could not secure admissions into the College, and
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(a) whether there are proposals to start new B T Colleges?

Sri P V G Raju —

(a) 4, 159
(b) 2, 984
(c) No, Sir
(d) No, Sir

[4, 159, B Ed College by
2, 984, Regional Committee]

Sri P V G Raju —It is a different question. If notice is given, I shall go into details.

Sri Pitchayya — May I know how many colleges are allotted for girls students?

Sri P V G Raju — This question relates to B T Colleges. There is one training college for women at Guntur. That is the only information I have. I have to enquire whether there are any more women's colleges. There is one special training college for women.

[4, 159, B Ed College by
2, 984, Regional Committee]

M, Speaker — I think the practice has been given up.

Sri P V G Raju — That is a separate question. There is no proposal at the movement.

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Govt. and Aided Sanskrit Colleges

773—

* 557 Q — Sri B Sruvnamurthy (Vyananagaram) — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state what are the various scales of pay in respect of different categories of the staff in Government and Private Sanskrit Colleges in the State?

Sri P V G Raju —

Government Sanskrit Colleges

(a) M A, B O L, (Hons) B A, (Hons) Rs 180-375
B J L, (pass) (Principals) (D A merged scales)

(b) Oriental Title Holders (SSLC) completed
Senior Pandits Rs 100-10-200
(Pre-revised scales)
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*The question of sanctioning D A merged scale is under consideration*

**Junior Pandits**

Rs 140 250

(D A merged scales)

**AIDED SANSKRIT COLLEGES**

(a) M A, B O L (Hons) B A, (Hons) Rs 130 10-250

B O L, (Pass)

(b) Oriental Title Holders

Rs 85 5 125 10-175

**Sri P V G Raju** — It is a different question There is difference in pay scale Hon Membe knows it Nothing new in it

**Sri P V G Raju** — That is the case It is being examined The University also expressed their view in the matter We will have to reconsider the issue

**Sri P V G Raju** — Nothing is brought to our notice There is one Sanskrit College at Vizianagaram The others are private colleges

**Milk Powder**

774—

*1599 Q — Sri P Rajagopal Naidu — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state*

(a) whether milk powder is being distributed to the Elementary School Children in the State, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**Sri P V G Raju** —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Sri P Rajagopal Naidu** — How long will it be continued?

**Sri P V G Raju** — So long as we are able to get the milk powder free from the CARE organisation The agreement is signed in Delhi We only take advantage of the arrangement between the Government of India and the CARE organisation in the United States

**Sri P Rajagopal Naidu** — We hear that the agreement has been extended May I request the hon Minister to tell us if it is extended and whether we get the same benefits

**Sri P V G Raju** — That is not in my purview That must be asked in Parliament I am stating the position as it is

**Sri P V G Raju** — It is a different question Nothing new in it
We are maintaining the supplies intact.

Sir, there is a bill which is being introduced with your permission. It may not come in this Assembly session. That bill deals with misuse of the CARE supply or supply by the UNICEF. We are going to have a special legislation against those who misuse the supplies. The bill is already sent to you and it is to be admitted in the next session. After it is passed, any short-comings will be corrected.

Sometimes there may be short supply. Each child is given 3 ounces of corn meal, two ounces of vegetable oil and one ounce of milk per day.

The powder is mixed in water and the milk is given to the child.

This year 8 lakhs are given. In consultation with the Zilla Parishads and the D E Os, the matter is being decided. If there is any interior village which has not got any supply, he may kindly bring it to my notice.

What hon. Member says is that there is corruption in the distribution of milk. If any child has to pay one
Oral Answers to Questions 21st February, 1964

Sri V. V. G. Raju — Not from the student. The Panchayat Samiti must provide the necessary money for preparing the meal in the school. It is a joint programme between the CARE and the Panchayat Samiti. This Panchayat Samiti should give some and assistance so that the school feeding programme may be going in the school. The Panchayat Samiti or the elders in the village make some collection to meet the cost of firewood etc. That is why I think each child is asked to pay Re. 1. We have issued no instructions to collect. To say that each student is compulsorily asked to pay Re. 1 may not be correct.

Sri P. V. G. Raju — Not from the student. The Panchayat Samiti must provide the necessary money for preparing the meal in the school. It is a joint programme between the CARE and the Panchayat Samiti. This Panchayat Samiti should give some and assistance so that the school feeding programme may be going in the school. The Panchayat Samiti or the elders in the village make some collection to meet the cost of firewood etc. That is why I think each child is asked to pay Re. 1. We have issued no instructions to collect. To say that each student is compulsorily asked to pay Re. 1 may not be correct.

Sri P. V. G. Raju — They are collecting Re. 1 for incidental charges. Whoever gives Re. 1 will be given milk. Whether the Government has instructed to collect Re. 1 from each child?

Sri P. V. G. Raju — I do not know about these rules. If the hon. Member gives me a copy of the rules, then I am prepared to accept the position. To my knowledge, there is no such limitation.

Sri P. V. G. Raju — There is no proposal for a separate fund to help cook this food at the village level. Funds for running this programme have to be found by contribution at the local level, Sir.

Sri P. V. G. Raju — Sir, are the Government aware that there are no rules stating the CARE programme should be
implemented in the villages? The suggestion of the CARE scheme was to see that the villages are selected as far as possible on the road-side so that transport may be easy and everything be done qucly.

Sri P V G Raju — Sir, I am only explaining the position to the other Members.

Sri P V G Raju — I agree with the Leader of Opposition, it is wrong to collect any money from the students, and I would take a very serious notice if it is brought to my notice. Mr Vemaya has raised it first, the panchayat samithi or the local body alone should contribute to help the defraying of the additional cost necessary for the programme. If any individual students are being affected in this matter, I shall certainly look into the matter, whether it is an act of corruption or whether it is a wrong practice, I would not go into it. Personally, I think it is incorrect to take money from individual students for defraying the cost. So far as interior and non-interior villages are concerned, if there are villages in the interior in any district, which are not being served by this particular programme, and as the programme is being decided in consultation with the local authority, e.g. Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samithi, and so on, necessarily if the matter is brought to my attention, I shall forward the information to them, Sir.

Sri Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (Cherial) — The correct position is, the selection of villages is entirely left to the Panchayat Samithi, and it is decided by the Standing Committee. As far as supply is concerned, there is some condition that the panchayat should contribute one anna and the panchayat samithi two annas. In some villages where the material is not available, they are collecting, but the question is, in school hours, one teacher and some students are given the entire job of cooking the tiffin, etc. Now, is there any proposal before the Government to prevent this and appoint a permanent employee to cook and supply?

Sri P V G Raju — The cost of the programme would go up. In this question everybody is giving an explanation except myself, and I am very grateful to the hon Members for discharging their duties adequately and so on. I would like to point out that this is a voluntary programme, Sir, and no provision is made for employing a permanent cook to cook food unless the cost of the selection of the cook is defrayed out of the expenses borne by the local authority for augmenting the scheme.
Sri P V G Raju—I have already forwarded the Bill and the legislation is before the House. After it is passed by the Assembly, I will be asked with the necessary legal force to take action if there is misuse of these funds.

Sri P V G Raju—Not correct, Sir. Most of the provisions are of very high quality.

Sri P V G Raju—It is because we are insufficiently aimed, Sir. The Bill has been introduced in the House, I think I have already moved the House for permission in the last session, and because this is budget session we cannot take up legislation, otherwise, in the next session it will be passed, Sir.

**DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS**

775—

*Sri P O Savanarayana Raju (Kosgi) —* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that there are a large number of cases of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the State whose services have not been regularised even though they have put in 7 years of service, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri P V G Raju—

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The particulars called for by the Director of Public Instruction from the subordinate officers and the Zila Parishad are awaited from some of them. Soon after complete particulars are received the Director of Public Instruction will issue orders regularising their services.

Sri P V G Raju—They are calling for information. Normally the practice is that a man is appointed temporarily, then the lower
body sends up schemes to us, then they ask confirmation of the servant and hence confirmed. This is a continuous process. Each Zilla Parishad will have a number of schemes. If any specific question is put as to the number of such cases involved, I can make an enquiry and so on. But when it is a general question, which is a fact that there are a large number of cases, I have said, "Yes." If any specific question for any specific district is put, I will make enquiries.

Sri S. Vemaya—Asking out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know when the information was called for from the Zilla Parishads and how long it is pending, whether any candidates are issued and what is the present position?

Sri P. V. G. Raju—Sir, it is gone all over in the process, as to how many teachers are being employed and the number of Deputy School Inspectors. The number of school inspectors has gone up and after the increase in the number of schools, the case continuous review from time to time. Regarding these posts, Sir, I shall read out with your permission.

As per the Special Rules for Andhra Education Subordinate Service, recruitment to posts of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of II Grade schools provides as follows:

1. Direct recruitment except to the posts of Headmistresses and Headmasters.

2. Promotion from among teachers, Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Demonstrators and Tutors, Pandits, Munisirs, Grade II Hindustani teachers, etc.

Appointment from among pandits and Munisirs and Grade teachers Grade I—- from Assistant teachers in College of any other service.

Provided that not less than 10 percent of sub-inspector cases of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and School Assistants, Grade II shall be filled up or reserved to be filled up by direct recruitment.

This is the sort of rule in which it works.

The number of posts that are vacant in each district would vary from time to time depending upon the needs and the load of the department. If any specific cases put, then I will make enquiries and see how many vacancies on such and such a date are available.

Sri P. V. G. Raju—Sir I will read the answer and I crave their forgiveness if I am making a mistake. The particulars called for by the Director of Public Instruction from the subordinate officers and the Zilla Parishads are available from some of them. I have nothing more to add in the matter.
Oral Answers to Questions 27th February 1964

That is the specific question and in the answer read out by the Hon. Minister there is nothing to elucidate so far as this question is concerned.

5. P V G Roy — Sir, the tentative figures do not give a correct figure because the figure would vary from day to day. About 180 posts have to be regularized for the whole State Sir, and that is the time when I provided the answer. In the meantime some posts would have been filled up or further vacancies would be there and so on.

HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME FOR GOVT EMPLOYEES

11 (5070) Q — Shri G C Kondarah (Nellore) — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken up the Health Insurance Scheme for Government Employees,

(b) if so, the areas in which the scheme was implemented so far, and

(c) the categories of employees that come under the scheme?

The Minister for Health and Medical, Sivarama Prasad —

(a) The answer is in the negative

(b) and (c) Does not arise

SECURITY FROM THE NURSING STAFF

*439 (4970) Q — Sarasiri K Rayamallu and P Nageswara Naidu — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state —

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular was issued recently to the heads of medical institutions under the Government to obtain a security
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Mr Speaker — Number of members seem to be interested in Dumphudu Biyyam societies. Nearly about seven or eight members are getting up one after another. I do not know whether it is such an important question. We all know how these 'dumphudu biyyam' societies are functioning (laughter) Everybody knows it. Why put all these questions?

Mr Speaker — Just for getting some kind of subsidy, some kind of bogus societies are formed and then they get subsidy, they won't be working at all. That is what is actually happening. Even the Khadi Boards are seriously considering whether to stop giving these subsidies. Am I right?

Mr Speaker — The idea is good, but unfortunately people are like that. Some unscrupulous people are taking advantage of these things. So, I mean, it is high time that the Government seriously consider these things and stop these things.

Mr Speaker — It is not the Government's responsibility. It is the Khadi Board. I am told, not very reliably, that they have taken a decision not to grant any further loans to these things and the ex-Chairman of the Board is here. Perhaps, he will be knowing better these things. I hope he has improved matters, and if he has, he could throw some light, and then it could be stopped with that.
Mr Speaker — I think it is better we don’t get deeply into these things

Sri P Thimmareddy (Vayalapadu) — If you permit me ...

Mr Speaker,—Not now Some time I would call you to make a statement

Mr Speaker — I think this is a very small thing Big fish is involved (LAUGHTER) where some crores are involved Why seek all these things and put these questions People in the name of ha dloom societies or something take loans to the tune of nearly Rs 50 lakhs or Rs 60 lakhs and I think Mr Thimma Reddy knows about it He has entrusted the matter to lawyers, they have issued notices but they are not in a position to collect anything There are several things Better we don’t get into these things Please go to the next question

Mr Speaker — Everybody says these are genuine societies functioning, but it is difficult to distinguish between genuine persons and bogus persons

Mr Speaker — When you come to that position we will see

Sri N Sangeeva Reddy — The only difference will be, there may be less number of questions, but conditions are not good enough to get 100% decision without much interference, we should examine 100% disbursements and experience may give us guidance in decision
The future Government will also take a serious notice of it and also the Khadi Board will take a note of it.

Mr Speaker — It is not that I want some information from him.

Mr Speaker — He is not voluntarily answering, only on our request.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — On a point of order, Sir, I think Chief Minister told future Government to advise about what the future Government can advise ex-Chairman for.

Mr Speaker — It is not like that. When I know I can get correct information.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — It is true, but he is not in the position of Khadi Board or the Minister for Industries. How could he reply? It is only information. As an ordinary member, nobody can give a reply on behalf of the Government or conditions of the Government.

Mr Speaker — He is not giving a reply.

Sri N. Sanjeerna Reddy — No, Sir. It is not a question of reply. Supposing, Mr Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya knows something — local knowledge of Sathenapally taluk—I don't think, Sir, it is wrong to explain the position, if the Speaker permits him. Supposing, something happens in Sathenapally and it is felt that Mr Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya knows much better than other members, the Hon Speaker could certainly permit him to reply and give the information.
Mr Speaker — If the member himself gets up and without the permission of the Speaker and supplies information it is not irregular. Now, Mr Venkata Reddy and Mr Samithi Presidents and Zilla Parishads Chairmen voluntarily gave information, it is not irregular. Without the permission of the Speaker, voluntarily the member gets up, without knowing what he is going to do, whether he is going to put a question or not, he supplies the information. That is the end of it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — We have no objection, if you allow it, it will be a precedent.

Mr Speaker — It is not a question of creating a precedent. Without the permission of the Speaker, members get up and supply information. Is it not happening? Did not Mr Vengala Rao give information? With regard to the working of the Care Organisations, number of people were getting up and furnishing information.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Whenever we speak, we speak only with the permission of the Speaker.

Mr Speaker — Members can only put questions and supplementary. Nobody can provide information on behalf of the Minister, but then—

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — We are not for it.

Mr Speaker — What I am saying is, what is actually happening in practice is, members on their own accord get up and provide information without putting a question (Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya That is all right). Then, that means, without Speaker’s permission, he can do it?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — No, we are not doing. We are speaking every time only with your kind permission.

Mr Speaker — It is not done. That is exactly what I am saying. Not once or twice, but number of times it has been happening. So, let us not waste any more time. Now, Mr Thimma Reddy.

Mr Thimma Reddy — I think, Mr Thimma Reddy, you are participating in the general discussion on the budget. During the course of the speech, you can explain all these things.
Sri P. Thimma Reddy — Certainly

Mr Speaker — Did Mr Antony Reddy provide information for the question put by Mr Venkat?

Sri P. Sunanandaya — Some members want to help the Government—

Mr Speaker — That is exactly what I am saying

Sri P. Sunanandaya — That is helping the Government

Mr Speaker — By helping the Government, he is also helping the Speaker

Sri P. Sunanandaya — I have no objection when you called him to explain, but the practice—

Mr Speaker — No other member can give information on behalf of the Minister and no precedent can be created. Strictly speaking during question hour, members are entitled only to put questions. That is the correct position. There is no dispute or quarrel about it.

Mr Vavilala Gopakrishnayya, I am only bringing to your notice what is actually happening.

Mr Speaker — It is not so

Mr Speaker — It is all right if you don't hear.

Mr Speaker — He is also equally very near to you.

This is what Lord Champion says, "At one time, questions were allowed to be addressed to private members who are officially connected with the metropolitan board of directors, the British Museum or Royal Commission about the business of such bodies. Now, however—"

Mr Speaker — Please pass it on to me. I shall go through it. I have no time.

Mr Speaker — No question of precedent. I am not creating any precedent.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

780—

-1665 Q—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu — Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state
Oral Answers to Questions 27th February, 1964

(a) when was the Industrial Development Corporation started,
(b) the amount spent on establishment were into 31-7-1963, and
(c) the cost of each meeting of the Board of Directors of this Corporation?

Dr. M N Lakshminarasiah — (a) The Corporation was registered on 16-12-1960 and is deemed to be functioning from that date,

(b) Rs. 2, 05,812 65 n P

(c) The average cost of a meeting of the Board of Directors up to 31-7-1963 was Rs. 1,97-04 n P

STARTING OF NEW INDUSTRIES BY THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

781—

*1666 Q — Sri P Rajagopal Nadu — Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Development Corporation started any Large Scale Industry so far, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Dr. M N Lakshminarasiah — (a, & (b) — The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has obtained licences or approvals for establishing new undertakings for the manufacture of (1) Ballbearings (2) H T & L T Insulators (3) Glass Products and (4) Pig Iron Action for establishing these industries is in progress

ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

782—

*1250 Q — Sarvasri Tenieth Vissavantham, K B Narasappa, A Saraswat Bao, Vanigala Gopala Krishnaviah and P Rajagopala Nadu — Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) whether the term of office of S I P Basi Reddy as Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation was terminated on 12th June or there about,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) what was the date of his appointment as Chairman,

(d) whether any period was fixed as term of office while the appointment was made, and if not, what was the date on which his term of office was fixed,

(e) the present constitution of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation,

(f) the number of officials and non-officials that are in the present Board, and
(g) whether the office of the Chairman carries any remuneration like that of the Chairman of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Electricity Board, Housing Board etc., and if so, the details thereof?

Sir N Sanjeeva Reddy — I had answered it once

Mr Speaker — If I remember correct, Mr. Vishwanatha Reddy the other day spoke at length about this matter for nearly 10 or 15 minutes and I think the hon. Chief Minister also gave a very lengthy reply explaining the entire position. During the last session, I think, Mr. Vishwanatha Reddy referred to this matter and I think particularly he spoke only about this matter and I think it was explained, if I remember correct.

Mr Speaker — Similar question was already answered previously in a very detailed manner. This question was admitted and now of course it is coming up once again. Any how, members have been provided with information at an earlier stage. It is not as though for the first time information is being provided.

Sri P Rayagopal Naidu — We are not asking the answer, but what we ask is that

Mr Speaker — There is so much delay in giving answers. We shall try to see that there is no delay.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — Let the hon. Minister anyway answer the question, Sir.

Sri M N Lakshminarayana — (a) and (b) The terms of office of Sri Basa Reddy as Chairman of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation expired on 12-6-1963

(c) 12-12-1960, Sir.

(d) No term of office was fixed at the time of Sri P Basa Reddy's appointment as Chairman of the Corporation. Orders regarding fixation of term were issued on 5-6-1963

(e) The present constitution of the Board is as follows

NON-OFFICIALS
1. Sri A V Bhanoji Rao, M.L.A. — Chairman
2. N V Ramakrishna, I.C.S. (Retd.)
(f) Officials — 4
Non-Officials — 5

No, Sir

(a) The Industrial Development Corporation have obtained licences for setting up projects for the manufacture of H T & L T Insulators and glass products and letters of intent for the manufacture of Ball Bearings and ‘Pig Iron’.
The Corporation intends to promote a New Joint Stock Company to set up the project in collaboration with Indian parties.

Implementation of Untouchability Act

**84—**

*185 (3058) Q— Sarvansh P Mahendranath (Naga Kurnool) and M Pachayya— Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state

the steps so far taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government to implement the provisions of the Untouchability Act?

*The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M R Appa Rao)—*

Detailed instructions have been issued to all the Superintendents of Police in a circular dated 23-10-1959 to implement the provisions of the Act vigorously.

Progress of implementation of the Act is being watched by the State Government and the Government of India every quarter.

Wide publicity has been given to the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, by distributing copies of vernacular translation of the Act in all the districts of the State. Besides measures like Harjan Day Celebrations, staging Dramas and Burra Kathas, etc have been adopted to give publicity to the provisions of the Act.

Information to the public is given to the public by public notices and newspapers etc to encourage them to report information to the police regarding the provisions of the Act.

Information is received by the police and action is taken accordingly.

Information received regarding the violation of the Untouchability Act is investigated by the police and appropriate action is taken.

Information regarding the violation of the Act is received by the police and action is taken accordingly.
Sri M R Appa Rao —

1961

Number of cases put under the Untouchability Offences Act 1935 10
Number convicted 1
Number acquitted 3
Number compounded 3

1962

Number of cases put under the Untouchability Offences Act 4
Number convicted 1
Number acquitted 2
Number compounded Nil

HARIJAN HOSTEL IN BELLEMPALLI

783—

*28' (2899) Q — S, Bhum Rao (As fabad) — Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start one Harijan Hostel in Bellempalli, Adilabad Taluk, and

(b) if so, when?

Sri M R Appa Rao —

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

STIPEND FOR BOARDERS OF SOCIAL WELFARE HOSTELS

786—

*2 0 (3562-A) Q — Sr, K Gounda Rao — Will the hon. Minister for Excise & Prohibition be pleased to state

(a) how much stipend is given to each of the boarders in 'Social Welfare Hostels',

(b) how much is provided for each of the inmates of District Shelters, and

(c) how much for each of the inmates of children's Homes run by the Government?

Sri M R Appa Rao —

(a) Each boarder in the private hostels subsidised by the Social Welfare Department is paid at the rate of Rs 15/- p m for 10 months in a year

(b) An amount of Rs 1/- per inmate per day is provided towards maintenance charges including clothing and bedding

77—4
An amount of Rs 25 p.m is provided for each of the inmates in the children homes.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJAN STUDENTS AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

787—

*1493 Q—Sarvani K Ramaachandra Reddy, (Ramanapet) M Veeraraghava Rao and P Subbarao—Will the hon Minister for Excise & Prohibition be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have directed the State Government to discontinue the scholarships being given to the students of Harijan community and backward classes and sanction scholarships on the basis of the financial status of the students, and

(b) if so, whether the State Government have taken steps to implement the said directive during the current year?

Sri M R Appa Rao—

(a) No, Sir. The instructions from the Government of India for the grant of Post-Matric Scholarships on the basis of economic criterion apply to fresh applicants belonging to other Backward Classes only.

(b) Yes, Sir.
Sri M R Appa Rao — Government of India scholarships—they are giving not on the basis of caste, but on economic criterion. Government of Andhra Pradesh are still giving on the basis of caste. It is under consideration.

RECONSTITUTION OF STATE HOUSING BOARD

*1699 Q Sri P Rajagopal Naodu — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
(a) whether the State Housing Board was reconstituted recently, and
(b) if so, the names of the members of the new Board?

The Minister for Housing and Municipal Administration (Sri A Venkataramaiah) —

(a) The answer is in the affirmative
(b) 1 Joint Secretary to Government, Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department (Chairman)
2 Director of Municipal Administration
3 Chief Engineer (Buildings and Public Health)
4 Financial Adviser (H & M A)

1698 Q 1964 February 27th

Sri S. A. Rama Rao — Will you please state whether the State Housing Board was reconstituted recently or not? 1. Joint Secretary to Government, Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department 2. Director of Municipal Administration 3. Chief Engineer (Buildings and Public Health) 4. Financial Adviser (H & M A)

1697 Q 1964 February 27th

Sri Venkataramaiah — Will you please state whether the State Housing Board was reconstituted recently or not? 1. Joint Secretary to Government, Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department 2. Director of Municipal Administration 3. Chief Engineer (Buildings and Public Health) 4. Financial Adviser (H & M A)
We cannot forget that. That is why it is mandatory.

Anyhow, if there is illegality, we can consider about it.

Sri N. Sangeetha Reddy — It is not illegal according to the legal opinion that is given to us. The question of legality or illegality can be challenged only in a court of law. It is not illegal according to the advice given to the Government by the Legal Department. I do not know. We accept the legal advice.

Mr Speaker — If it is illegal, bring to my notice, I will see if it is rectified.
When the Board is reconstituted, we consider the question of appointing non-officials.

I would like to submit about its legality. If the constitution of the Committee is illegal, it has to be challenged in a court of law. Here we can take up only about the legality of any action of the Government under that Act. I do not know because you stated here that we would examine the legality of the Act. Normally, Sir, I beg to submit the legality of the Act could be gone into in a court of law, Sir.

Mr Speaker — If it is patently illegal, they can certainly bring it to the notice of the Government.

Sri N. S. Iyengar — Most certainly. Any member can bring it not only inside but outside the House. Legally we have been advised and given the opinion that it is legal. If they get better legal opinion, we shall certainly accept it.

S. P. Raj gopal Reddy — Mr Gopalakrishnayya is not speaking about the legality of the Act, what he says is that in implementing the provisions of the Act, they are not trying to follow it.

Mr Speaker — What Sri Gopalakrishnayya says is it is mandatory and since non-officials are not appointed, it is illegal. We shall get it examined.


**Improvement of slum areas in Visakhapatnam**

789—

1836 Q — S. P. Gunnaryya — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Government for the improvement of slum areas in the Municipality of Visakhapatnam during 1962-63 or 1953-64,

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and the number of houses to be constructed, and

(c) the particulars of the slum areas to be developed?

S. A. Venkataramayya —

(a) and (c) The Director of Municipal Administration has notified the following areas in Visakhapatnam Municipality under sect 3 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1956 as "Slum areas":

1. Ganjipeta Slum area;
2. Pitham dibba Slum area,
3. Kobbaranthota Slum area,
4. Sweepers' Colony Slum area,
(5) Old Jalaripeta Slum area,
(6) Kotha Jalaripeta Slum area,
(7) Sri Rangapuram Slum area,

(b) and (c) In Ganjipeta area, the number of plots to be provided is 180 at a cost of Rs 7 079 lakhs. The municipality has already been sanctioned a loan of Rs 1,03,950/- Details of the projects for developing the other areas will be worked out after the acquisition proceedings are completed.

(1) (b) 1,885 Q 2 790 885 Q — —

Houses Constructed by the State Housing Board During 1962-63

*1885 Q — N Venkata Swamy (Paruchuru) — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) the establishment charges incurred towards the officers staff of the State Housing Board for the year 1962-63, and
Oral Answers to Questions 27th February, 1964

(b) the number of houses constructed and the capital expenditure spent during the year 1962-63?

Sri A Venkataramiah —

(a) Rs 6,35,400/-

(b) Seven hundred and fifty houses were constructed. The capital expenditure incurred was Rs 78,88,500/-

(a) 6,35,400

(b) 750 38,88,500

Housing Board rules modify 3-

SLUM CLEARANCE IN THE TWIN CITIES

(a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) Rs 58 242 lakhs

(c) 979 Tenements and 794 Plots

NUMBER OF THEFTS IN TEMPLES DURING 1962-63

(a) the number of thefts occurred in various temples in the State that have been brought to the notice of Government during 1962-68,

(b) the number of thefts occurred in the temple of Lord Venkateswara (of Seven Hills) Thirupathi and in the temple of Sri Mallikarjuna-swamy of Srisailam in 1962-68, and

(c) the number of cases in which prosecutions were launched and persons convicted?
The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments (Smt T N Sadalakshmi)

(a) Ninety
(b) Six
(c) 13 Cases and 6 persons

How many cases and persons involve more amount over Rs. 20,000?

Smt T N Sadalakshmi — That is a separate question

(No answer)

Mr. Ramachandra — Separate question (Rs. 20,000) — no, no, (Rs. 20,000)

Mr. Ramachandra — No answer.

(No answer)
Announcement

Mr Speaker—I have to announce to the House that Sri T Nagi Reddy, MLA was arrested at 9:00 A.M on 26-2-64 at Anantapur in Cr No 213/64 of Anantapur No 1 Town Police Station, under Rule 11(a) read with Rules 11(1) and 8(2)(v) of the Defence of India Rules 1962, and that he has been remanded to judicial custody for ten days up to 8-3-64.

Mr Speaker—I am to announce the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee held on 26th February, 1964. The demands for grants for the year 1964-65 will be taken up in the following order.

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<td>Two days</td>
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<td>Forest Department</td>
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27th February, 1964

One day 11th March, 1964

Two days 12th and 13th March, 1964

HOLIDAYS 14th & 15th March, 1964

Two days 16th and 17th March, 1964

Two days 18th and 19th March, 1964

HOLIDAY (SUNDAY) 22nd March, 1964

Two days 23rd and 24th March, 1964

Two days 25th and 26th March, 1964

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker — I have no information

Sri P Sundarayya — Yesterday, before the House you read out a long list of M L As

Mr Speaker — Whatever information I got, I was prepared to give it to the House

Sri P Sundarayya — Evidently it looks there is some discrimination as between M L As

Mr Speaker — It may be, it may not be but, whatever information I have received I have placed it before the House. Except informing me about the fact of arrest, the sections under which they have been arrested and the period of judicial custody to which they have been remanded, I have not been informed of anything else, and I do not have any more information. That is all.
Statement regarding certain allegations about grant of Abkari Contracts for the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad

Statement regarding certain allegations about grant of Abkari Contracts for the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad

Mr Speaker — I will give you some opportunity I will get it included in the Agenda I will give you also sufficient intimation

Mr Speaker — I will give you some opportunity. I will get it included in the Agenda. I will give you also sufficient intimation.

Sri V. V. Gopala Krishnayya — I am being already informed.

Mr Speaker — I will fix a date and on that date I will have it included in the Agenda. You can raise that point.

† Statement regarding certain allegations about grant of Abkari Contracts for the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The Minister for Excise (Sri M. R. Appa Rao) — Sir, I rise to read the following statement regarding certain allegations in the matter of grant of Abkari contracts for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for 1961-62. As the House is aware the matter was brought here through L.A. question No. 1932 by hon. Sri K. Rajamallu. The information sought for in the question was as follows:

(i) Whether the contract for all the shops of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was granted to an unregistered and unduly formed company by name “Katam Raju and Company” for Rs. 49,20,600/-,

(ii) Whether the agreement was signed by 17 persons, of whom, more than six were defaulters of huge amounts of excise dues and some of them were the defaulters’ relatives, and

(iii) Whether the Government had withdrawn their previous orders to the effect that defaulters would not be given excise contracts and what precautions are generally taken to ascertain the solvency of the bidders.

2 I had answered the question in the House on 22-7-1963. I had replied that the contract was not given to Katam Raju & Company but was let out to 7 individuals who were jointly and severally responsible for running the contract, that only two of the 17 persons had owed huge excise arrears that the Government had not withdrawn the discretionary power of the auctioning authorities to reject the bids of debtors to the Government, that the Government were not aware that some of the 17 contractors were relatives of defaulters and that the existing rules already provided for adequate safeguards for Government monies.

3 During the course of the Supplementaries, some members had mentioned that the auctions were announced suddenly and that people outside had no knowledge of the auctions. You had, Sir, observed

† Further information in reply to L.A.Q. No. 1932 originally answered on 22-7-63.
that there seemed to be shady dealings in the matter. I have caused enquiries to be made by the Excise Commissioners and the enquiries revealed that during the auctions for the abkari year 1961–62, the major excise contractors colluded to bring down the rentals of sendhi groups of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. For this purpose, they brought some elders from Mysore State to help them in forming an association and some contractors who were not willing to join the Association were forced to join it. An attempt was made to auction the shops individually and the bids obtained worked out to only Rs 3,000/- per month as against the rentals of Rs 3,84,828/- 0 np for 19061. Therefore, the bids could not be finalised.

4 The situation had so developed that there was no other way except to agree to the formation of the group of Hyderabad shops and to auction them in one lot. The Association then found that it was impossible to get the contracts on a lower bid, and therefore they had submitted a petition for the lease of the group at a nominal increase which was promptly and rightly refused. After due cons deration, it was decided that the request of the contractors would be considered if they offered Rs 4,10,000/- per month. When the Association agreed to offer this bid, it was announced that the shops would be auctioned in one group. Bids were invited by putting the group to auction, but there was no bid higher than the one offered by the Association i.e., Rs 4,10,000/- so the offer of the Association was accepted. Thus, the attempts of the Association to lower the revenue of the Government were defeated.

5 The allegation that people outside were not aware of the auction and that the decision to auction the shops had been announced suddenly is not correct because only the bidders within the auction hall could be aware of the proceedings and not those outside. As a matter of fact, all the people who were likely to bid were inside the hall. Besides, when the individual shops were put to auction, it was announced that if proper bids were not obtained in individual auction the group would be clubbed together. Further, before inviting the bids, it was announced again that the group of shops would be auctioned in one lot. At every stage, adequate time was given for bidders to make up their minds. Thus, there was no hasty action nor sudden decision in the matter. The Government are satisfied that the officers who conducted the sales discharged their duties creditably and correctly to safeguard Government revenues.

6 This would show that the auctions were fair and that there are no reasons to suspect any shady dealings.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Would you prepare copies of this and supply to the members? (Pause) You have no objection?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao.— Yes.
CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

The Resolution of the Visakhapatnam Municipal Special Officer Regarding the Land Gifted to Visakhapatnam Municipality

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

The resolution of the Visakhapatnam Municipal Special Officer regarding the land gifted to Visakhapatnam Municipality

Sanction layout and sanction for the construction of a reading-room and recreation club. Separate sanction for the construction of a reading-room and recreation club. Political pressure for the construction of a reading-room and recreation club. Call attention motion.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

...the annual Statement of Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Financial Corporation, Indian Rail Corporation, Small scale Industries Corporation, Public Service Commission etc. Statutory discussions of the... 

Mr Deputy Speaker — I am informed that the hon Speaker is going to arrange some agenda for it. They will announce it later on. That is taken note of.

Sri Vannala Gopalakrishniah — Thank you.

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

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

27th February, 1964. 197
198 27th February, 1965

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

Mr. Venkatasekhara, the President, opened the proceedings by observing that the Budget for the year 1964-65 had been framed with the objective of maintaining a balanced economy and ensuring social justice. He pointed out that the Budget had taken into account the needs of the people, the development of the country, and the maintenance of economic stability. He emphasized the importance of the Budget in achieving the goals of the Government.

Mr. Venkatasekhara highlighted the key features of the Budget, including the increase in agricultural credit, the expansion of industrial production, and the enhancement of social welfare programs. He stressed the need for the active participation of all stakeholders in implementing the Budget measures.

The discussion then ensued with various members participating, sharing their perspectives on the Budget. The focus was on the measures to be implemented, the challenges faced in their implementation, and the strategies to overcome these challenges.

Mr. Venkatasekhara concluded by expressing confidence in the ability of the Government to execute the Budget effectively and ensure its success.

Old age pensions
General discussion on the 27th February, 1961, Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

The budget for the year 1964-65 was discussed on the 27th February, 1961. The budget was presented by the Finance Minister and was debated in the parliament. The budget aimed to achieve a balanced budget and promote economic growth. The government had set aside funds for various social welfare programs and infrastructure development. The budget also included measures to control inflation and reduce the budget deficit. The overall mood of the parliament was positive towards the budget, and it was passed with a working majority. The budget was seen as a step towards economic stability and development.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

27th February, 1964

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Before he could create a debate I just said that on that statement there should be no debate. He can make a reference to that. Whether there is legality or illegality or what his purpose and motive is, all this is a personal thing and the Chief Minister has taken judgment for himself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Not reference, but debate on it.

Mr. Sundareshya — I want to draw your attention that today the debate is on the general budget. In the general budget you can refer to everything in the world. In the agenda before the House it is not a debate on the statement given by the Chief Minister. That statement was given yesterday. It was closed, there was no debate on that. Nobody raised any debate. Today we are continuing the general debate on the budget. In the general debate on the budget everything in the world can be referred.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I have simply referred to the rule that on the legality or illegality or the purpose he may not say anything. If he wants to make a reference, he can do it. But he is referring to whether what the Chief Minister has done is legal or illegal, he is referring to certain procedures as to whether the Chief Minister could remain as leader etc.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65

Sri P. Sundararaya — My submission is that you may disagree with the member mainly regarding the legality of theaction etc. But the hon. member has got a right to refer to anything.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — For reference I have not opposed him.

Sri P. Suryanaraya — Then what are you stopping?

Mr. Deputy Speaker — While giving observations referring to what he has done is legal or illegal and whether what he has done is right or not.

Sri P. Sundararaya — Why not? What is the difference?

Mr. Deputy Speaker — That may itself create a debate.

Sri P. Sundararaya — I want to point out again and again that this question cannot be left like that. When Mr. C. D. Leshmukh resigned his ministership in the Parliament on the question of Manarashtra Formation, that was referred to on the next day itself, though immediately on the statement there was no debate in the House. From next day every member — both in the Treasury Benches and the Opposition — was referring to that, commenting on it, raising it and criticising it. The rule only says that when the Minister’s statement is made on that there shall be no discussion and no debate. That means immediately no member can get up and say ‘Let us debate the statement.” Nor the move name it can move, saying that the Chief Minister has given the resignation and made a statement and that it might be debated upon. The rule provides that the House should not say any debate on that but it does not mean that the House is prevented or any member is prevented from commenting on that in the course of so many other debates in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — I have simply pointed out that there will be no debate, if he wants to make a reference he can make a reference.

On a point of order, Sir. I may say, Sir, we are sitting again for the account of last year. If the member desirous that there shall be no debate on the motion or on the amendment or on the point of order, I may state that I would have filed the affidavit unhesitatingly but for the fact that 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.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Reference to comment.

The Advocate General of the State decided that the draft was acceptable and that the affidavit should be accepted. Therefore, the draft was accepted, Advocate General accepted it, and Advocate General accepted the draft.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

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

A law of property is described in the "Law of Property" section as follows: "The ryotwari settlement consists of time stages. The inspection of villages and classification of villages and the next step of fixing the assessment are under the control of the Settlement Department. The Settlement Department thus decides at what rate the ryot should pay. The inspection of villages is carried out by Settlement officers, and the soils are classified."

In 1864, the principle of assessment was introduced and it is still the governing rule for arriving at the maximum of the Government demand.

Land revenue
General discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65

27th February, 1964

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The Government demand is to be arrived at as stated in Standing Orders 1 and 2 of the Board of Revenue and also described in the Manual of Madras Presidency. It is noted that the demand is based on the maximum 50% of the estimated income. The estimated income is the maximum possible income that can be earned by the government from its assets and resources. The estimated income is based on the estimated revenue from various sources such as taxes, duties, licenses, and fees. The estimated income is then used to calculate the demand for the year. The demand is calculated by multiplying the estimated income by the rate of taxation. The rate of taxation is determined by the government based on its financial needs and objectives. The estimated income and the rate of taxation are then used to determine the demand for the year. The demand is approved by the government and then used to prepare the annual financial statement.
Sabotage

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

20th February, 1964

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

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

27th February, 1964

General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for the year 1964-65.

Gold control has been removed temporarily. Gold control
has been temporarily removed.

Prohibition has been abolished. Prohibition
has been abolished.

Ceasefire declared. Ceasefire has been declared.

Black market has been eliminated. Black market
has been eliminated.

Gold control has been removed. Gold control
has been removed.

Prohibition has been abolished. Prohibition
has been abolished.
General discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65.

It may be rightly remarked that the Act obliges every person who holds land to pay the tax at the flat rate prescribed whether or not he makes any income out of the property or whether or not the property is capable of yielding any income. The Act in terms claims to be a general revenue settlement of the State Ordinary a tax on land or land revenue is assessed on the actual or potential productivity of the land sought to be taxed. It is therefore clearly hit by the provision to deny equality before the law contained in Article 4 of the Constitution.

It is therefore clearly hit by the provision to deny equality before the law contained in Article 4 of the Constitution.
"The Existing list of other backward classes maintained by the Social Welfare Department will be null and void. The Government however directed that regarding the benefits and concessions to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, status quo should be continued. The above orders will take effect from 1st April 1964. This order issues from so and so."

The State has not attempted to place before me any material upon which the decision has been made except to attempt quite clearly that the Government maintains the list of backwardness based on socially and educationally backwardness of the caste which otherwise means that the caste was the only criterion in determining the socially and educationally backward class.

This is exactly what Article 15 (4) and 13 (2) states.

The State has not attempted to place before me any material upon which the classification has been made except to attempt quite clearly that the Government maintains the list of backwardness based on socially and educationally backwardness of the caste which otherwise means that the caste was the only criterion in determining the socially and educationally backward class.

Art. 15 (4) "Nothing in this article or clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the"
advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Article 13 (2) "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the right conferred by this Part and a law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void." Article 343 (3) "The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Classification of Communities

The Matter is under consideration as part of larger question of laying down the criterion. In the meantime, the State Governments have been requested to continue to render every possible assistance and to give all reasonable facilities to the people who are included in the existing list and to such others who in their opinion deserve to be considered as socially and educationally backward in the existing circumstances.

Sri P Anthony Reddy—Mr Speaker Sir after the eloquent speech of Mr Iatchanna, I am feeling rather diffident to proceed with my speech. He has been very exuberant in talking about the atrocities that are supposed to have been done by the Congress Party in every field of activity and come to the conclusion that all the Congressmen are only tigers in the garb of a lamb. To give such a condemnable statement about a party that tries to do its little bit for the welfare of the
State, I think, is not good taste. Every one of us in this country from the Himalayas down to the Cape Commerin have been condemning caste and giving special preferences mainly because a particular person belongs to a caste and we have been knowing also that this caste system has been the bane of the country and our Gandhiji and the great leaders of the country have been saying and preaching that caste should go, if India should have its salvation. But our friend has been defending the backward classes list saying that the new GO wherein economic backwardness is given the greatest prominence for educational concessions is being condemned by him, but he forgot that the new GO wherein economic backwardness has been made the criteria for granting educational concession does not prevent any backward class man from getting that concession. As a matter of fact, previously too those backward class people whose income exceeded Rs 1200 were not eligible for educational concessions. Even now the same rule exists only with the difference that other castes who are also economically backward are also eligible for this fee concession. With reference to services, I do not think there is any change in this matter. Just to condemn this GO which goes to help some poorer classes whether they be Brahmins, Kammas, Reddis or Vysyas, I think, is not proper. Our friend in his speech throughout was talking only about the Congress Party and of its outside activities and very rarely about the presentation of the budget and his views on the budget. We believe, the Congress Party believes and in all the AICC sessions the Congress Party has been affirming that they want to develop a socialist pattern of State. When we say we want to build a socialist State, it does not mean that it is a Communist State nor a Bolshevik State, we want to build. We have our own ideas of a socialist State. When we say we want to build up a socialist state we mean that we want to minimise the disparities between the rich and the poor. The difference between the economic status of the very rich and the economic status of the very poor should be brought closer and closer and only then we feel that our socialist State will be formed. But our friends of the opposition party want this to be achieved by adopting their methods. We believe that end does not justify means, while they believe end always justifies means. We want to reach our goal by adopting democratic principles and not by adopting dictatorship. We want to achieve our goal by seeing that every individual has his freedom and not to control him or make him some sort of an animal by brain washing and other things.

With this brief description of our goal, it is better we see whether this budget does something progressive in order that we may achieve this goal. If we study that portion of the budget speech wherein social security measures are mentioned, we will see that we are on the highway to achieve this socialist State. As a matter of fact, it may take sometime but if we go through the budget speech educational concessions for all economically backward classes in the country irrespective of caste or creed, and family welfare schemes old age pensions and so many other things have been provided for which a crore of rupees has been set apart. Do you not think, Sir, that these measures with this one crore of rupees goes to better the lot of the poorer classes and in reducing the difference between the rich and the poor? I could not understand why our friends of the opposition were not aware of this which is given such great prominence in the budget speech. If you take
to agriculture, the Government is doing everything in its power with its limited resources to further the lot of the agriculturist and to make every agriculturist do more to produce much more than he can do and crops of rupees are being given to the agriculturist and to the development of agriculture. The major irrigation schemes consume nearly 40 to 0 per cent of our budget's estimates and the power projects too consume a great portion of our budget estimates.

And coming to the minor irrigation, the Government is not at all hesitating to advance money for the development of minor irrigation which go to the help of the poor rot in the nook and corner of every village. The agriculturists are getting innumerable benefits. He is given loans and securities in some amount. In this present budget they have made a provision for interest free loans of Rs. 200 to every poor ryot in the nook of our villages. Is it not something which helps to the development of the poor man to better his economic condition? Fertilisers are distributed free and where the rot cannot afford to buy fertilisers from the market, he is given fertilisers in the form of a loan to be repaid after the harvest. Is it not a measure by which a ryot can improve means to produce more and better his economic condition? To help the ryot to control pests, the Government is selling pest ends on subsidised basis. The ryot need not go to big companies and buy and pay heavily for it. He gets it at 70 per cent or 80 per cent of its cost and they are sold almost in his own village. Does it not go to the help of the ryot? And then the taccavi loans. The Government is very liberal and is making more provision for granting taccavi loans for helping the poor ryot in the nook and corner of our villages. Then there is the new scheme of loan and subsidies for digging of irrigation wells. Here to the Government was giving only Rs. 100 as subsidy for digging of a new well and the poor ryot often has to go to a swear and to borrow the balance parting heavy interest. The Government has brought in a new scheme by which a ryot gets Rs. 2,000 of which Rs. 150 is a subsidy and Rs. 1,850 is a loan which is payable in 10 instalments after he makes use of the irrigation well. If you go on enumerating the number of things that the Government is doing for the ryot, they are innumerable and very beneficial to the poor ryot even in the nook and corner of our villages.

When you come to the co-operative system, here too the Government is doing a lot of thing. In the budget a statement is made that after provision of giving Rs. 300 loan on personal security is also going to be implemented and the amount to be given in such a way will be greatly enhanced. Is it not something which goes to the help of a poor man? They are helping Rickshawpuli's Co-operative Society, Labour Co-operatives and all sorts of co-operatives. Unfortunately, some of our people, they do not have any sense of integrity and the co-operatives are failing. Therefore, Mr. Speaker Sir, after enumerating all these things one rather feels how our friends of the opposition are so ignorant of these things. They never had a good word to say that the Government is doing at least a bit for the development of the country and they are on the highway to establish a socialist state of their idea but not their ideal and not of the ideal of the Communists or other parties. Another thing I was humoured to hear is that our Communist friends say that we are too rightist and that we are
not doing things properly. While our Swarajists friends say that we are too leftist and we imitate the Communists. By getting this criticism of leftists and rightists, I think we are on the right path.

Sir P Rajagopal Naidu — We have not said that they are leftists. They are neither leftists nor rightists.

Sir Antony Dey — After reviewing the measures for social security, I would like to mention that our friends blame us that we are not doing things enough. I do agree with them. If on the other hand they blame us also saying that we are not proceeding quick enough, there are also we agree. We are not doing as much as we would like to do because of limitation of finance. Therefore, the Congress party has levied taxes to augment the financial resources and our friends will agree that no Government can be carried on without taxes. Only the difference lies in this that our method of taxation may not be agreeable to them. But in a democracy when a taxation measure is carried, is it not the duty of the opposition parties to see that they are law-abiding? I do not deny their right to bring in some legislation by which the extra taxation with which they do not agree is repealed. But is it proper in a democratic State to agitate and agitate in such a way that even some of the supposed Satyagrahas do vandalism? As done in Vijayawada. Such things are innumerable. How are they going to answer that? Is it really agitation wherein officers are accosted, files are thrown out, furniture is broken and all such acts of vandalism are done? Are they Satyagrahas? Unfortunately some of our friends of the opposition are not able to understand the word “Satyagraha.” They are there to agitate to break the law, to violate the law and bring some sort of discredit to the Government. But the Government will be firm; they will not bear such sort of agitation. They will not fear such sort of Satyagraha. When violence is used the Government is prepared to use violence. They will not hesitate. Therefore what I request them is, do not drive the people to such a stage. Let your Satyagraha be Satyagraha as preached by Gandhiji and not a Satyagraha of violence.

Secondly, we said our progress is not quick enough. I do agree with them. Our administrative set up is a relic of the British Appleby in his Administration Report makes a remark saying that if the British had left India in 1920 before the Non-co-operation movement was started, probably the administrative system would have been much better than what it is. During the period from 1920 to 1947 they have developed a system by which responsibility is not fixed. Evasion has increased so that nobody from top to bottom was not able to take a decision and this system of theirs has brought in what you call now red-tapism. In this system of red-tapism things move slowly. Nobody takes responsibility. Everybody shirks responsibility and to take a decision it takes a long time. That we see in our own Samithis where we have got some democratic system, but still as you are in the grip of that red-tapism things do not move quickly enough even there. Therefore I request our friends, you do something by which we can reduce this red-tapism and responsibility on the officers is fixed from the lowest level to the highest level so that our administration becomes more efficient and the papers move quickly. I would like to tell them also which every one of us have been decrying in our administration i.e., corruption. This corruption has come in mainly because
of this red-tapism. When things are delayed naturally the parties who are anxious to get their things done, will adopt any method to get their things done. When once red-tapism is reduced, I think corruption will, to a great extent, be reduced. Therefore, dear friends, let us help the Government in achieving their goal. But if you disagree, agitate but agitate by fair means agitate for repeal of the law and not disobey the law and do something violent while disobeying the law. That will lead only to chaos and not to any efficiency of the Government. Therefore, dear friends, I would like to end this speech with the words of John Wellesley who said "The ideal of the Congress Party is to do what all we can, at all times it can, in all the places we can, at all times we can, to all the peoples we can, as long as ever we can." Thank you.
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railway bridge position easy access security at the location 213

Central Government expenditure

Railway Bridge open 213

Lorry transport 213

Easy access security at the location 213

Central Government expenditure 213

Railway Bridge open 213
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The Executive Committee of the Association met and discussed the Two-man Committee Report and Government orders on it and its Report and the orders to be greatly disappointing and unsatisfactory. As far as the Secretariat Employees are concerned the Report can best be described as an ab hor Report...
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1964-65

The Constitution, he said, had entrusted to the Supreme Court
a sacred duty of vindicating the fundamental rights of the citizens and
sustaining the Rule of Law which the country was attempting to
achieve— justice social economic and political. We the judges of the
Supreme Court do not function individually. We are the interpreters
of the Law and so our work assumes more importance...
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high taxes

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Third plan mid term appraisal In the Third Plan, the five year target of additional taxation to be undertaken at the Centre was indicated at 1100 crores of rupees. On this basis the aggregate yield on the plan period from the taxation measures introduced so far at the Centre may come to a little over 1900 crores. 1100 crores 1900 crores 1800 crores 21 crores 11 crores 55 crores 150 crores 100 crores

1900 crores 1800 crores 1700 crores 21 crores 11 crores 55 crores 150 crores 100 crores
27th February, 1961

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

Mahalanobis Committee report has been presented. Has the copy been circulated among the members? Should urban sections and rural sections be treated differently in the context of test success? Consumers have been discussing the success of Plan. Sales tax and excise tax have been collected. What is the government's stance on unaccounted money? Has the government considered the recommendation of the non-official committee? In the past, the government has been cautious about unaccounted money. 4 sales tax and excise tax statements were submitted by Urban people. Statement: Sales tax and excise tax were collected. Have you or your Planning Commission pointed out that as much as 1/4th or 1/5th of our outlay is spent on erection of buildings alone? The Home Minister, planning, has mentioned that 500 statement was submitted. 500 statement was submitted last year. Waste was 3,600. Institute of Public Administration has been discussing the issue. I think that you or your Planning Commission pointed out that as much as 1/4th or 1/5th of our outlay is spent on erection of buildings alone.
Everybody says that even a little economy in construction could easily result in a saving of 15 to 20% 16 of the budget 

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Second plan estimates of 25,000 rupees are included Estimates of 25,000 rupees are included in the scheme of DBC 80 which may be reduced to 90 rupees as suggested by the government. It is estimated that a reduction of 15 rupees would occur in the central estimates of 185 rupees as expected. This central centre of 185 rupees would occur in the central centre of 185 rupees as expected.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-62

40 crore of rupees were allocated for the year 1961-62 amounting to Rs. 50,000,000. This allocation was increased to Rs. 60,000,000. The increase was made to meet the increased expenditure on salaries and wages.

The Committee expressed concern over the increase in the cost of living. They recommended that the government should take necessary steps to control inflation. They also suggested that the government should increase the minimum wage for workers to ensure fair compensation for their work.

The Committee discussed the issue of personal and public interest. They recommended that the government should take steps to ensure that public interest is protected while safeguarding personal interests. They also suggested that the government should provide a mechanism for resolving disputes between personal and public interests.

The Committee also discussed the issue of freedom of expression. They recommended that the government should protect the right to freedom of expression and thought. They also suggested that the government should ensure that freedom of expression is not abused and that it is used for constructive purposes.

The Committee discussed the issue of force use in public assemblies. They recommended that the government should ensure that force use is used only in cases of necessity and that it is used in a fair and impartial manner. They also suggested that the government should provide training to police personnel to ensure that they use force use in a fair and impartial manner.

The Committee also discussed the issue of arrest. They recommended that the government should ensure that arrest is only used in cases of necessity and that it is used in a fair and impartial manner. They also suggested that the government should provide training to police personnel to ensure that they use arrest in a fair and impartial manner.

The Committee recommended that the government should provide adequate resources to the police department to ensure that they can effectively discharge their duties. They also suggested that the government should provide training to police personnel to ensure that they use force use and arrest in a fair and impartial manner.

The Committee emphasized the importance of protecting the rights of workers and the rights of the public. They recommended that the government should take necessary steps to ensure that the rights of workers and the rights of the public are protected.

The Committee also recommended that the government should take steps to ensure that the financial statements are transparent and that they are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The Committee concluded their discussion by expressing their hope that the government would take necessary steps to address the issues raised in their discussion.
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Matters such as the tax structure, the financial situation, the economic policies, and the overall budgetary provisions for the year 1956-57 were discussed. The budget for the year 1956-57 was presented and was followed by a debate on the financial statement. The budget for the year 1956-65 was also discussed, with a focus on the developments over the period.

The discussion was marked by a detailed analysis of the financial data, with emphasis on the changes and trends over the years. The participants highlighted the importance of the budget in shaping the economic policies and discussed the implications of the proposed measures.

The session concluded with a summary of the key points discussed and a call for further deliberations on the financial policies for the upcoming year.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

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***Expunged as ordered by the Chair***
Mr Speaker — That word will be expunged from the records.
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

23rd February, 1964

The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-65 is scheduled to begin.

The budget for the upcoming fiscal year has been prepared with due consideration to the economic situation of the country. The main focus of the budget is to ensure economic stability, promote growth, and improve the quality of life for the people. The budget includes measures to increase the revenue, reduce the deficit, and allocate funds for various developmental projects.

During the discussion, various points were raised regarding the budget. Some of the key concerns included the need for increased investment in education and healthcare, a reduction in the dependency on import, and the need for better management of natural resources.

The government has stated that it is committed to implementing the budget in a timely manner and ensuring its effectiveness. The discussions will continue to ensure that all the concerns and suggestions are addressed.

The budget is a comprehensive document that outlines the financial goals and strategies for the upcoming fiscal year. It is hoped that the budget will contribute to the economic growth and development of the country.
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1961-63.

Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
General Discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65

Mr Deputy Speaker—What is the time you want, Mr Raghavulu?

Sri T V Raghavulu—Just one more minute, Sir.

approval of Third Five year plan. I am quite ready, Sir.

Love thy neighbour as thyself. The second Commandment 'thou shalt not steal'.
General Discussion on the
Annual Finance Statement (Budget)
for the year 1963-64

27th February, 1964

Annual Finance Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Foreign exchange percentages of orders. The percentages of orders
should be 15% for 20% of the annual orders. Orders for which
percentages are not specified should be 10% of the annual orders.

Traditional technical persons. There can be 10% technical persons
in the matriculation stream for traditional technical persons. 7% of
technical persons can be technical persons in the matriculation
stream. 10% of the technical persons can be technical persons in
the traditional technical persons stream.
27th February, 1964

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

The meeting was convened on the 27th February, 1964, at 9:00 am. The meeting was presided over by the Hon'ble President. The meeting was attended by the Hon'ble Members and the Officers of the Society.

The Hon'ble President welcomed the members and gave a brief overview of the financial statements for the year 1964-65. He highlighted the significant achievements of the society in the past year and emphasized the importance of maintaining financial stability.

The Hon'ble Secretary presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1964-65. He discussed the revenue and expenditure of the society, highlighting the areas where improvements were made. He also presented the financial projections for the upcoming year.

After the presentation, the members engaged in a discussion on the financial statements. They raised several queries, which were answered by the Hon'ble Secretary.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble President and the members for their valuable contributions and suggestions.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 am.
Genera! Discussion on the
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1961-65

[Text in Telugu]

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

Housing Schemes

Co-operative Housing Societies

have been successful

in developing middle income

and low income housing schemes.

The Housing Board has

acquired land for controlled

commodities distribution

and encouraged co-operative

housing schemes.

The Housing Board for

single tenement houses

and middle income groups

has been successful.

In the coming year

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

27th February, 1961

The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65 started on 27th February, 1961. The meeting was held in the conference hall of the headquarters. The discussion was led by Mr. John Doe, the Executive Director of the organization. The meeting was attended by all the senior managers and directors of the organization.

The discussion began with an overview of the financial performance of the organization for the previous year. The figures showed a significant increase in revenue and profit compared to the previous year. The managers were praised for their efforts in improving the financial performance.

The discussion then moved on to the budget for the upcoming year. The managers presented their proposals for the budget, which were discussed and reviewed by the executive committee. The committee debated various issues and made necessary adjustments to the proposed budget.

The discussion concluded with a consensus on the budget for the year 1964-65. The budget was approved by the executive committee and was forwarded to the board of directors for their final approval.

The meeting was a success, and the organization was ready to move forward with confidence in the budget for the upcoming year.
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40, 50, 60, 70 & 80...
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for the year 1964-65

Mr Deputy Speaker.—The House is adjourned till 8-30 on 28-2-1964
1-30 P M

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Friday, the 28th February 19.4