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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 22nd June, 1967

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

C. D. ALLOTMENTS

† 62—

*101 Q. — Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi): — Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been releasing C. D. allotments regularly;

(b) whether the Samithis represented about these releases;

(c) whether the Government through Collectors informed the Samithis where Pilot Projects (Rural Manpower Utilisation Scheme) are in existence, to go ahead with the works to create work so the people in the villages;

(d) whether there are representations from the Panchayat Samithis of Tarlapadu and Tallur in Nellore district for sanction of funds under this scheme; and

(e) whether the Government sanctioned the required allotments and if not what about the fate of the sponsors of these schemes, who have spent some thousands of rupees on these works?

The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy): —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the Samithis have requested for more funds which could not be met for want of provision.

(c) Yes, Sir, but with the limitation that the Panchayat Samithis should utilise the entire unspent balances available with them under Rural Manpower Programme and the Collectors to submit proposals for additional funds.

† Question No. 61 answered at the end of the Question Hour.
(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government have released only a part of their requirements. This is due to financial stringency and reduced releases by the Central Government for the Rural Manpower Programme which is a centrally sponsored scheme. Further releases will be made as and when funds become available.
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd J.na, 1967. 313

Q. 1. Central Government (Mr. V.):—Central Government has sent a letter to the State Government containing the instructions to the effect that all loans granted under the Central Government loan scheme for the construction of minor irrigation works should be paid on or before 30th June, 1967.

Q. 2. Central Government (Mr. V.):—Minor irrigation schemes should be completed by 30th June, 1967. The State Government is instructed to ensure that these works are completed by that date.

Q. 3. Central Government (Mr. V.):—C.D. grants for the construction of minor irrigation works should be released as soon as possible. The State Government is also informed that the contributions from the weaker sections of the society should be taken into account.

Q. 4. Central Government (Mr. V.):—C.D. grants for the construction of spill over works should be released as soon as possible. The State Government is informed that the contributions from the weaker sections of the society should be taken into account.

Q. 5. Central Government (Mr. V.):—Amounts due on spill over works should be paid complete by 30th June, 1967. In case of spill over works complete payment is not made, amounts due should be paid on or before 30th June, 1967.

Q. 6. Central Government (Mr. V.):—Works on Centrally Sponsored schemes should be completed by 30th June, 1967. In case of works not completed by that date, amounts due should be paid on or before 30th June, 1967.
314 22nd June, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions

314 22nd June, 1967

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—(a) The villagers of Narrawada, Udayagiri Taluk, Nellore District have deposited a cash contribution of Rs. 10,000 for the Primary Health Centre.

(b) An amount of Rs 3,500 was deposited on 6-2-1964 and Rs. 6,500 on 14-2-1964.

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(b) An amount of Rs 3,500 was deposited on 6-2-1964 and Rs. 6,500 on 14-2-1964.
Small Savings Collections in Chittoor District

64—

(a) The gross and net amounts of Small Savings collected in Chittoor District during 1966-67 are Rs. 64.20 lakhs and Rs. 4.05 lakhs respectively.

(b) There is a decrease of Rs. 2.20 lakhs when compared to the collections of the previous year, i.e. (1965-1966).
DEVELOPMENT OF TELUGU LANGUAGE

* 57-(U) Q.—Sri A. Madhava Rao.—Will the hon. Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the State Government to suggest measures for the development of Telugu Language has submitted any report recently during this month;

(b) if so, what are the important recommendations made by it;

(c) whether the Government have accepted all recommendations:

(d) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Education (Sri T. V. Raghavulu) :—(a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Committee for making concrete suggestions for the development of a Regional Institute for Telugu. The committee submitted its report during March 1967.

(b) The committee has made some important recommendations relating to teaching of Telugu to non-Telugu knowing persons, Modernising the Telugu Language, use of Telugu as Language of Instruction in the Universities and Telugu as the language of administration etc.

(c) The report has yet to be examined by Government.

(d) Copies of the report have already been placed on the Table of the House on 3-4-1967.
Oral Answers to Questions.
22d June, 1907.

1. Mr. B. (in Telugu):— Sir, may I ask if the Government has
made any arrangements in regard to the construction of a new
building for the Horse Factory? In Europe, some years ago, I
heard that the Government was considering the possibility of
constructing a new building for the Horse Factory. If so, I
would like to know when this will take place.

2. Mr. C.— Sir, I would like to know if the Government
has any plans to increase the number of railway lines in the
province. The demand for rail transport has increased
significantly, and I believe that it is important to
maintain a good network of railway lines.

3. Mr. D.— Sir, I am interested to know if the Government
has any plans to improve the education system in the
province. The quality of education is crucial for the future
development of the province.

4. Mr. E.— Sir, I would like to know if the Government
has any plans to increase the number of hospitals in the
province. The demand for medical care has increased
significantly, and I believe that it is important to
maintain a good number of hospitals.

5. Mr. F.— Sir, I am interested to know if the Government
has any plans to improve the infrastructure in the
province. The quality of infrastructure is crucial for the
development of the province.

6. Mr. G.— Sir, I would like to know if the Government
has any plans to increase the number of schools in the
province. The demand for education has increased
significantly, and I believe that it is important to
maintain a good number of schools.
22nd June, 1917.

Oral Answers to Questions.

 Sri M. Sarma:— The Minister for Education.

 Sri M. Sarma:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telugu Vocabulary Committee was constituted;
(b) if so, when; and
(c) the functions of the Committee?

Sri M. Sarma:— 

Telugu Vocabulary Committee

310 Q.— Sri T. C. Rajan:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telugu Vocabulary Committee was constituted;
(b) if so, when; and
(c) the functions of the Committee?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu: — (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The Committee was constituted in G. O. Ms. No. 58 Edn., dated 9-1-65.
(c) The functions of the Committee are
(i) to study the standards of classes I to VII and to prepare the word-lists to be introduced in each class.
(ii) to prepare two separate lists one for the students who take Telugu as 1st language and the other for those who take Telugu as 2nd language and
(iii) to suggest sentence patterns to be followed in writing the lessons.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu: — The members are: Chairman: Prof. G. J. Somayaji, Retired Professor of Telugu, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

Members: 1. Prof. Bh. Krishnamurthy, Professor in Linguistics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

and others:

Sri T. V. Raghavulu: — a linguistic faddist in the sense that he is not 100% consistent in the use of language. He is keen on the use of new words and phrases.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu: — in order to meet the current needs of 1965 and beyond, the interim report should be extended.
SCHOLARSHIPS TO TELUGU-SPEAKING PERSONS

* 303 Q.— Sri T. C. Rajan:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships are being given each year to Telugu-speaking persons of Indian origin domiciled abroad;

(b) if so, the number of scholarships: and

(c) the names of the persons to whom the scholarships were awarded during 1966-67?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) Yes, Sir.


(c) Their names are as follows:

1. Sri A. Krishnamurthy  
   Malaysia
2. Sri A. C. H. Gajjalu  
   Mauritius
3. Sri Changam Naidu  
   Fiji
4. Sri K. Swamy Sunder Reddier  
   Burma

(a) Indian origin  
(b) domicile assertion  
(c) separate assertion  

(a)  
(b)  
(c)
Sri G. Sivayya (Puttur):—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Co/orment has got statistics about the Telugu-speaking people in the foreign countries; if so, what steps are being taken to improve the Telugu general language?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—The student should be domiciled in any one of the following countries, namely, Burma, Mauritius, Fiji, South Africa, Malaya now Malaysia.

2. The candidate should have passed matriculation or its equivalent examination, etc., etc.
FREE EDUCATION UPTO S. S. L. C.

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce free education upto S. S. L. C. Class to all students in the State;

(b) if so, whether it is going to be implemented from June/July 1967; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:-

(a) At present education is free upto Class XII for girls and upto Class VIII for boys. There are no proposals before the Government to make education free for boys upto S. S. L. C. Class.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) As no funds are available, it is not possible to make education free for boys also upto S. S. L. C.
Mr. Speaker: Has it any thing to do with the present question?

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Since the Government of India have not accepted the principal of proportional representation in the service on the basis of population.
Mr. Speaker:—How can he answer that, with reference to other departments?

Mr. P. Sarangi:—Reply.

Mr. P. Sarangi:—The All India Service is a matter of State. As a result of the All India Service, the State Government loses control over the subject of education. We are already suffering due to I.A.S. and I.P.S. etc. Will the hon. Minister state whether this factor has been considered by the Government when rejecting the All India Educational service proposals?

Sri G. Sivayya:—Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the Government rejected the All India Service, because, by accepting the All India service, the State Government would lose its grip over the subject of education? We are already suffering on account of I.A.S. and I.P.S. etc. Will the hon. Minister state whether this fact also has been considered by the Government when rejecting the All India Educational service proposals?
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd June, 1967

Sri A. Madhava Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the management of Badruka College of Commerce and Arts, affiliated to Osmania University did not pay to the Lecturers their salaries, during summer vacation of previous year, the same having been paid, after re-opening and that too after the students paid, in spite of the fact that contribution was received from Government;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the management of the above said institution is openly expressing the fact even in the ensuing summer vacation (April, 1967) the management would not pay the salary;

(c) whether the Government is aware that during the academic year 1966–67 also the salaries were delayed;

(d) whether the Government will see at least in the ensuing summer vacation, the Lecturers be paid the salaries in time; and

(e) whether the Government is aware that no Senior Lecturer’s post or the Head of the Department post in Telugu has been created, even though the management of Badruka College is bound to do under the rules on the subject?

Non-payment of Salaries by the Management of Badruka College of Commerce

70 –

* 56 Q.—Sri A Madhava Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the management of Badruka College of Commerce and Arts, affiliated to Osmania University did not pay to the Lecturers their salaries, during summer vacation of previous year, the same having been paid, after re-opening and that too after the students paid, in spite of the fact that contribution was received from Government;

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(c) whether the Government is aware that during the academic year 1966–67 also the salaries were delayed;

(d) whether the Government will see at least in the ensuing summer vacation, the Lecturers be paid the salaries in time; and

(e) whether the Government is aware that no Senior Lecturer’s post or the Head of the Department post in Telugu has been created, even though the management of Badruka College is bound to do under the rules on the subject?
Sri T. V. Raghavulu:— (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the summer at the end of the academic year 1965-66. The Salaries for the summer were paid on the following dates:—

(1) For April, 1966 paid between 20-6-66 to 29-6-1966.
(2) For May, 1966 paid on 8-7-1966
(3) For June, 1966 paid on 11-7-1966.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) During the academic year 1966-67 the salaries were paid as follows:

(3) For September, 1966 paid on 3-10-1966.
(6) For December, 1966 paid on 5-1-1967.
(7) For January, 1967 paid on 4-3-1967.
(8) For February, 1967 paid on 4-3-1967.

It is seen that the salaries were paid regularly except for the month of January 1967 which was paid on 4-3-1967. (d) & (e): The Director of Higher Education is pursuing the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—Is he disputing the correctness of the answer?
Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Yes, Sir, because I have got representations that even now the salaries are not paid.

Mr. Speaker:—Either he is making an incorrect statement or the Minister is giving an incorrect answer.
Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I have received representations from the teachers. Regular payments are not being made. Regular payments are not being made.
Oral Answer to Questions.  22nd June, 1967.

Mr. Speaker: —Please verify.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: —I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Senior Lecturer's grade for Telugu Pandits had not been implemented in the Badruka College of Commerce and only two such posts have been created for Commerce and English. No Senior Telugu Pandit has been appointed even though there are instructions to that effect.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu: —It is altogether a different question.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: —It is part of the original question. Every Institution has to appoint a Senior Telugu Pandit. In the Badruka College of Commerce; even though there are instructions regarding appointment of a Senior Telugu Pandit, no candidate has been appointed. When the teachers ask for redressal of this grievance, the D.H.E. says he has no jurisdiction and the University also says that it has no jurisdiction. Whom have they to approach?

Mr. Speaker: —Sri Madhavarao may explain to the Minister afterwards.
So he could have got the information by now.

Mr. Speaker:—Yes, these things are common. Usually, the answers are: "we will consider the matter", "as soon as possible", etc. 

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—Yes, Sir.

Sri G. Siviah:—I would like to know, when a specific question is put, whether the hon. Minister can say that the Government would consider the matter or that the Government would look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—Yes, these things are common. Usually, the answers are: "we will consider the matter", "as soon as possible", etc.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

PRIVATE COLLEGE AT MARKAPUR

* 1236 Q.—Sri P. Subbaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions.
22nd June, 1967. 329

(a) whether a private college is going to be started at Markapur during 1967-68; and
(b) if so, what is the aid of the Government to such an Institution?

Sri T. V. Raghavalu:—(a) The Government have permitted the starting of an aided Arts, Science and Commerce College at Markapur during 1967-68;

(b) No Government aid is given to the Institution.

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(b) No Government aid is given to the Institution.

Q. 3.  Hon. Member :—Sri A. Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the College building at Chittoor has been completed;

(b) if so, when is the Arts and Science College, Chittoor going to occupy the new building; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to run town bus service in public sector by the Road Transport Corporation from the town to the College premises?

Sri T.V. Raghavalu :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions

22nd June, 1967.

SLIP TEST SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

73—

* 583 Q.—Sri S. Jagannadham (Narasannapeta):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government introduced slip test system of examination for students studying in high schools and

(b) if so, what is the idea in the scheme?

Sri T. V. Raghavalu:—(a) Yes Sir, slip tests were regularly introduced in high, higher secondary and multipurpose schools with effect from the school year 1960-61.

(b) The idea behind the scheme is to reduce the undue importance previously given to the annual terminal examination. It was felt that performance in the annual examination should no longer be the sole criterion for the determination of the annual class promotion of the pupils.

Significant details:

(a) Slip test is not annual examination. Quarterly, half yearly, slip tests instead of annual examinations occurred. Slip test helps in identifying the 'O' marks. The idea behind the scheme is to reduce the undue importance previously given to the annual terminal examination. If a candidate gets 50% he is being detained. Annual exam minimum marks 40%, 30% 50% 3rd class pass 40% 60% 3rd class pass 60% above average boy.

(b) Slip test is not annual examination. Class performance is based on the candidate's performance above average boy. If a candidate fails in the slip test, he is not detained. Private candidates are also examined. If a candidate fails in the slip test, he is not detained. If a candidate fails in the slip test, he is not detained.
Oral Answers to Questions

332 22nd June, 1967.

Q. Sarvasri P. Venkatesan (Dharmavaram) and S. Jagannadham:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the admission of failed 7th form candidates is left to the discretion of Headmasters of Higher Secondary Schools even though there are vacancies in the class; and

(b) will the G.O. to that effect be placed on the Table of the House?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu:—(a) No, Sir, it is presumed that 7th form is a mistake for XII class.

(b) Does not arise.

Q. 7th form failed candidates. 7th form 1969 abolishing?

(a) docs not arise.

(b) 7th form fail MosR 3*6 3 intermediate J*.

Q. 3% a. :—School & 7th form fail & b. A. fail with Govt. services ?

(a) Teachers Training & Nursing Courses fail & 10 supplementary students & Govt. Training.

(b) 7th form fail & supplementary students & Govt. Training & 10 supplementary students & Govt. Training.
Oral Answers to Questions.

24th June, 1967

63. a. generalise hard case do not admit in any case. Any consider in each case.

63. b. Instructions admit?

63. c. Rules admit. Instructions are tough.


63. e. Fail for A.L.I.C.E. admit. Admission for 1st form. Rules admit for specific instructions?

63. f. Rules admit. As per instance. Be passed at least 50% in any instance. Do not apply for 1st form. Fail communication not given to A.L.I.C.E. admit?

63. g. Rules admit quote admission in each case.

Mr. Speaker:—It has been brought to the notice of the Government by several members of the House that though rules are favourable, the authorities are not applying those rules for admitting

those students. Why not Government consider the question of
issuing instructions either by circular or some thing like that?

Sri T. V. Raghavulu :—Yes, Sir. It is highly desirable and I
shall do it, Sir. ध्यानमात्र.

Sir:—Please. Thank you.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu :—Matric Examination 10th pass
Osmania University P.U.C. 2nd time pass Osmania University
rules. Application form 10th class passed Osmania University
2nd time pass 10th class passed. Thank you.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu :—Osmania University rules विद्यालय के।

Sri T. V. Raghavulu :—Education system 9th Class 8th Class
fail VII form VII form fail Airways Engineering College.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu :—VII form VII form fail P.U.C. VII form
fail P.U.C. VII form join P.U.C.
Answers to Questions.  22nd June, 1967.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, VII form fail students cannot read in P.U.C. So, can it be done.

Mr. Speaker :—That is true. But you said that it can be done.

Mr. Speaker :—That is alright. If he had committed as mistake he could admit that he had committed a mistake. It was clearly stated that a student who failed in 7th form could read in P.U.C. so, it is not correct, is it?

Sri T.V. Raghavulu :—Yes, Sir. It is not correct.

Mr. Speaker :—That is allright. If he had committed a mistake he could admit that he had committed a mistake. It was clearly stated that a student who failed in 7th form could read in P.U.C. So, it is not correct, is it?

Sri T.V. Raghavulu :—Yes, Sir. It is not correct.

Sri T.V. Raghavulu :—A high school at Karasanapalle Punganur taluk, Chittoor district was already opened during 1966-67 by upgrading the Panchayat Samithi Upper primary school into a high school with classes VI to VIII.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Bal Bhavan in Nellore

Sri A. Madhava Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a high school at Karasanapalle of Palamaner taluk in Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, when it will be started?

Sri T.V. Raghavulu :—(a) A high school at Karasanapalle Punganur taluk, Chittoor district was already opened during 1966-67 by upgrading the Panchayat Samithi Upper primary school into a high school with classes VI to VIII.

(b) Does not arise.
(a) whether the Government propose to open a Bal Bhavan in Nellore on similar lines to the one established in Hyderabad;

(b) whether the Government also propose to open Bal Bhavans in all District Headquarters in the State;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sr. T.V. Raghavulu :—(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The question of establishing Bal Bhavans at District level has not yet been taken up by Government.

Sugar Factory at Renigunta

77—

*282 Q.—Sarvasri A. Eswara Reddy and T.C. Rajan :—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a sugar factory at Renigunta in Chittoor District; and

(b) if so, when will it be started?

The Minister for Cooperation (Sri K.Vijayabhaskar Reddy)

(a) & (b): An application for a licence for setting up a Sugar Factory at Renigunta as a Cooperative of Sugarcane growers was sent to the Government of India. Their decision is awaited.

Sri G. Siviah :—The Central Government has sent a Commission to investigate into the matter. Is the Government aware of that fact?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy :—Government is well aware. Actually the Government of India turned it down. Later on, on a representation by the State Government, they have sent a team to go into the matter and it is under active consideration of the Government.

Super Bazar at Nellore and other District Headquarters

78—

*57 (N) Q.—Sarvasri A. Madhava Rao and P. Gunnavaya :—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state
Oral Answers to Questions. 22nd Jun 1, 1967.

(a) whether the Government propose to open a Super Bazar in Nellore;

(b) whether the Government propose to open a Super Bazar in all district head-quarters in the State to keep a check on the rise in prices in the mofussil:

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Scheme of the Government of India under which Department Stores (Super Bazars) are being opened in the Country envisages the opening of Department Stores in Metropolitan towns, towns with population between 5 lakhs and ten lakhs and towns with population between 2 lakhs and 5 lakhs. The Government of India allocated only two Department Stores for the Andhra Pradesh State. It was decided that the two stores should be opened one in Hyderabad and the other in Visakhapatnam.
Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Yellareddy): Is there any proposal to open a super Bazaar in Secunderabad, if so when?

Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy:—Yes, Sir. It is under consideration of the Government.

**SUPER BAZAR AT VIZAG**

79—

*909 Q.—Sri S. Jagannadh:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Super Bazaar is going to be started at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether any aid is being given by the Central Government; and

(c) the amount that is going to be spent by the State Government?

Sri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 4.5 lakhs as loan and an amount of Rs. 0.65000 lakhs as subsidy was released by the Government of India during 1966-67 for giving assistance to the Visakhapatnam Co-operative Central Stores, which is setting up the Super Bazar at Visakhapatnam. The State Government sanctioned this amount to this Stores during 1966-67.

(c) Nil.
Main object is not to make any profit. The main idea is not to make profit.

Reasonable rates of interest are charged. The rates are reasonable. The Deputy Registrar, Nellore Central Bank was appointed a liquidator.

Lime Growers Co-operative Societies in Nellore District

(a) Nil as on date.
(b) There was only one Society viz., The Venkatgiri Fruit Growers Co-operative Society which was dealing in lime trade. Due to its unsatisfactory functioning and bad affairs it was liquidated and the Deputy Registrar (Liquidation) Nellore Central Bank was appointed a liquidator.
(c) Nil.

Grape Gardens

(a) About 3,000 acres, Sir.
(b) The Department of Agriculture is rendering technical assistance to grape growers on various aspects of grape development.
Sri G. Sivayya:—Is the Government aware of the fact that many leading industrialists of the North have come and started grape gardens here in order to avoid income-tax and if so, what action will be taken against them to collect income tax?
Ottal Answers to Questions.  22nd June, 1967.  341

Srimati J. Eswari Bai :-Is there any proposal to withdraw exemption of taxes on grapes?

Mr. Speaker:—The hon.Member has not heard the answer given by the hon. Minister. He clearly stated that no financial assistance has been given so far to any body. It is possible that Dr. Chenna Reddy might have made a statement like that but so far no financial assistance has been given to any body.

Sri P. Subbiah:—The hon. Finance Minister last time made a statement on the floor that his intention was to give incentive to small growers of grape gardens. So my point is—

Capitalist growers, socialist growers and ordinary peasant grower, black money grower all have equal status.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE:

Mr. Speaker:—Call attention motions will have to be taken first.

Mr. Speaker:—Privilege motion has been moved. Has the hon. Member given notice?

Mr. Speaker:—Please pass it on to me.

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?

Mr. Speaker:—Who is the concerned Minister?
Sanction is accorded hereby to the creation of the post of Pay Commissioner in the General Administration Department for the period from 19-6-66 to 30-6-67 or till the work of the Pay Commission is completed whichever is earlier. The sanction is accorded to the re-employment of Sri N.D. Krishna Rao, M.A, Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., Retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh as Pay Commissioner and he is employed as Pay Commissioner from 19-7-66 to 30-6-67 or till the need ceases, whichever is earlier.

Mr. Speaker:—Please pass it on.
22nd June, 1947.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Speaker: No. We're not considering any very seriously. We're privileged to 27th. Mr. Speaker.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: Short supply of sugar.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are two matters under rule 74 the first one in which Sri Rajeswaram has given notice to call a call of the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies regarding the total disappearance of sugar from the market and the consequent hardship to the public Mr. Rajeswara Rao will speak.

Supply of sugar. And there are two matters under rule 74 the first one in which Sri Rajeswaram has given notice to call a call of the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies regarding the total disappearance of sugar from the market and the consequent hardship to the public Mr. Rajeswara Rao will speak.

Supply of sugar. And there are two matters under rule 74 the first one in which Sri Rajeswaram has given notice to call a call of the Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies regarding the total disappearance of sugar from the market and the consequent hardship to the public Mr. Rajeswara Rao will speak.
Calli getteni lok report v. gmt 3rd June 1977 34. re: sugar.

individual consumers & confectionaries sweet meat shops, restaurants & c. have stated that the latest estimate showed that during the season 1966-67 sugar production would be less than 22,00,000 tons. Export Commitments, defence supplies & other commitments would be 3,433,480 tons. They have stated that the latest estimate showed that during the season 1966-67 sugar production would be less than 22,00,000 tons. Export Commitments, defence supplies & other commitments would be 3,433,480 tons.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
346 22nd June, 1947. Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Short-supply of Sugar.

...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: PURCHASE OF TOBACCO BY THE I.L.T.D. AND THE NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnalah to call the attention of the Minister for Agriculture regarding purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company.

I.L.T.D., National Tobacco Company

Boys' and Girls' School, Bangalore

22nd June, 19...347.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnalah to call the attention of the Minister for Agriculture regarding purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company. Sri Boya and Girls' School, Bangalore, has been affected by the purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company. The School has been affected by the purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company. The School has been affected by the purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company. The School has been affected by the purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company. The School has been affected by the purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company. The School has been affected by the purchase of tobacco by the I.L.T.D. and the National Tobacco Company.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:–Paper laid on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

1. Sri T.V. Goud:—Serious matter. Recently a serious matter Dr. Goud has been going on. The honourable President has taken up the matter with the Prime Minister. Further action forecast and action been taken.
Government Bill:

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The Minister for Revenue will move the first reading of the Bill.

Sri S. Jagannadham:—On a point of order, Sir, Amendment 3 seems to be misconstrued.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The Amendment has been placed on the Order Paper.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
350 22nd June, 1967.  Government Bill:  

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1967.

It is therefore proposed to extend the time limit prescribed in sub-section (1) of section 50-B of the said Act by one more year. As the time limit has already expired on the 22nd April, 1967, it is proposed to give retrospective effect to the legislation on and from the 1st April, 1967. It is proposed to give retrospective effect to the legislation on and from the 1st April, 1967.

Sri V. B. Raju:–What is the point of order, Sir. There is no irregularity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:–Let him complete.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:–It is not clear what he says. Three years period has lapsed. It is proposed to give retrospective effect to the legislation on and from the 1st April, 1967. Whether the Legislature has got competency to bring in such an amendment so as to deprive the right of a person to whom some benefit is accrued by the existing Act?

Mr. Deputy Speaker:–It is proposed to give retrospective effect to the legislation from 1st April 1967 to 22nd April 1967.

It is 22nd April 1967. Now we are in June. Three years period has lapsed after expiry of the period, 3 years certificate expires. It is proposed to give retrospective effect to the legislation from 1st April 1967 to 22nd April 1967.
Government Bill:

Mr, Deputy Speaker:—That is the point of order.

Sri V. B. Raju:—It is clearly said that this legislation will have retrospective effect. If the Bill was brought before the date has expired, that provision was not necessary. Since the Bill is being actually introduced and it is being actually debated and going to be passed after the date of expiry, the retrospective effect is there. The Supreme Court has already held that the Legislature has the power to pass the legislation with retrospective effect. Therefore, there is nothing illegal there is no irregularity in this. These are the two things. There is no irregularity; it is not ultra vires of the Constitution and it is within the State powers. It is properly introduced and it can be properly passed.

Sri V. B. Raju:—No. This is not a point of order. It is about legality but not about the propriety.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Merits have to be point of order here.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Retrospective effect is a fundamental as retrospective effect is a fundamental.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Now Madhavarao Garu, the only point of order is that whether when the Act is existing, we can bring an amendment to the section for extending the period or not. That is the only question.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—That is one thing. There is also another thing. That is, suppose, for any reason in view of the time limit that has been provided there, namely, three or four years—Whatever it be—that vested right is now extinguished. Now, is the State Legislature competent to revive that extinguished right? It has already been extinguished. That is, wherever rights are there, it can be done but now that right is taken away. That is why, it is to be viewed from that stand point of view—that is, the objection taken by them. Three years period is provided; three years have elapsed. Therefore, when three years elapsed naturally, certain rights accrued for the parties as such and such rights which have been extinguished cannot be revived by the Legislature as such with retrospective effect. Then what happens to the intermediary period.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The intermediary period will get its effect by this amendment.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—Point of order. There is no question to raise the point of order and they have not referred to any rule or provision.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Point of order. Point of order.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Let me finish this first and he can raise his own point of order later. After all, we have got the Budget Session now. At 11 O'clock we have got the Budget presentation. As it is presumed by Mr. Latchanna or Mr. Jagannadham that the Act does not exist, it is not correct. The Act is there but only the Section is amended and therefore, the amendment that is moved is perfectly in order. Now let me hear Mr. C. V. K. Rao.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I raise the point of order ....(Interuption).

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—These is another point of order, Sir. ...

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—On a point of order, Sir, on this piece of legislation, I would like to clarify with regard to the doubt raised by the hon. Member. This point of order is relevant under Rule 241 and as such this Bill cannot be brought before this House under Rule 103 (c). The point of order upheld, now he has suspended this rule. Speaker allow 7 days notice waive point of order upheld. Speaker allow 7 days notice waive point of order upheld. He must have suspended this rule. Speaker allow 7 days notice waive 7 days notice waive point of order upheld. Now it has come. Business Advisory Committees. Speaker allow 7 days notice waive 7 days notice waive point of order upheld. Speaker allow 7 days notice waive 7 days notice waive point of order upheld.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—When the Speaker allows that, it means that he has waived that—suspended that. Under that section the Speaker has got the authority. When the Speaker has allowed and when it is included in that agenda, I do not think he can have that objection raised.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—It has been included in the Agenda. The Minister for Revenue has moved. Has hon. Member, Mr. Vavilala, got anything to say.

Mr. Speaker:—Now, the point of Order is that 7 days notice according to rules has not been given. Does he agree that the Speaker has got discretion? The very fact that certain thing is included in the agenda means the Speaker has used his discretion and waived. The agenda is prepared under the instructions of the Speaker. Does he follow me? The agenda is approved by the Speaker, it won’t be circulated to the Members at all. That means I have waived the time according to rules and included it in the agenda. I need not pass any separate order waiving it.

Mr. Speaker:—He has got a right to raise a point of Order, that I concede. And I have got a right also to rule it out.

(Laughter)
Mr. Speaker:—No discussion is necessary at this stage. Anyway it is going to the Regional Committee. In that case he may discuss this at length there. After all, it is only a single clause amendment. Let the Regional Committee discuss it thoroughly. Anyway, it has got to go to the Regional Committee according to rules.
The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be read a first time’’.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—I request the Minister for Revenue to move the motion for referring the Bill to the Regional Committee.

Sri V.B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved:

Sri Jagannatham has given notice for circulating the Bill for public opinion. Is hon. Member, Sri Jagannatham moving it?

Sri S. Jagannatham:—I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for public opinion”

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sir, the Minister stated that the Bill had been circulated for two rounds for public opinion. It is said that the Bill is not acceptable to the people. The question is: Whether the Bill is acceptable to the people or not? Sri Jagannatham has given notice for circulating the Bill for public opinion. Is he moving it?

Sri Jagannatham:—I beg to move:

“Amendment moved.”

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri V.B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to the Council for discussion and report to the Assembly.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri Jagannatham has given notice for circulating the Bill for public opinion. Is he moving it?

Sri S. Jagannatham:—I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for public opinion”

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

Sri V.B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to the Council for discussion and report to the Assembly.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Sri Jagannatham has given notice for circulating the Bill for public opinion. Is he moving it?

Sri S. Jagannatham:—I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for public opinion”

Mr. Speaker:—Amendment moved.

The question is:

“Whether the Bill is acceptable to the people or not?”

Mr. Speaker:—I request the Minister for Revenue to move the motion for referring the Bill to the Regional Committee.
Mr. Speaker:—I am putting the amendment to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for Public opinion?"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to the Regional Committee for consideration and report to the Assembly"

The motion was adopted.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) TENANTS AND RYOTS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL 1967.

Sri V.B. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be read a first time".

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be read a first time"
Government Bills:

The settlement scheme of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1957, was in force only up to 7th October, 1967. Unless it is extended by two more years, they will not be in a position to protect the rights of the tenants and ryots.

Mr. Speaker:—Under the present Act it will be in force only upto 7th October, 1967. Unless it is extended by two more years, they won't be in a position to protect the rights of the tenants and ryots.

That is the point.
Government Bill:
The Andhra Pradesh (Anathara Area)
Tenants and Ryots Protection
(Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Period extend election petitions jurisdiction
court work to attend various activities
jurisdiction court work to attend various
activities
telegram postpone
extend
jurisdiction
Protection
Act

To

Supreme Court

Act


425-7
Mr. Speaker:—It is better we accept the suggestion of Sri Jagannatham as we have got Munsif Courts in every taluk Headquarters,

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I will get the matter examined.

Mr. Speaker:—2512. In 520 villages 34 estates are notified but not yet taken over—the Government are prevented from taking possession of the Estates in view of the stay Orders of the High Court and Civil Courts.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I will get the matter examined.

Mr. Speaker:—It is better we accept the suggestion of Sri Jagannatham as we have got Munsif Courts in every taluk Headquarters,

Sri V. B. Raju:—Sir, I will get the matter examined.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967” be read a first time.

The motion was adopted.

Sri V. B. Raju:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967” be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967” be read a second time.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker:—I shall now put the clauses to vote.

Clauses 2, 1 and Enacting formula and Short Title.

Mr. Speaker:—Now the question is:

“That clauses 2, 1, and enacting formula and short title do stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 1, enacting formula and short title were added to the Bill:

Shri V. B. Raju:—I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be read a third time.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.
Government Bill


Sri V. B. Raju:—I have already promised that I will certainly get this examined and will take appropriate action.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1967 be read a third time".

The motion was adopted.


Sri V. B. Raju:—I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment, Bill, 1967 be read a first time."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

22nd June, 1967.

Mr. Speaker:—He has got only two minutes.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—There is only one point.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—There is only one point.
22nd June, 1967

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1967" be read a first time

The motion was adopted.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1967" be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1967" be read a second time.

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSES 2, 3, 4, 1 AND PREAMBLE

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 4, 1 and Preamble do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 1 and preamble were added to the Bill.

Sri V. B. Raju:—I beg to move:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1967" be read a third time.

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

"That the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1967" be read a third time.

The motion was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) 1967-68

Mr. Speaker:—Sri K. Brahmanand Reddy, Chief Minister will present the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1967–68.
PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1967-68.

1967-68 account "vote on account" is herebyforwarded for the perusal and approval of the Members. The vote on account is for the purpose of meeting deficiencies/requirements which may arise during the year 1967-68. The vote will be considered as a "vote on account" in the budgetary estimates according to the rules. The vote on account is to be considered as a "vote on account" and will be considered as a "vote on account" in the budgetary estimates. The vote on account is to be considered as a "vote on account" and will be considered as a "vote on account" in the budgetary estimates.

The vote on account is to be considered as a "vote on account" and will be considered as a "vote on account" in the budgetary estimates.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

The 22nd Jime. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

The presentation of the 1965-66 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1966-67 was not made. This was due to the fact that the relevant data for 1966-67 was not available. However, the presentation of the 1966-67 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) is now being made.

For the year 1966-67, the income statement showed a net profit of Rs. 10. 000. This was an increase of Rs. 5. 000 over the net profit of Rs. 5. 000 for 1965-66. The increase was attributed to the higher sales revenue and the lower cost of goods sold.

The balance sheet for 1966-67 shows a total assets of Rs. 20. 000, which is an increase of Rs. 5. 000 over the total assets of Rs. 15. 000 for 1965-66. The total liabilities increased from Rs. 10. 000 in 1965-66 to Rs. 15. 000 in 1966-67.

For the year 1967-68, the income statement shows a net profit of Rs. 15. 000, which is an increase of Rs. 5. 000 over the net profit of Rs. 10. 000 for 1966-67. The increase was attributed to the higher sales revenue and the lower cost of goods sold.

The balance sheet for 1967-68 shows a total assets of Rs. 25. 000, which is an increase of Rs. 5. 000 over the total assets of Rs. 20. 000 for 1966-67. The total liabilities increased from Rs. 15. 000 in 1966-67 to Rs. 20. 000 in 1967-68.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

**1967-68 Budget**

For the year ending 31st March 1968, the estimated revenue was Rs. 522 crores. The expenditure was Rs. 70.25 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 31.25 crores. The estimated revenue for the following year, 1968-69, is Rs. 34.88 crores. The estimated expenditure for the same year is Rs. 61.25 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 26.63 crores.

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(As on 31.3.68)

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425-8
### Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

(₹ in thousands)

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<td>32.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>460.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Income 1967-68**

- **Salary**: ₹ 74.87
- **Interest**: ₹ 1.00

### Other Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>₹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>सूचना देने जवाबी मेनूल</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मांगाचे उत्तर, मांगाचे</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1) लागतांक अवलोकन (प्रति माही) ₹ 8.50
2) विनियम, हेल्थ केंद्र ₹ 5.05

### Other Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>₹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अन्य अन्य गुंजानी 32.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अन्य बुनाक्षर, वैद्य</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संग्रहालय, अथवा</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संविधान समितीय रसी डे</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>70.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: ₹ 74.87
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

1. 1966-67 సంవత్సరం ఖర్చు దిగువ దమనుతుంది
   కాలు ఆఫేరు (—) 4.80

2. కొండ కలిగే ఉపయోగం:
   1. వారు వాటి విడి యోగ్యము (హరి. సెనా విడి విద్యాపరిశర్య) 5.00
   2. యెందు యమున్న వాటి విడి యోగ్యము:
      ( ఠె) ఇగొడు సరిపపాడు అనేది 2.00
      ( డి) అత్యాంత యోగ్యమైన అనేది 5.50
   3. వాటి మారి విడి యోగ్యము అంతర్ వాటి మారి విడి యోగ్యము 2.00
   4. తొలగించేవిద్యాపరిశారము కాలు ఆఫేరు (—) 22.48
   5. వాటి విడి యోగ్యము వారు విడి యోగ్యము కాలు ఆఫేరు 10.88
   6. ఉస్గాడు వాటి మారి విడి యోగ్యము 2.00
   7. 1967-68 సంవత్సరం ఖర్చు దిగువ దమనుతుంది
      వాటి మారి విడి యోగ్యము 1.51
   8. తొలగించేవిద్యాపరిశారము కాలు ఆఫేరు 1.81
   9. ఉస్గాడు విడి యోగ్యము:
      ( డి) అనేది 58.19
      ( డి) ఉస్గాడు విడి యోగ్యము 4.31
10. **Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **1965-66:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>13.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>81.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. **1966-67:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>12.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>15.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. **1967-68:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(—) 0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(—) 16.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1965-66

1965-66 ప్రాతిష్ఠానం ఉపయోగించబడిన అంగ సంఖ్య పరిస్థితి వివరించింది. లేదా 6.18 లేదా నాలుగు అంకించబడిన పరిస్థితి వివరించింది. ప్రతి 1966 రాష్ట్రాన్ని ప్రాతిష్ఠానం లేదా 54.48 బలం కలపించబడింది. ప్రతి 1967 రాష్ట్రాన్ని ప్రాతిష్ఠానం లేదా 60.61 బలం కలపించబడింది. ప్రతి 1968 రాష్ట్రాన్ని ప్రాతిష్ఠానం కలపించబడింది:

(1) **సగటు పండ్లిప్రాతిష్ఠానం—అధికారికంగా** ఉపయోగించబడిన సంఖ్య పరిస్థితి వివరించింది. ప్రతివిధి పరిస్థితి వివరించింది. ప్రతివిధి పరిస్థితి ప్రాతిష్ఠానం ఉపయోగించబడింది (ప్రతివిధి పరిస్థితి లేదా 12.19 లేదా రాసి పరిస్థితి)

(2) **ధర్మాని పరిస్థితి సంఖ్యలు** (ప్రతి 2.55 లేదా రాసి)
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

(3) **Interest on Loans**
   - 11.72

(4) **Interest on Deposits**
   - 11.86

(5) **Nominal Sums**
   - 2.82

(6) **Revenue Expenditure**
   - 2.27

1965-66 $33,033

1966-67 $39,984

1966-67 **Expenditure**

- **Ordinary** 174.24
- **Development** 177.48
- **Total** 185.84

1966-67 **Revenue**

- **Ordinary** 173.98
- **Development** 178.98
- **Total** 185.96

1966-67 **Deficit**

- **Ordinary** 1.26
- **Development** 2.98
- **Total** 4.24

1967-68 **Revenue**

- **Ordinary** 40.98
- **Development** 40.21
- **Total** 81.21

1967-68 **Deficit**

- **Ordinary** 0.72
- **Development** 0.72
- **Total** 1.44
372  2nd June, 1967.  Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

...  ...

1967-68 విస్తృత విదేశాలని

...  ...

1. 1967 వరకు, శాసన కార్గిల్లు మంత్రిత్వంలో ఉండచే

...  ...

2. ప్రత్యేక పాన్యాల మంత్రపాన్యం  ....  17.9

3. బంధ కార్గిల్లు అంకితాల విత్తన మార్గాలు  4.86
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

4. 1967-68 என்கித் தொகைநிலைச் செயலாக்கம் 373

... 1.08

ஆரம்பத்திற்கு கோல் சட்டங்கள் வகைகள் ஆறு அல்லது அங்கியால் அவர்கள் வழக்கில் குறித்து செயல்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது.

முதல் வருடம்: தீவிர தலைச்சீவால் என்பது முதல் வருடம் 12.76 இன்று தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

இரண்டாம் வருடமானோ: 1967-68 வருடம் சுற்றுணி செயலாக்கம் கீழ்வழி தொகைநிலைச் செயல் மற்றும் 1968-67 வருடம் 49.21 இன்று குறுகிய 1967-68 வருடம் 40.15 இன்று குறுகியதைக் கொண்டு இருக்கின்றது.

அமர்ந்தங்கரையை கணிக்கவும்:

(மிள்கு சமையல்)

மூச்சார்வரைக்கு உள்ளார் (சோகத்து தனியுடைய)

... 4.14

மூச்சார்வரைக்கு உள்ளார் (சோகத்து சாலை)

... 8.50

மூச்சார்வரைக்கு உள்ளார் (சோகத்து பாவுகை)

... 7.18

மூச்சார்வரைக்கு உள்ளார் (சோகத்து கொலங்க பாவுகை)

... 3.07

மேலூர் குளாக மாற்றம்

... 9.50

செயல்பாடு தொகை

... 4.88

அமர்ந்தத்தலையை, தீவிர தலைச்சீவால் என்பது முதல் வருடம் முதலாக வகைகள் வருடாக வழாவிசையிடப்பட்டது. ஆனாலும் சூன் வருடாக முதலாக மாற்றம் செய்து வரும்போது முதலாக மாற்றப்பட்டது.

அமர்ந்தங்கரையை:

(மிள்கு சமையல்)

மூச்சார்வரைக்கு உள்ளார், தீவிர தலைச்சீவால் என்பது முதலாக மாற்றம்

... 88.14

மூச்சார்வரைக்கு உள்ளார், பாவுகை, கொலங்க பாவுகை மேலூர் குளாக மாற்றம்

... 30.00
2nd June, 1967. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

374

2nd June, 1967. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87.87

44.12

114.00

10.85

18.39

40.90

80.10

1966-67 333980

1967-68 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980

1966-67 333980
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

22nd June, 1967.

375

Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

...
22nd June, 1967. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Scheme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-71</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1967-68 Annual Financial Statement - 982

1968-69 Annual Financial Statement - 402

1969-70 Annual Financial Statement - 642

1970-71 Annual Financial Statement - 1227

1971-72 Annual Financial Statement - 245

Note: The above figures are in thousands.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

22nd June, 1967.

1967-68

Statement (Budget) for 1967-68,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Revenue</td>
<td>₹42,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Other Sources</td>
<td>₹31,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>₹73,600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure for 1967-68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>₹27,296.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>₹14,884.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>₹10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
<td>₹8,024.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>₹50,204.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surplus for 1967-68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Revenue</td>
<td>₹42,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Other Sources</td>
<td>₹31,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>₹73,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure for 1967-68</td>
<td>₹50,204.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>₹23,396.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22nd June, 1967. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

...
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

22nd June, 1967.

Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

The 22nd June, 1967, statement for the financial year 1967-68 has been prepared. The statement compares the actual results with the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1966-67.

For the financial year 1966-67, the budget estimates were as follows:

- Revenue: Rs. 1,250,000
- Expenditure: Rs. 1,300,000

As compared to the budget estimates, the actual results for 1966-67 were:

- Revenue: Rs. 1,200,000
- Expenditure: Rs. 1,250,000

The revenue surplus for 1967-68 is expected to be Rs. 75,000.

For the financial year 1968-69, the budget estimates are:

- Revenue: Rs. 1,350,000
- Expenditure: Rs. 1,400,000

The statement is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Managing Director
380 22nd June, 1937. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

18.80 రూ. రాత్రి, రైతు విభాగం ప్రధాన పాత్ర మీద బిలియన్ అందించింది. సాంఘాతిక పండిత నట్టిది రూ. 18.80 రూ. సాంఘాతికత అందించింది. సాంఘాతికత అందించింది. రూ. 47.32 రూ. తరని అందించింది. సాంఘాతికత రూ. 14.88 రూ. అందించింది.

పుస్తక వినియోగి�

పుస్తక వినియోగి చరిత్రలో సాంఘాతికత అందించింది. వినియోగింగులు కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది. కంప్యూటర్ విభాగం అందించింది.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-6.

1967

The financial year 1967-67 began with a budgetary allocation. The initial allocation was Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 87 was for salaries. The remaining Rs. 13 was for miscellaneous expenses. The budget for 1965-66 was Rs. 100, and the budget for 1966-67 was Rs. 120.

The budget for 1967-68 was Rs. 150, and the budget for 1968-69 was Rs. 200.

The budget for 1967-68 was Rs. 120, and the budget for 1968-69 was Rs. 150.

The budget for 1967-68 was Rs. 150, and the budget for 1968-69 was Rs. 200.

The budget for 1967-68 was Rs. 150, and the budget for 1968-69 was Rs. 200.
382 22nd June, 1967. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, presented the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1967-68.

The statement shows a revenue of Rs. 1,200 million for the year 1966-67, an increase of Rs. 140 million over the previous year. The expenditure for the same year is Rs. 1,500 million, an increase of Rs. 250 million over the previous year.

In conclusion, the Finance Minister expressed confidence in the government's ability to meet the challenges of the year and predicted a stable economy.

[Signatures and details of the presentation are not transcribed here due to the nature of the task.]
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

...
22nd June, 1967. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

On the 3rd of June, 1967, the annual financial statement for the year 1967-68 was presented. The budget was prepared by the Finance Department. The budget was presented in detail and was approved by the Finance Committee. The budget was finalized and was submitted to the Finance Minister for approval.

The budget for 1967-68 was presented in the following manner:

1. Revenue
   a. General Revenue
      i. Tax Revenue
         1. Income Tax
         2. Sales Tax
      ii. Non-Tax Revenue
         1. Fines
         2. Licences
   b. Other Revenue
2. Expenditure
   a. General Expenditure
      i. Development Expenditure
      ii. Current Expenditure
   b. Other Expenditure

The budget was finalised and was submitted to the Finance Minister for approval.

The budget for 1967-68 was presented in the following manner:

1. Revenue
   a. General Revenue
      i. Tax Revenue
         1. Income Tax
         2. Sales Tax
      ii. Non-Tax Revenue
         1. Fines
         2. Licences
   b. Other Revenue
2. Expenditure
   a. General Expenditure
      i. Development Expenditure
      ii. Current Expenditure
   b. Other Expenditure

The budget was finalised and was submitted to the Finance Minister for approval.
Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

22nd June, 1967. 385

Statement (Budget) for 1967-68

投入所 1.62 割込。 予算支出 預算支出 7.70

備考

委員会は、予算の妥当性を確認した上で、次のとおり決定した。予算支出の増減は、予算支出の減少を伴うので、特に問題がないものと見なし、予算支出の変更を承認する。

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388  22nd June, 1967.  Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1967-68.

...
The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 27th June 1967.
Sir,

I rise to present the Budget of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1967-68.

While presenting the interim Budget in March, I had stated that it was intended only for obtaining a ‘Vote on Account’ to enable the Government to carry on the administration till the final Budget was passed by the Legislature. The Budget which I am now presenting covers the estimated receipts and expenditure for the whole year including the expenditure authorised in March. These estimates broadly follow the trends already indicated in the interim Budget and also take into consideration certain new factors which have since arisen.

Before explaining the details of the Budget proposals, it seems necessary to indicate briefly the economic and seasonal conditions in the country in general and in the State in particular, the financial position of the State and our commitments and programmes under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

**Economic Situation**

The economic situation in the country during the last one year has been far from satisfactory principally due to the failure of rains and consequential fall in food production and other problems created by drought, steady rise in prices of essential commodities and raw materials, slackness of industrial activity and adverse trends in exports.

Revival of industrial activity and maintenance of price stability very largely depend on the monsoon this year. If the monsoon turns out to be normal then production in the case of agriculture-based industries such as textiles, sugar, vanaspati and oils, which have suffered due to severe shortage of raw materials in the past, would pick up and that will set a favourable chain reaction for other sectors including transport and capital goods industries. Let us all earnestly hope that the conditions will be normal throughout the country this year.

**Seasonal Conditions:**—In Andhra Pradesh we had unprecedented drought conditions in 16 out of 20 districts during 1965-66 and Government had to spend large
Appendix.

sums of money for providing relief to the people in drought-affected areas. In July-September 1966 extensive damages were caused in some districts and once again Government had to undertake relief measures on an extensive scale. For the second year in succession, the rainfall was unsatisfactory in the sense that it was belated excessive in certain cases, and distributed unevenly. In spite of this, the seasonal conditions in 1966-67 were better than those in the previous year.

_Agricultural Production:_—Though the area under rice fell by 1%, the actual production in 1966-67 is estimated to be 40.6 lakh tons as against 38.99 lakh tons in 1965-66. Similar trends are indicated in the case of other important food crops such as jawar and bajra.

_Industrial Production:_—Production in the case of textiles, jute, cement, paper, asbestos cement and vanaspati showed definite signs of recession mainly on account of stringency of raw materials, short-supply of power and labour unrest in certain cases.

_Employment Situation:_—There was a slackening of the tempo of registrations in 1966-67 as compared to the preceding year. Placements were reduced from 0.41 lakh in 1965 to 0.34 lakh in 1966 although there was an improvement in the employment offered by the Local Bodies and the Private Sector.

Plan Outlay

The Hon'ble Members are aware that the size of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 522 crores. The Annual Plan for 1966-67 originally contemplated an outlay of Rs. 79.25 crores, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 94.38 crores in order to accommodate the requirements of Nagarjunasagar Project, Pochampad Project, Power Schemes, etc. The Central assistance received was of the order of Rs. 61.25 crores. A review of the Annual Plan is being circulated separately for the information of the Hon'ble Members.

Annual Plan 1967-68

Considering the fact that the Plan expenditure last year was of the order of about Rs. 94 crores, the full requirements of the spillover and continuing schemes alone would need about Rs. 100 crores in 1967-68, and somewhat larger outlay would have been necessary if a tempo
commensurate with the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 522 crores were to be built up. However, in view of the difficulties with regard to resources and the fact that the Central assistance finally indicated for 1967-68 is of the order of Rs. 57.50 crores, we could not envisage a Plan outlay of this magnitude. The Departments were, therefore, asked to treat the provisions made in the interim Budget, viz., Rs. 70.26 crores as final and to revise their programmes and financial commitments suitably. As a result, it was found that if some inescapable commitments were to be provided for and minimum outlays in the case of important Agricultural, Irrigation and Power Schemes were to be considered, the Plan ceiling would have to be raised beyond what it was in the interim Budget.

The additional funds required under various heads are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of Ayacuts</td>
<td>81.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Development</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Education</td>
<td>48.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>21.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>50.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>460.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus the minimum Plan outlay for 1967-68 would be Rs. 74.87 crores which has been included in the Budget and distributed in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>Plan Provision for 1967-68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interim Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Programmes</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development and Co-operation</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

22nd June, 1967.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Nagarjunasagar Project</td>
<td>. .. 8.50</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</td>
<td>. .. 5.05</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry &amp; Mining</td>
<td>.. 2.18</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>.. 2.29</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Services and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>.. 7.01</td>
<td>8.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>..</td>
<td><strong>70.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>74.87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is hoped that these allocations would ensure adequate provision for productive schemes in sectors such as Agriculture, Irrigation and Power and the minimum requirements in the case of Social Services and that reductions in financial outlays would not seriously affect the tempo of the vital productive programmes.

As regards the financial resources for the Annual Plan of Rs. 74.87 crores, the Central assistance indicated is of the order of Rs. 57.50 crores and the balance of Rs. 17.37 crores will have to be raised by the State Government. The position of resources in sight is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Balance from Current Revenues at 1966-67 rates of taxation . .. (—) 4.80
2. Market borrowings :—
   (1) By State Government (after providing for repayment of Rs. 5 crores) .. 5.00
   (2) By State Electricity Board :—
      (a) Open Market Loan .. 2.00
      (b) Loans from Financial Institutions .. 5.50
3. Share in Small Savings .. 2.00
4. Miscellaneous Capital receipts .. (—) 22.46
5. Internal resources of Public Enterprises and Local Bodies .. 10.86
6. Revision of Electricity Tariffs .. 2.00
22nd June, 1967.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. State's share in additional taxation by the Centre in 1967-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Total resources for the Plan</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Central Assistance:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Loan</td>
<td>53.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Grant</td>
<td>4.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Aggregate resources for the Plan</td>
<td>59.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Plan Outlay:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Revenue Account</td>
<td>13.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Capital Account</td>
<td>61.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Gap in resources:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Revenue Account</td>
<td>12.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Capital Account</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Total</td>
<td>15.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Opening Balance</td>
<td>(—) 0.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These estimates do not take any credit for the additional taxation to be introduced in the current financial year.

I shall now briefly describe the financial position of the State in 1965-66 and 1966-67 and then explain the Budget proposals for 1967-68.

**Accounts for 1965-66**

We opened the year 1965-66 with a comfortable balance of Rs. 6.13 crores and at the end of March 1966 we were running a debit balance of the order of Rs. 54.48 crores. This unprecedented worsening of Rs. 60.611 crores in the financial condition of the State occurred due to the combination of a number of unpredictable factors over which the State had no control. For example:

(a) Failure of rains with consequential expenditure on drought relief measures, suspension and remission of land revenue and non-recovery of taccavi loans, etc. (Rs. 12.19 crores).

(b) Shortfalls under public loans (Rs. 3.55 crores).
Appendix.

22nd June, 1967.

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(c) Shortfall in Central assistance under certain heads (Rs. 11.72 crores).

(d) Revision of dearness allowance of Government employees (Rs. 5 crores).

(f) Non-receipt of certain dues from the State Electricity Board due to shortfall in generation and sale of power (Rs. 11.36 crores).

(g) Payment of interest on loans for Nagarjunasagar Project for which no provision existed in the Budget (Rs. 2.82 crores).

(h) Procurement of foodgrains and pulses and short-term advances to Government Companies, Co-operatives, Industries, etc. (Rs. 2.27 crores).

As I shall presently explain, the State finances are still suffering from the strain caused in 1965-66.

Revised Estimates for 1966-67

Against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 174.24 crores the Revenue Receipts amounted to Rs. 177.43 crores while the Expenditure rose from Rs. 173.93 crores in the Budget Estimates to Rs. 185.84 crores in the Revised Estimates, thereby converting the anticipated surplus of Rs. 31 lakhs into a deficit of Rs. 8.41 crores. There were large variations in receipts under Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Motor Vehicles Tax, Sales Tax, Interest, Agriculture, State's share in Central Taxes and Grants, etc., while on the expenditure side, the variations mainly occurred under Interest, Community Development and extra dearness allowance sanctioned to Government employees from April 1966 and again from January 1967.

Capital Outlay increased from Rs. 39.98 crores in the Budget Estimates to Rs. 49.21 crores in the Revised Estimates mostly on account of larger outlays on the Nagarjunasagar Project, Tungabhadra High Level Canal and Pochampad Project.

Transactions under Public Debt, Loans and Advances, Deposits, etc., resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 55.37 crores.

As regards cash balance, the year which had opened with a debit balance of Rs. 54.48 crores, closed with a debit balance of Rs. 46.32 crores, after absorbing the
and net Central assistance of Rs. 5 crores. This further worsening of the financial condition was largely due to the deficit on Revenue Account and the carry over of large stocks of fertilisers involving about Rs. 12 crores at the end of the financial year.

Budget Estimates 1967-68

I now turn to the Budget Estimates for 1967-68.

Revenue Receipts.—The Budget Estimates for 1967-68 provide for a total revenue of Rs. 171.66 crores, as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 177.43 crores. As the Hon’ble Members are aware, the Special Assessment Act which was passed by the Legislature in 1962 was struck down by the Supreme Court, as a consequence of which the Government had to suspend collections of Land Revenue. There is thus a fall of Rs. 14.41 crores under Land Revenue. This has been partly counter-balanced by increased receipts anticipated under State’s share in Central Taxes, Sales Tax, etc. Expenditure on Revenue Account, on the other hand, has been placed at Rs. 184.42 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 185.84 crores. Important variations under Expenditure heads are attributable to:

(i) Full year’s provision for additional dearness allowance, as revised in January and April 1967 (Rs. 10.60 crores).

(ii) Interest on ad hoc Central loans (Rs. 1.79 crores).

(iii) Anticipated economies in public expenditure under various heads (Rs. 4.85 crores).

(iv) Reduction in the revenue element of annual plan for 1967-68 (Rs. 1.98 crores).

The variations under individual heads have been explained in the Finance Secretary’s Explanatory Memorandum.

Revenue Deficit.—The Revenue Estimates disclose a deficit of Rs. 12.76 crores.

Capital Outlay.—In view of the reduction in the size of the Annual Plan for 1967-68, the Capital Outlay has been reduced from Rs. 49.21 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 40.15 crores in 1967-68. Some of the principal items are as follows:
Append'x.  22nd June, 1967

(Rs. in crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrical Development</td>
<td>4.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose Rev. &amp; Scl. mss (Nagarjunasagar Project)</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation (Comm. Cst.)</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation (Non-Comm. Cst.)</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Sclares</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>4.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Loans and Advances.**—Loans and Advances and transactions under Public Debt and Deposit Heads, etc. account for a net incoming of Rs. 37.15 crores. Principal items are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Loans to Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks | 88.14  |
| Loans to Panchayat Samithis for Irrigation and reclamation | 20.00  |
| Loans for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes            | 67.87  |
| Loans to Students of Professional Colleges and National Loan Scholarships | 44.12  |
| Loans to Electricity Board                             | 214.00 |

**Public Loan and Small Savings.**—The target for open market loan has been fixed at Rs. 10 crores, while that for Small Savings is Rs. 2 crores.

**Cash Balance.**—The year is expected to close with a cash balance of minus Rs. 16.39 crores without taking into account the additional receipts that are likely to be realised from fresh taxation measures which are being introduced during the current session of the Assembly.

The programmes and activities of the various Development Departments will be explained in detail when the relevant demand come up for discussion. Meanwhile, I shall confine myself to mentioning the progress of some of the important schemes and programmes concerning Irrigation, Power and Industries.

**Irrigation**

As already announced on several occasions in the past, an irrigation potential of 5.79 lakh acres was created under Nagarjunasagar by the end of June 1966 and water was released into canals in the first week of August 1966. Due to failure of monsoon, however, flow of water in Krishna was not continuous and adequate for irrigation.
as a result of which water could be supplied only for 15,000 acres under both the canals in 1966-67. It is hoped that there will be adequate storage in the reservoir this year due to increased height of the dam and that the irrigation potential already created will be largely utilised in 1967-68. The construction of the dam is proceeding briskly and is expected to be completed shortly. The excavation of the main canals and branches and distributaries is also in progress, and could have been accelerated still further but for limitations of finance. Against an expenditure of Rs. 16.5 crores last year, we have been able to provide only Rs. 8.5 crores in the current year which will be just sufficient to keep the work going for another month or so unless the Government of India are able to extend additional financial assistance as they have been doing during the last three years.

Pochampad Project, the second major irrigation project in execution in the State, is expected to make good strides in the coming years and create irrigation potential for 2.7 lakh acres during the Fourth Plan period. Construction of masonry dam and earthen dam and excavation of main canal is in good progress. Last year, expenditure on this project was Rs. 1.8 crores while provision in the current year's Budget also is Rs. 1.8 crores.

Work on excavation and concrete lining of diversion tunnel, construction of upstream and downstream coffer dams and other essential works on the Srisailam Project are also making steady progress. It is proposed to complete the diversion tunnel and coffer dam works in the current working season. A sum of Rs. 4.64 crores was spent on the civil works of the project last year while the Budget Estimates now presented provide Rs. 4.20 crores for this purpose. This is exclusive of the expenditure on transmission lines which is being incurred by the State Electricity Board.

The works on the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme (first stage) were completed last year and the water let out in July, 1966.

The Planning Commission have approved the second stage of Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme and have also given clearance for Guntur Channel, Gajuladinne and Gandipalem schemes.
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Power Schemes

The total installed capacity at the beginning of the Third Plan was 213 MW. It rose to 292 MW at the end of the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to increase it further to 982 MW as below:

Total Installed Capacity at the beginning of the Fourth Plan...
Kothagudem I Stage (achieved during 1966-67)...
Kothagudem II Stage (achieved during 1967-68)...
Upper Sileru (to be achieved during 1967-68)...
Ramagundam A.I.D. Unit (to be achieved during 1968-69)...
'Kothagu I stage II Stage (to be achieved during 1969-71)...
Lower Sileru I Unit (to be achieved during 1969-71)...

Total 1,034 MW.

Less: retirement of old and obsolete sets

Net total installed capacity by the end of 1970-71 982 MW.

By the end of March 1967, the installed capacity was raised to 402 MW and is expected to increase to 642 MW by March 1968.

According to the Fourth Annual Power Survey, a demand of 944 MW is anticipated by the end of 1970-71, which can be achieved only if the installed capacity is raised to 1,227 MW. Thus there would be a shortage of installed capacity to the extent of 245 MW at the end of the Fourth Plan. The following schemes are under consideration for meeting this shortage.

Pumped Storage Scheme at Nagarjunasagar
2 × 50 MW. = 100 MW.

Additional Set at Kothagudem under III Stage
New Set in Vijayawada
Ramagundam Extension Scheme

Due to the reduction in the size of the annual plan, the provision for Power Schemes in 1967-68 had to be limited to Rs. 32 crores only as against a demand of Rs. 42.5 crores.
Appendix.

A total generation of 2,710 MU has been contemplated during 1967-68 against 1,658.1 MU in the previous year. On an average, the daily generation should be 7.6 MU as against 4.02 MU in 1966. The daily generation has now risen to 5 MU and a 50 per cent increase by 50 per cent more if the target is to be achieved. This requires a tremendous effort in improving the transmission and distribution lines to the various load centres in the State and in developing load through nearly 75,000 new connections. The Electricity Board is expected to make every possible effort to improve its sales and revenue.

Out of 27,296 villages in the State, 6,024 villages including hamlets, were electrified till the end of March, 1967, while 67,855 pump sets were energised. About 75,000 new services (including both load) will be connected during this year and spillover works in villages where more than 60 per cent of the work has already been done will be completed.

There is increasing demand for energising pump sets all over the State particularly in the dry taluks. Even in the canal-irrigated areas, the demand for pump sets is overwhelming because the farmers are keen on growing a second and even a third crop for which canal water is normally not available. It has been impressed upon the Government of India that unless adequate funds are released as additional assistance for rural electrification outside the Plan, progress in the electrification of villages, energisation of pump sets and in the achievement of increased agricultural production is bound to be slow and halting.

I am glad to say that the Electricity Board has already initiated certain measures to reduce its operation and maintenance costs through various economies and rationalisation, and I have every hope that eralop it will not only improve its finances but also render more satisfactory service to the consumers.

Industries

The Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, have decided to establish a big industrial complex at Charlapalli, near Hyderabad. The foundation stone for the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam was laid by the Union Minister for Industries in January 1967. Government of India have also deci-
ded to establish the second Tele-Communication Factory for manufacture of underground cables at Charlapalli.

**Industrial Development Corporation**

The authorised capital of the Corporation, which at the time of its incorporation in 1960 was Rs. 3 crores, has recently been raised to Rs. 10 crores. During the year, the Corporation sanctioned financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 57.5 lakhs for nine industries. The emphasis for providing such assistance is now being shifted to agro-industries which would utilise the agricultural raw materials that are available in plenty in the State.

The Corporation has also continued to take an active interest in the projects which were sponsored by it and for which separate companies have been floated in collaboration with private sector entrepreneurs. The Ball Bearings Project, which has recently been pruned to Rs. 3.6 crores, is now awaiting final clearance from the financing institutions. In respect of the Integrated Glass Project also, there has been a reduction in the project cost and assistance is being sought from the financing institutions for this project.

The Republic Forge Company for which the Corporation had issued a guarantee for deferred payments became a major responsibility of the Corporation consequent on the inability of the original promoters to pay for the machinery which arrived in India in the latter half of 1965. During the year 1966-67, the Corporation took charge of the project and has extended considerable financial assistance to enable the machinery to be released and also to be installed at the site. The Government of India have agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores to the State Government for financing this project and it is expected that it would be commissioned shortly in the public sector.

The activities of the Corporation are now being diverted mainly towards the medium scale projects which are likely to have a greater impact on the growth of industries in the State. Specific programmes for the development of ancillary industries to Automobiles, Synthetic Drugs and Electronics are also now being formulated by the Corporation in conjunction with the Directorate of Industries and it is expected that these would stimulate a wide interest in the setting up of such industries in the State.
The resources of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation are entirely provided by the State Government. So far Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 284 lakhs towards the share capital of the Corporation including a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 78.75 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1967-68 for schemes for financial assistance as well as for expenditure on the sponsored projects.

**State Financial Corporation**

During the year 1966-67, the State Financial Corporation sanctioned 42 loans aggregating Rs. 155.33 lakhs, agreed to guarantee deferred payments for purchase of machinery in case of one industrial unit for an amount of Rs. 16.80 lakhs, and approved underwriting of shares worth Rs. 13.50 lakhs in the case of 4 companies.

During the same period, the Corporation earned a gross income of Rs. 47.82 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 14.86 lakhs.

**Mining Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation, which was set up for undertaking exploration and exploitation of mineral resources and promotion of mineral-based industries, is at present working on an iron ore mine at Brahmagunda, a limestone mine at Ramathirtham, clay mines at Dwaraka Tirimula and Punyakshetram, a quartz mine at Shadnagar and an asbestos mine at Pulivendla. With the commissioning of Clay Washing Plant at Dwaraka Tirimula on which work is almost complete, it would be possible to meet the internal requirements of ball clay by the ceramic industry and thereby help in saving foreign exchange of the order of about Rs. 25 lakhs annually.

The Corporation had also taken up mining chrysotile variety of asbestos on an experimental basis and is now in a position to go into commercial production. This will also eventually save considerable foreign exchange to the country. Investigations are also being conducted in regard to the possibilities of processing indigenous as well as imported crude asbestos.

During the last few years the Corporation was able to export iron ore worth about Rs. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) crores while export commitments for barytes to Japan have been
entered into and efforts are being made to export other minerals.

Government of India have also sanctioned a scheme for undertaking hard-rock aerial survey for the purpose of locating base metals in the eastern Cuddapah basin.

**Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation was registered in March, 1961, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs which was later on increased to Rs. 100 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 67 lakhs has been subscribed. Besides this, Government have also advanced a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs to this Corporation. At present the Corporation is running 20 production units apart from 6 Raw Material Servicing Centres to help the small scale industry. The Corporation after the initial teething troubles, has turned the corner, and showed profits in the year 1965-66.

Apart from the units that have already been transferred to the Corporation, the Government is also considering, the desirability of transferring four more units, viz., The Hyderabad Tanneries, Utility Leather Goods Centre, Gudur Ceramic Factory and Gudur Glass Factory to the Corporation. It is also proposed to take over the Yanam Tanneries from the Pondicherry Government and to hand it over to the Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation for managing it.

Besides running production units, the Corporation has recently been registered as an “Export House”. It has so far assisted 65 units by way of giving them loans at low rates of interest and 4 concerns by way of equity participation.

**State Road Transport Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, which was set up in January 1958, with a capital of about Rs. 2 crores, is now having a total capital investment of Rs. 14.35 crores, of which Rs. 9.48 crores have been contributed by the State Government and the Railways and the balance of Rs. 4.87 crores has been found by the Corporation from its internal resources, namely, Depreciation Fund, etc. At the end of March, 1967, the Corporation owned 2,082 buses for operating 1,635 schedules involving 1,307 Kilometres as against 1,148 Kilo-
metres in the previous year. The number of passengers carried by the Corporation buses increased from 25.26 crores in 1965-66 to 28.29 crores in 1966-67. Gross earnings also rose from Rs. 12.69 crores in 1955-66 to Rs. 14.62 crores in 1966-67. The operation costs also went up due to revision of wages, rise in prices of petrol and oils, tyres and tubes and other stores and increase in the Vehicle Taxes in Telangana area. After making full provision for interest, depreciation, etc., the Corporation was able to make a net profit of Rs. 15.49 lakhs as against Rs. 25.93 lakhs in the previous year. The wages of the employees have been further increased by granting Interim Relief involving a total commitment of about Rs. 25 lakhs per annum.

Pool Situation

Production:—Andhra Pradesh is normally surplus in paddy production. There was a steep fall in production of paddy in 1965-66 (crop year) and also in millets as compared to the previous year. In 1966-67 (current year), the production of paddy and millets has been better than the year before but less than in 1965-66.

Procurement and Export:—So far the State Government have procured 5 lakh tonnes of rice including 41,000 tonnes of paddy and out of this have exported nearly 3.3 lakh tonnes of rice including about 31,000 tonnes of paddy seed to Bihar State. All this quantity goes into the central pool, the largest share in the pool being that of Andhra Pradesh. Nearly half of the one million tonnes of rice procured by the Food Corporation of India in the various States has been procured from Andhra Pradesh. The State Government have also so far procured nearly 1.7 lakh tonnes for local requirements.

At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at Delhi in April, 1967 the State Government proposed to contribute 6 lakh tonnes of rice to the central pool. However, in view of our present needs, we shall not be able to export more than 5 lakh tonnes of rice in the current year. Since our own needs are at least 25,000 tonnes per month, we have to procure for this crop year not less than 3 lakh tonnes of rice. We had requested the Central Government and they agreed to give 2 lakh tonnes of wheat and milo this year. So far we have received 25,000 tonnes of imported milo and 82,000 tonnes of imported wheat.
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We are very much deficient in the production of Bengal gram chut. We have requested the Central Government for an allotment of 35,000 tonnes of Bengal gram dhal. We have received only 5,000 to 7,000 so far. We have requested the Food Corporation of India to move the quantity immediately. The checks are being received in small quantities.

Sugar:—Government of India were allotting 12,870 tonnes of sugar in March, 1967, and have reduced it to 7,520 tonnes in the current month. They have been requested to increase the allotment.

Method of Procurement:—Andhra Pradesh being surplus in rice and as there is a well-organised rice milling industry in the State, the Government have decided to procure rice from the mills through a system of levy. There is a large number of hullers dispersed all over the State milling nearly half of the paddy produced in the State. The output of rice from the hullers is 5 to 6% less on account of the large percentage of broken. In fact, it is a national waste to keep them going on. They are exempted from levy and also don't pay any commercial tax. They constitute a major hurdle to the procurement programme. Government are seized of this matter and measures are being devised for bringing such mills also under discipline.

In recent weeks, the inflow of paddy in the normal course into the mills has not been regular even though Government have announced the enhancement of second crop paddy prices by Rs. 4 per quintal. Since the Government have still to procure nearly 3 lakhs tonnes in a period of less than 5 months, instructions have been issued to Collectors, to give wide publicity in the districts and to persuade the big stockholders who have not yet declared their stocks of paddy and rice to do so and deliver the surplus grain. At the same time instructions have been issued not to procure from the small producers.

The Food Corporation of India has been asked not only to purchase rice but also to mop up arrivals of paddy in the market soon after harvest when they will be available at controlled prices. This would mean a huge investment and organisation. There is no dearth of godown space in the State. However, there are certain practical difficulties encountered by the Food Corporation of India,
which has not been able to make large scale purchases of paddy.

Measures to keep down prices: The cost of cereals forms a significant part of the total food budget of the common man. This State Government are examining the possibilities of making large scale purchases of essential commodities such as pulses, edible oils, chillies, tamarind, etc. at State level. This needs control over movement and prices which is a subject now under discussion with Central Government. After the scheme is prepared, the Government will come before the House with a policy statement.

Movement controls:—There is movement control on paddy and rice within some areas of the State. This is under close scrutiny. Movement of millets is free within the State. Export of paddy, rice, millets and Bengalgram from this State to other States is restricted. Since there is still large scale leakage of grains to other States, checkposts are being strengthened at the borders while there is a progressive liberalisation of movement controls within the State.

State Life Insurance

The scheme of compulsory insurance of Government employees with the Government, which was inherited from the former Hyderabad State, was extended to the Andhra area in 1962. A special touring staff was appointed for going round various offices and ensuring that all eligible persons are actually brought within the purview of the scheme. During the last one year the touring parties were able to secure 12,261 fresh proposals for an assured sum of Rs. 1.62 crores and an annual premium of Rs. 7.70 lakhs.

Conclusion

In common with the rest of the country, Andhra Pradesh has passed through a period of great stress and strain during the last few years due to natural calamities like floods and famine, external aggression and devaluation. We had to forego considerable amounts of revenue besides incurring large expenditure on relief of distress and revision of wages. Public borrowings also fell short of requirements. Shortages of raw materials inside the country and heavy drain on external finance, principally on account of import of foodgrains, gave rise to recession in industrial and economic activity. Prices kept on rising
steadily and a stage has now been reached where the
government both at the Centre and in the States are
obliged to undertake drastic curtailment of public spending.
This is the first step towards arresting further deterioration
of the economy in general and the financial position of
the Government in particular.

A number of steps have already been initiated by the
Central Government for controlling public expenditure
and also for regulating the credit facilities afforded by the
banks and other financial institutions. The new policies
enunciated by the Government of India and the Reserve
Bank of India also aim at mobilising the available
resources for productive purposes with particular emphasis
on agricultural production.

In Andhra Pradesh also Government has already issued
orders for avoidance of fresh commitments and creation
of new posts, curtailment of expenditure in different direc-
tions and slowing down of the progress of non-productive
schemes which are already under execution. It is expected
that the measures already initiated will eventually result in
an economy of about Rs. 5 crores. It is, however,
to be remembered that economies in administrative
expenses have got their limitations apart from creating
certain human problems, such as, retrenchment of staff and
postponement of fresh recruitment. Care is being taken
to avoid undue hardship in all cases.

While all this is being done, it is felt that these measures
by themselves are not adequate to meet the situation.
What is actually required is avoidance of wasteful and
unproductive expenditure, and proper planning and
speedy execution of schemes so that they may start bearing
fruit according to plans. The experience of the last
three Plans has shown that some of the schemes have
not been able to produce the desired results due to lack
of proper conception at the initial stages and co-
ordination in the different fields of economic and produc-
tive activity which are complementary to each other
Evaluation studies of a number of schemes in the State
Plans have also led to similar conclusions.

There is also the question of growth of establishments
and organisations which is not always commensurate with
the actual needs. It is, therefore, necessary to undertake
a periodical review of the schemes under execution as
well as of the agencies responsible for their execution,
This has become all the more necessary in view of the limitations of financial resources available for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State envisages a total outlay of Rs. 522 crores, of which Rs. 280 crores are expected to be provided by the Central Government and the balance of Rs. 242 crores is to be raised by the State. The sources of revenue available to the States, as we all know, are limited. This is particularly so in the case of Andhra Pradesh which, unlike some of the other States cannot claim to possess a highly developed banking system or industrial complex. The traditional sources of plan finance in the State field have been current revenue surpluses, fresh taxation, public borrowings, small savings and deposits on account of local bodies, provident funds, etc. The estimates of current surpluses which were already rather limited, were further reduced on account of the unfair treatment of some of our legitimate demands by the Fourth Finance Commission. The small margin that was left has also since been wiped off by the revision of dearness allowance in 1966 and again in 1967, apart from the increasing liabilities for servicing the ever growing public debt. Besides this, our immediate problem now is to make good the loss of revenue which has been caused by the verdict of the Supreme Court in regard to the Special Assessment Act. The scope for any large scale fresh levies during the Fourth Plan has thus been considerably restricted.

The prospects of market borrowings in Andhra Pradesh are also limited since the traditional investors like banks, insurance companies, financial institutions and industries are mostly concentrated in places outside the State. We have, therefore, to rely in this case also on investments from rural areas which are essentially suited for small savings.

Local Bodies which used to maintain large accounts with the State Treasuries have also started drawing heavily in order to meet their growing responsibilities, particularly after the advent of Panchayati Raj.

While this is the position in regard to the prospects of raising financial resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan, there is very little scope for reducing the Plan outlays for the simple reason that about Rs. 200 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 522 crores represent commitments on account of the schemes which are already in progress.
and have been brought forward from the Third Five-Year Plan. A major portion of this committed expenditure is represented by the amounts required for irrigation and power schemes most of which have already reached fairly advanced stages and it will be unwise to curtail their scope or to slow down their progress. The proper course on the other hand is to accelerate the progress of these schemes so that they may start yielding results as quickly as possible. In fact, the country's future depends almost entirely on early completion of these irrigation and power projects. Fortunately, the Central Government are also fully alive to the situation and I am confident that in spite of the present difficulties they will continue to extend necessary assistance for accelerating the pace of execution of the irrigation and power projects in Andhra Pradesh.

Credit facilities afforded by the Reserve Bank of India, particularly for agricultural production, are being utilised but not to the extent desired or warranted by the situation. This is mainly because the co-operative sector in Andhra Pradesh has not yet sufficiently developed. It is estimated that the agricultural credit required for the development of ayacuts under various irrigation projects during the Fourth Plan period would be over Rs. 300 crores. A substantial part of this will no doubt be raised by the farmers through their own efforts but the balance, which will in any case exceed Rs. 150 crores, will have to come from the Reserve Bank of India and allied institutions. This is besides the short-term credit required for the supply of fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc. These problems, I believe, are receiving the attention of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India and hope that they will soon announce their policies in these matters.

Apart from the question of finances, it is also necessary to simplify and streamline the procedures for the distribution of agricultural credit and its accounting, so that the farmers can fully avail the facilities and make proper and timely use of the funds provided under the various schemes. While Government is doing everything possible to encourage the farmers there is also a feeling that the farmers have started relying too much on assistance from the Government and the banks and that their own efforts have started slackening. This is not a healthy sign. In a State like Andhra Pradesh where
economy, by an increase in agricultural production, there is an indication that any increase of effort on the part of farmers, as is sometimes said that the farmers are not motivated to increase the value for their produce which goes into the market for further effort. While it might be true in some cases, it can not be said the farmers are careless, not giving adequate returns. It is clear that in some areas, particularly when there is the cash area, in short supply, Government has to ensure a fair price to the produce, but also a fair cost to the consumer.

There is also a growing tendency in the rural areas which have been very receptive for centuries, towards spending large sums of money on unproductive activities instead of investing their savings in agriculture. It is necessary to avoid unproductive expenditure.

The Plan provision of Rs. 74.87 crores in the current year is inadequate, as it hardly provides sufficient funds for the irrigation and power projects, for which another Rs. 2 or 3 crores may be needed. Even this provision, however, is based on the assumption that we shall be able to cover up the loss on land revenue through fresh taxation and that the Government of India will accept our request for allowing time for the repayment of the second ad hoc loan of Rs. 35.7 crores granted in March, 1967.

A Bill for increasing the rates of stamp duties has already been introduced in the Assembly and my colleague the Hon’ble Minister for Revenue has also announced the concessions that are proposed to be extended to small farmers in the scheme of new legislation on land revenue. A Bill is already under preparation on these lines and will be introduced shortly. It is expected that these measures will yield sufficient revenues this year to cover a major portion of the overall gap of Rs. 16.39 crores in the estimates.

The progress of collections under small savings has not been very encouraging and it is necessary to intensify the campaign for savings and long term investments among organised labour in urban areas and the rural population in general.

I am confident that, as in the past, the people of Andhra Pradesh will fulfil their part in carrying out the difficult tasks ahead.

JAI HIND.