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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO RULE 22 OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES RULES, 1964

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy) -

Mr Speaker - Papers laid on the Table of the House

POINT OF INFORMATION

re - RATIONALISATION OF LAND REVENUE
Mr Speaker — When the House is in session, the Government must first bring it to the notice of the House before they release it to the press or the general public, that is what he is saying. Please pass it on.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya — It reads “Rationalisation of Land Revenue Scheme finalised.”

Mr Speaker — He need not read the whole thing. Let us see what the Minister has to say about that.

The Minister for Revenue (Sri V B Raju) — We are as innocent as you and we don’t know anything about it. We have not given it to the press and I don’t know how it has found a place there.

Sri S Vemayya (Sarvepalli) — We are very sorry to imagine how it can go without the knowledge of the Government.

Sri T Nagi Reddy (Ananthapur) — Or can it be said, Sir, that the Government thinks that what has come in the press is not true and is entirely false.

Sri V B Raju — I have already submitted we are innocent.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — Innocent of what? Innocent of getting out of their hands or innocent of the very authority itself?

Sri V B Raju — We don’t know anything about it.

Sri C V K Rao (Kakme) — Are the facts stated therein correct? Can the Minister?

Sri V B Raju — I have not gone through it. If there is anything, I will submit to the House.

Sri C V K Rao — I wish to ask the Minister whether we may take the facts mentioned therein as correct or not. If they are correct, is he prepared to go into the whole thing?

Sri T Nagi Reddy — He need not take time to go into the detailed proceedings of the report. The point is, he can just glance at it and say whether it has emanated from the Secretariat of his own or it has emanated from the minds of the Express News Service itself. He can do it in a matter of minutes. It does not take much time.

Mr Speaker — Please pass it on to me.

(The newspaper was passed on to the Hon’ble Speaker)
Point of Information, 27th March, 1967
re Rationalisation of land revenue

Sri V B Raju — I can assure the House that nothing has gone from the Minister and if anything has gone from the Secretariat I will enquire and let the House know tomorrow.

Sri C V K Rao — We are not prepared to accept the Minister's statement.

Mr Speaker — Let him go through it. Whether the hon Member accepts or not, he is making a statement of fact. It is for him to believe or not. If he does not believe nobody can help it. We will accept innocence or — that cannot be accepted.

Mr Speaker — The point is like this. Even if the contents of that statement are correct, the question is as to how that information has leaked out to the press. Whether that information was furnished to the press by a member of the Government, any Minister or Secretary or anybody, that is a thing which we have got to ascertain. Now the concerned Minister says that he has absolutely no knowledge as to how it came into the hands of the press people, that they have not released any statement to the press, that they have not leaked out this information to the public. That is what he has said.

Sri V B Raju — Exactly, Sir.

Mr Speaker — The Government have taken a decision regarding the Policy of Land Revenue etc etc.

Sri V B Raju — I can assure the House that I am not even aware of the contents of this statement either. The Minister had no scope to go through such a document till now after assuming charge, Sir. We don’t know from where it has come suddenly. We are taken by surprise and Government should be allowed time to know about it.

Mr Speaker — It looks from that statement as though the Government have taken a decision regarding the Policy of Land Revenue etc etc.

Sri V B Raju — I can submit that the Government has not taken a Policy decision on this matter. As it was stated by the Chief Minister yesterday, also, the Government is still considering many alternatives and it has not taken any policy decision till now.

Mr Speaker — He goes beyond and says that they have not taken any decision.

Sri T Nagi Reddy — They may not have taken any decision, but one thing I would like to know is, even in the course of discussion when we have been questioning about it in the course of our
speeches and questions here every day, it was the duty of the Government to give out whatever opinions they think they are discussing to the House first — instead of giving it to the press — especially when the Legislature is sitting. But when such a thing appears in the press even without the knowledge of the Minister, then it is such a serious matter that one of the points which are under the consideration of the Government comes out of his own Department without his knowledge. Then, something has to be done very seriously with that and I wish to ask does the Government and the Minister propose to take this as a serious dereliction of duty?

Mr Speaker — Now that he has brought it to the notice of the Government, let us see what action they are taking.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — Number of times they have said when the questions are not answered properly, they will take action. At least for this thing what action are they going to take?

Sri V. B. Raju — In fact, I had no time physically this morning to go through the paper. I entered the House and this matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and then the Government must be allowed an opportunity to know what exactly it is.

Mr Speaker — Let us wait and see.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — That is, he must know who is the Super Minister behind the back.

Sri V. B. Raju — We cannot be surprised. We cannot be compelled to say everything immediately.

PRESENTATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE FOR 1966–67


Mr Speaker — Supplementary Demands presented.

Now, I am to announce to the House that the latest hour for the receipt of Cut motions on supplementary estimates of expenditure is 3 P.M. 28th March, 1967, i.e., tomorrow and such motions that are received afterwards will not be accepted. Now, we will take up general discussion on the budget for 1967–68.

Sri C. V. K. Rao — Sir, on a matter of clarification. Now, along with the presentation of the supplementary estimates of expenditure, it has been the practice that Demands for Excess Expenditure also should be presented. How is that the Chief Minister who is also the Minister for Finance has not done so. That has been done at the last session.

Mr Speaker — There are no Excess demands, only supplementary demands.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Sri C V K Rao — We take it that there are no excess demands in the past years.

Mr Speaker — It means that if there are excess demands, they have to take the approval of the Legislature.

Excess Demands, Supplementary Demands additional to the Excess demands, Appropriation to the Public Accounts Committee. That should have been done.

VOTE ON ACCOUNT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

Mr Speaker — How much time does Sri Vemayya require?

Sri S Vemayya — As you like Sir, I want one hour.

Mr Speaker — One hour? I allow 45 Minutes. Number of Members would like to speak. I wish to give them opportunity.

Sri K Brahmansnda Reddy — Just like the Finance Department Sir, if I ask for two hours, you will say 1 1/2 hours.

(Laughter)
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Budget for the year 1967-68 was presented to the House on 27th March, 1967.

The Budget for the year 1967-68 is presented to the House on 27th March, 1967. The Budget includes measures to support the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The aim is to provide better facilities to these communities. The Budget also includes plans to improve infrastructure and provide better services to the public. The overall objective is to achieve sustainable growth and development.

Tenancy Act 1948 was passed by the Select Committee on 20th October, 1967. The Act aims to regulate the tenancy in agricultural land and protect the rights of tenants. The Act is an important step towards the improvement of the living conditions of farmers. The government is committed to implementing the provisions of the Act to ensure fair and just treatment of tenants.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68  

27th March, 1967

...
vote on account (budget) for the year 1967-68

forests order a.o.n. G O 3907-68 Revenue Department hand over cases order for the year 3907-68

income order a.o.n. G O 3907-68 Revenue Department hand over cases order for the year 3907-68

encouragement to agencies order a.o.n. G O 3907-68 Revenue Department hand over cases order for the year 3907-68

distribution order a.o.n. G O 3907-68 Revenue Department hand over cases order for the year 3907-68

serious land income order a.o.n. G O 3907-68 Revenue Department hand over cases order for the year 3907-68

graded income order a.o.n. G O 3907-68 Revenue Department hand over cases order for the year 3907-68
Vote of Account (Budget) for the year 1967 1968

Agricultural Income Tax

Land Revenue

Penalties

Assembly

Rules

Land Revenues

Forests
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967


Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to move minor irrigation schemes for the year 1967. The schemes include minor irrigation schemes that will benefit the agricultural sector. These schemes are expected to improve the farming sector and increase productivity. The schemes include minor irrigation schemes that will benefit the agricultural sector.

Tenancy Act

An important item is the Tenancy Act. This Act is a tenant's rent and the landlord's interest. Tenants have the right to pay rent and the landlord has the right to receive it. Tenancy reforms are important for the future of agriculture. For instance, Tenancy reforms are expected to reduce tenant rent. According to the Land Owner, tenant rent will be reduced by paying the landlord. This will benefit the tenant and the landlord. Tenancy reforms are expected to reduce tenant rent. According to the Land Owner, tenant rent will be reduced by paying the landlord. This will benefit the tenant and the landlord.

We will be still thinking of the problems like that. It should be from 25 to 30 per cent of the gross output. That is his opinion.

Women and invalids

Women and invalids are important in the agricultural sector. Women should have the right to own land and invalids need support. These groups are not fully represented in the agricultural sector. Women and invalids are important in the agricultural sector. Women should have the right to own land and invalids need support. These groups are not fully represented in the agricultural sector.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Commission, the Vote on Account for the year 1967-68 is being submitted for consideration.

Irrigation (minor irrigation)

The following items are proposed for the year:

- Electricity for agricultural operation
- Demand for Drought affected areas
- Electricity for non-delta lift irrigation
- Agriculture demand electricity
- Electricity for minor irrigation
- Lift irrigation
- Subsidy wells
- Subsidy loans, tank repairs, minor irrigation
- Subsidy loans, tank repairs
- Subsidy wells
- Revenue

Prohibition

Revenue Divisional Offices

10% cut in the estimate of Revenue Divisional Offices.

Deficit

The estimated deficit is 10% cut in the estimate.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1968

116 27th March, 1967

Gazetted cadre 6th February
Gazetted Officers 4th March
Joint Secretaries 14th March
Additional Secretaries 19th March
Directors 26th March
Education Department
Director of Public Instruction, Director of Higher Education, Director of Libraries
Financial Advisors 4th April
Red Tape
Public money waste
Delay
Co-operative department
Endowment department
Society Register
Reconstitute
Overtime
Reorganise
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967

3.

Ear 1967-68

The Budget Department has been requested to prepare a draft Budget for the year 1967-68. The following are the main features of the Budget:

1. The Finance Department has been asked to submit a draft Budget for the year 1967-68. The Budget will be considered at the next meeting of the Finance Committee.

2. The Budget will be presented to the State Assembly for approval.

3. The Budget will be submitted to the Governor for approval.

4. The Budget will be presented to the Finance Committee for further consideration.

5. The Budget will be submitted to the Standing Committee for approval.

6. The Budget will be presented to the State Assembly for final approval.

7. The Budget will be submitted to the Governor for final approval.

8. The Budget will be presented to the Finance Committee for final consideration.

9. The Budget will be submitted to the Standing Committee for final approval.

10. The Budget will be presented to the State Assembly for final approval.

11. The Budget will be submitted to the Governor for final approval.

12. The Budget will be presented to the Finance Committee for final consideration.

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37. The Budget will be submitted to the Standing Committee for final approval.

38. The Budget will be presented to the State Assembly for final approval.
118  27th March, 1967-68  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Director of Technical Education Office of the Industrial Training Institute, Polytechnic Office, Cuttack, 1967-68

Speech by Mr. V L W., Assistant Secretary, Industrial Training Institute, Polytechnic, Cuttack, 1967-68

Statistical Department figures on completion of departments - Figures gathered on completion of departments.

550 funds allocated to Staff of the weaker section.

Meetings of Scheduled castes, 3 percent, Scheduled Tribes 15 percent funds allocated for funds allocation to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Implement 1967-68
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68


Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967.

119

year 1967-68

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections

Primary Health Centres
120 27th March, 1967 Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Unemployment Scheme to Implement scheme to implement, the number of unemployed
and Planning Act of 1961. The Planning Act has been
wastage to the Co-operative Societies and Co-operative
Movement and Non-Co-operation Movement are
Co-operative Movement and Co-operative Institutions are
stabilized and Co-operative Movement are
scheduled Tribes, Sugalis, Backward
classes, scholarships, Scheduled Tribes, Sugalis, Backward
classes, scholarships, etc. The 50 per cent of
75 per cent administration and Local Bodies, etc.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967 C68

In the budget for the year 1967 C68, the government has proposed various schemes, including those related to communal G Os and reservations. All schemes are pious initiatives on paper, but implementation is uncertain. Age restrictions and relaxation are proposed in a liberal manner, with demands for strict implementation. The demands by village servants are also significant.

274--3
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-18

37th March, 1977

The weaker sections —

Maximum Wages Committee report 1948 on 1949 All India Minimum Wages Act 1948 on 1949

Rs 170 per month Power S 38 per hour

Sub-Station
Vo e o Vo out (Budge, for the)
year 1967-8

Sub-Station
pump sets
funds lapse
Understandings
Villages

Matters:

27th March, 1967

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Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967

Mr. R. V. R. Sharma (Congress) — Arvind. At a convenient point, the Minister for Railways said that he had already announced on the floor of the House that the Railways would not require any additional funds for the 1967-68 year. However, he would like to take this opportunity to thank the House for the appreciation shown towards the Railways. He mentioned that the Railways were facing a critical situation and would require additional funds. He requested the House to consider the Railways' request for additional funds for the 1967-68 year.
Sri K V Vema Reddy (Kadiri) — I wish to make a few observations on the vote on account. I do not propose to go into the details, but I wish to touch only the salient features of the budget which is only interim and limited for a few months. It will not be out of place, Sir, to make a reference about the people who have reposed and reiterated their faith in democracy and in the Congress and in the leadership of Sri Brahmananda Reddy, who is known for his sagacity and sound judgement capacity for adjustment. The country is passing through difficult times and we are confronted with several problems. Inspite of it, we have embarked upon the IV Plan which is very ambitious and at the same time, it envisages further developmental programmes and the establishment of democratic socialism, to which we are wedded. The democratic socialism has been known, Sir, as the liquidation of unemployment and poverty and in narrowing the gulf of economic inequalities. It is a great philosophy for which we are striving hard. The several plans we have passed through, we have touched only the fringes of it. As a matter
of fact, our finances are in a fluid state and the resources are limited. It is very difficult for us to incur the expenditure in the IV Plan. As a matter of fact, the targets of the III Plan are yet to be completed on account of the heavy expenditure on the defence of the country and adverse seasonal conditions and soaring prices. We have to go slow with the programme of IV Plan in view of the fact our resources are inelastic. In spite of it, the Chief Minister is determined to push through these projects and I am sure our Chief Minister will use his good offices who command influence at the Centre, to see that allocation of more funds is made available for the implementation of this programme. The most disturbing factor in the economy of our State or in the economy of the entire country is soaring prices which is a very baffling problem to be solved indeed. The other day even Sri Morarji Desai stated on the floor of Parliament that it is the most baffling problem which cannot be solved and he said he would try to solve it. So this problem has to be tackled effectively. It is for this Government to evolve a scheme to see that these prices come down. You know, Sir, that the rise in prices has a great impact on the standards of life and also it has upset the family budget of the common man and the middle class people. It is the duty of the Government to see that the prices are brought down and evolve a machinery and I am sure our Chief Minister is taking keen interest and is striving hard to see that the prices go down and the only answer for this baffling question is rational procurement and distribution. Rationing has been introduced in several urban areas and procurement must be carried out. Another important problem is distribution and it must be done through an effective machinery, no doubt it is only through the cooperative movement that the distribution can be done. Of course on the floor of the House many members criticised the working of this movement, but still there is no other alternative to these cooperative societies and it is only through these societies that distribution can be done effectively.

The Budget provides for and gives priority to agriculture and irrigation. Agriculture, you know, Sir, is the mainstay of our occupation and ours is a land of villages living on agriculture. Agriculture must be given top priority and irrigation facilities must be developed and in the course of a few years we have made a tremendous progress in the development of agriculture and also in the development of major and minor irrigation facilities. Agriculture alone is not sufficient. With the dismemberment of family system and with the growth of population there will be a lot of pressure upon the land and ultimately agriculture will become uneconomic and it must be supplemented by industry.

The pace of progress of industries is very slow and in these years a few industries have spread under Central sector and also public sector and private enterprise has to be encouraged specially in Rayalaseema and as you know, Sir, in other undeveloped areas of the State we are exposed to the ravages of famine and we have to subject ourselves to the vagaries of the monsoon. In Kadiiri we are all exposed to famine once in every two years. It is the most neglected taluk in Anantapur district and we have no perennial rivers nor projects and lift irrigation is very popular and it is carried...
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

on a large scale and we have got about 7,000 wells in the taluk which is the biggest in Andhra Pradesh State with a population of 2,60,000 and the only solution for the agriculturist in my taluk is electricity. Rural electrification must be given top priority in these undeveloped areas, there is no other facility Under ‘Minor irrigation’ more allotment should be made for the development of these scarcity areas

Another suggestion I wish to make through you, Sir, to the Government, is not only in Kedri and other parts of Royalaseema but also other undeveloped parts of our State, these temporary relief measures for the prevention of famine will not serve any purpose. In 1952 we had a Rayalseema Development Board. I feel that it should not be a Rayalseema Development Board alone, but a Board can be constituted for the development of the entire undeveloped areas and with the allotment of a few more crores of rupees, permanent relief may be given to these famine stricken areas. No doubt, our finances will not admit for such constitution of Boards, but still with the aid of the Central Government this Board can be constituted and permanent measures may be formulated for these famine stricken areas.

In regard to measures of economy, the gesture made by the Chief Minister for a cut of 10% salary not only in the case of his colleagues but also in respect of officers is a noble gesture. These measures need a follow-up and they are commendable. But these measures also give rise to unemployment and several superfluous departments have to be abolished, reduction of establishment of several departments also has been envisaged and these will naturally lead to unemployment and it is the most unhappy job for the Government so far as the retrenchment proposals are concerned and I am sure our resources have to be augmented. The State resources have to be augmented for the implementation of the programmes. This can be done only by new taxation measures which are inevitable. In spite of retrenchment of staff and other retrenchments, fresh taxation is inevitable.

It was observed by many members of this House that the Revenue Board should be abolished. Since 1952 it was suggested to the Government that the Revenue Board was only a post office and it does not serve any purpose. Our administration has been decentralised, at the district level we have got Zilla Parishad and then there are Panchayat Samithis. The Revenue Board is superfluous and as a matter of fact when the Ministers tour the district, the representatives of the people discuss with them about the needs and requirements of the people. So the Revenue Board, as suggested by many members may be abolished and the Government may see that it is abolished. Thank you.

Sri M B Raja Rao (Madakasira) --Mr Speaker, Sir, in any democratic system of Government, it is the people’s will that should prevail and when we say people’s will, it is always the will of the majority of the people. In our country and especially in our State, Sir, the majority of the people consist of poor and the lower middle classes. So it is their will that should prevail. We have been fresh
Vo'e on Account (Budget for the 27th March, 1967)

from the elections and we had an opportunity to know their desires and it is undoubtedly that we should attend primarily to the basic needs of life, viz., food, shelter and clothing. Unless we do it, we cannot be said to be obeying the will of the people and our system of Government cannot be said to be a democratic system of Government. There is no use of saying that we do not have the necessary wealth withal and funds for obeying the will of the people and providing for the people the basic needs of life. We should find money somehow. We have got the mandate of the people, whatever action we take they will certainly approve. You know, Sir, how acute is the problem of food, leave alone the other problems. We know also that even animals I am talking of the animals of jungle life—have somehow to eke out their livelihood—they find at least food for one time per day, they have their natural clothing and shelter and we, the human beings, are not having the necessities. Take my own taluk, Madakasira. I have authentic information that in many parts of the taluk, people are not getting even one meal in two or three days. This is a very dismal condition. It should be stopped, otherwise it will lead to disastrous consequences. I was told by one of the people's representatives—a Panchayat Sarpanch—that if we do not find immediate measures to relieve this condition, it is quite possible that within a few years, all those who are over 50 years will pass away and the remaining will migrate to some other areas. Thus the Taluk will be depleted. I was having a conversation with a responsible official—I don't want to tell his name because he is my friend—and when I stated these facts to him he laughingly said “Let people go, we will give them train fare.” Sir, we the people of Madakasira are prepared to go; let the Government not keep us in this perpetual famine where we do not get even one meal in two or three days.

I had occasion to see the condition of the people, as Mrs. Anasuya Devi was telling—they are emaciated and famine-stricken. They have no clothing, they have no proper food and they are always under famine conditions. Something must be done to provide these three basic needs for the people, otherwise we cannot call ourselves running a democratic system of Government. Now, to this end I would suggest that we should change the pattern and also the mode of budgeting itself. The present budget pattern and mode of budgeting had their origin in the Bureaucratic Government and since then it has not changed. Budget should take into account primarily the three basic needs of the people. I have mentioned. Now there are two aspects in planning—one the perspective planning and family planning not this family planning of limiting children to 2 or 3, but the plan for the family. These two are very convenient and we should borrow those terms and frame our budget. According to those ideas if there is perspective planning, it is comprehensive planning. We try to implement it by stages and instalments and family planning is for the family, the family requires naturally the three basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. So I recommend that we borrow these two ideas for the Planning Literature and adopt it for framing our budget. Let there be a perspective budget. Let it cover sufficiently large fields so that we may somehow try to follow it.

Now, Sir, yesterday, the Chief Minister was struggling hard to explain how difficult it is to find money. When we have got the...
people’s mandate, it should not be difficult—because it is said where there is a will there is a way. If there is, people’s will certainly there must be a way for the people. I would suggest—tax the rich, tax the luxuries. We know how much inequality is there. Even in our poor country, very rich people are there on one side and the very poor people are there on the other.

The gap between rich and poor is growing. The rich are becoming richer and the poor becoming are poorer. There should be some means to tax the rich. When we are suffering for want of food, we are having enormous luxuries also. When we look at Bazaars of Hyderabad, we see how luxuries, luxuries everywhere. A poet sang in some connection that there is water everywhere but no drop to drink. When we look at Bazaars of the Cities and Towns, we see luxuries everywhere but no food anywhere to eat. This is the condition in which we are living. Let us tax the luxuries. Let us tax the rich and find money for providing pre-basic needs of the people. We will on some day confront the anger of the people and there will be complication which we will not be able to avoid at that time. Of course this is what I got to say about it, the matter Sir. Other thing I join with Shri Vema Reddi and Mrs. Anasuyadevi and others is about a presentation to the most backward districts and I go further that we should do something not only for the backward areas, dry areas where we depend on rain, mercy of God and where there is famine. I also agree with Mrs. Anasuyadevi in her description of border conditions within half furlong just on the border line. We see on the other side, the grain fields, rich with electricity, better housing conditions, people happy and so on. Just on this side, we see famine struck areas, dry fields, no electricity, no proper irrigation facilities and so on. This is adding very much to our heart-burning. This should be removed. Let there be a Committee for investigating in the border areas.

They have declared belt areas. They have imposed food restrictions and we are being harassed by the officials in movement of grain without the permission of the Tehsildar. The petty officials take pride and take delight very often in harassing the people. I do not want to discuss all these matters now. I join with hon. Members of our Ceded Districts and Rayalaseema Districts that something special must be done for these areas. Let there be a Border Committee and let there be a Famine Relief Committee. Also, thank you very much.

Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy (Punganoor) —Speaker Sir, while agreeing with the Budget Speech of our Chief Minister, may I bring the following to the notice of the Government. That the Reserve Bank has put a limit for the States withdrawals shows that the States have been withdrawing, until the Central Government, probably gives much money. Tax may not be increased. How best to improve ourselves is the question.

Sir, I would like to stress on one point, prohibition being the first. What is the revenue lost in prohibition? What is the revenue spent on prohibition and what is the percentage of people that were drinking before prohibition and after prohibition? I am afraid, Sir, that lots of people are taking drinks. Most of us have gone through
Vote on Account (Budget) for the ye 1967 68

We know what they are in villages. We have seen that people living in hovels, almost naked, are taking drinks and they are found drunk all the time. At the election time, most of us know the troubles in these villages. People have taken advantage of these elections to win our votes and specially, our opposition members by paying some money to the villages for their drinks.

Arac distillation, Sir, has become an industry in our Andhra State. Send some of the experts to Telengana area too. Arac done here is simplified and done much better. They distil it, ferment it and make the complete arac ready in a couple of days. I have seen a sample of this too, Sir. It was water clear. It is said to be 110 per cent proof. The arac that is given in the villages is so popular and strong and it is made by the ammonium sulphate. It spoils the health of the people of the villages. I know that after 2 or 3 generations people will not be able to plough or do any agricultural work.

Sri S. Venmayya - Mi Speaker, I take objection to the hon Member's speech. The opposition Members have encouraged and poured the arac. Let him withdraw it. Otherwise, it will reflect not only to these people but others also.

Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy - Opposition Members have done it and I can prove it. It looks as though that the party has been against me and aware of it, and they must have distributed some money and new notes.

Mr. Speaker - You dispute the correctness of the statement. There are number of things which cannot be proved. You and I agree. How many people have spent only the correct amount laid down by the Election Commission?

An Hon Member - I am Sir.

Mr. Speaker - There are some popular persons who spend nothing for electioneering. The question is that there are certain facts which may not be proved. Everyone knows it is a fact. I am really sorry to say that now a number of Members expressed many views which may be true. At the same time, if it is a question of proving them, it may not be possible. Second thing, there are certain things which may not be true and the Members are having freedom of speech. Whatever they say, it is a privileged statement. So there are certain things which cannot be proved.

Sri V. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah - Is it the monopoly of the opposition?

Mr. Speaker - It is a monopoly rather I should say privilege of every member of the House. Let him go on please.

Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy - It is true that the Congress has given some amount but that might be for their eating. You are very well aware that 4 1/2 years back, we gave a signed petition where out of 140 Members, 119 of us have signed for scrapping prohibition. Out
of 140, there were some ladies. Today if I take another signature campaign as Mrs Anasuya Devi has been saying, I am sure, some of the ladies also join in the signature campaign and most of us will be for scrapping prohibition.

I am also to say Sir, that the persons in villages who do this job are very happy because it is one of the best things in our districts, they are making money and they are happy about it. The poor people get their drink and they are happy too.

If this is to continue, how long they survive, what happens to their health, what happens to their generation and probably as I said after 2 or 3 generations, they will not be able to do any agricultural work at all. There, the Prohibition Sub Inspectors come every month to every village. Where there are no shops, they encourage to have half a dozen shops. Every month they come round with their staff and arms provided to them to see and for collection work. I am sure Sir, many of these officers who will do honorary jobs as Excise Sub Inspectors not even asking for their dress or salaries etc. I am sure Sir, these Prohibition Sub Inspectors if offered the posts of Ministers will reject as it is much remunerative than anybody else. It is true Sir, when we took signatures last time our Chief Minister very much agreed with us. But a dignitary from Delhi blasted the thing and that was time that we went for Neera. I have seen Sir around the lobby here where neera is supplied in clean bottles with a straw, fresh sweet iced neera for Hon Members. I do not see where neera is sold in this way anywhere.

In some of the Headquarters of the Districts, I have seen a special soda being called as Kumbhakonam soda. I am told that it contains 60 to 70 percent of arrack the rest of it water or soda. Most of us know what prohibition is and how it is being done and how people are drinking. This sort of law breaking makes people break other laws. It is not fair that government knowingly agree to this.

Sir, I went to Kalpalatha day before yesterday. Everything is neatly arranged. Kalpalatha is for everybody, even rich or poor. But I am told even when prices have gone down, they remained same in Super Bazar.

I do not find in Kalpalatha sweet toddy or other beverages. I do not know the reason. In a place where there is no liquor why should a shop be kept in Kalpalatha so that people drink there itself instead of going to bars or any other places.

Bus routes have been a constant worry and most of the rich and influential people probably most of us with our influences are trying to increase bus routes. I would recommend that the bus routes should be auctioned every year. I am sure the Government will get revenues by this way. I do not agree with the Nationalisation of Bus Transport because this encourages the people for strikes and all that. There is a strike now in one of the Stations in our City too. The nationalisation encourages the Trade Unions and strikes. It would be much better if Bus routes are auctioned every year and Government would also get money. We are told last year in Hyderabad.
Road Transport Corporation got a loss of Rs. 10 lakhs. I do not know why the Government should keep it up still and still try to nationalise bus routes.

Regarding agricultural implements, tractors should be given and sold probably sold cheaper too without taxation, and without the registration being done. Tractors cannot be taken to Headquarters with trailers for registration because it would be very difficult to take to headquarters the tractors and trailers. I am sure even without registration and taxation the tractors should be allowed for the farmers for their farming work alone not to take out for any other work excepting for agriculture. I think that Government will do the needful. Thank you very much.
134  27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year: 1967-68

...
Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967

for the year 1967-68

[Text in Telugu script]
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one among those who will agree with our Chief Minister that we have to realize the many problems facing our State. No doubt, we are facing a difficult period at the present moment. In spite of them, we need to concentrate on one or two main items to improve our economy. The first and foremost thing will be the food problem and how to solve it. That is the problem of our State, of our Republic and of many States in India. The one method will be to try to concentrate heavy funds on the irrigation schemes and see that everybody in our State, as well as in other States, is fed. In this regard, the Finance Minister has not taken keen interest in preparing this year’s budget to improve the existing irrigation schemes or to bring up new schemes. When we go through the budget papers, we see all the columns for 1967–68 blank. Perhaps the Minister wanted only to maintain all the irrigation works under Public Works. He is not bothered about how to bring forth new schemes and thereby improve the food situation in the State. There is no point in merely telling about the distribution of what is available. That is not sufficient. We need to improve food production so as to get over the deficit. This is an important point.

When we go through all the budget papers, on the irrigation side almost all the columns are nil. In Chittoor district we have got a scheme known as Ammapalli project which needs hardly Rs 30 lakhs. If Rs 30 lakhs is spent on that project in Puttur taluk, that can irrigate about 10,000 acres. Similarly, if we can spend about Rs 50,000 to extend the Araniyar project in Satyaveedu taluk, we can irrigate another 5,000 acres. By spending small sums we can easily bring thousands and thousands of acres under cultivation,
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27 March, 1967

But the Government are not bothered of bringing new ayacut under cultivation. The Government are completely neglecting bringing new schemes. If this is continued, the food problem will remain the same.

Sir, we all feel that our Andhra State is a surplus State in food grains. If only every individual takes two meals a day, our State will become a worse deficit State. This is because people are not able to purchase food grains at high cost. If everybody purchases food grains and eats, our State will certainly be a deficit State. Therefore, it is our duty to take necessary steps to meet the demands of the people, and we may have to obtain foodstuffs from other States as well. Therefore, it is very necessary that we should also think of taking up new schemes.

As regards industries, what are the industries developed in our State? We can see the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore. I am very close to Madras. Many industries have come up in Madras State. Perhaps the Government are not doing anything except reporting the matters to the Central Government. They are not fighting for industries. For instance, when the House Surgeons represent matters to the Government, they are not giving a patient hearing. Only when they go on strike, they are thinking of the problem. Therefore, let us concentrate on getting major industries. For example, have we got a fertilizer plant in our State? Our State is known to be a surplus State in food grains. Thousands and lakhs of acres are being brought under cultivation and we need fertilizer for increased production. For that, it is necessary that we should have a fertilizer plant in our State. In the matter of industries, our State is almost blank. In this budget, the policy of the Government seems to be to maintain normal Government administration and not do anything else. Perhaps, they refuse to take up any new scheme. Under such circumstances, we need to rethink about this budget to help our State.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

saturation point to reach where the slogans of land revenue and national income have reached their saturation point. Land revenue is a source of national income. Land revenue is not a substitute for national income. National income is not a substitute for land revenue. NGOs stress the importance of increasing land revenue. Where is the limit for it?
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967

27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967.
140 27th March, 1967 Vote on Account (Budg. t) for the year 1967-68

2. Allocation (4th Sec.)—Agriculture, Animal Husbandry,
Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry,
Department of Co-operation, Department of Land Reforms,
Department of Marketing, Department of Forests,
Department of Land Reforms, Department of Co-operation,
Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry,
Department of Land Reforms, Department of Co-operation,
Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry,
Department of Land Reforms, Department of Co-operation,
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Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry,
Department of Land Reforms, Department of Co-operation,
V. te on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967, 141

For the year 1967-68, the following budget proposals are presented:

1. Electricity Supply: A proposal for increasing the supply of electricity by 10% to be achieved through the installation of new Oil Engines.

2. Remunerations: A proposal for increasing remunerations by 10% to be achieved through the introduction of a new N R W Scheme.

Other proposals include:

- Increased budget for various departments.
- Improved infrastructure for better service delivery.
- Enhanced research and development for future innovations.

These proposals aim to enhance the overall performance and efficiency of the organization.
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Oil engines run pipes protected water supply schemes for the early citizen's safety, and even take care of mid-day meals and social welfare scheme. The land acquisition act's need of the state has increased. The socialist pattern of society, democratic socialism has been put into practice. The industries of the state have been regulated. The information of demonstration plots has been given.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

On the Account for the year 1967-68 for maintenance of seed farms and seed stores for contingencies, salaries, and maintenance of seed farms and seed stores.

For the year 1967-68, the account includes:
- Salaries
- Maintenance of seed farms and seed stores
- Contingencies
- Cultivation
- Industry
- Cottage industries
- Industries
- Education
- Agriculture
- Industries
- Electricity
- Sanction
- Oil Engines
- Subsidy
- Electricity reduced rates

Further, the account includes:
- Sanction of electricity schemes
- Pending
- Subsidy
- Electricity supply
- Subsidised rates
- Sanction
- Electricity reduced rates

The account is submitted for the year 1967-68 for the above purposes.
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

In the Assembly at 144, 27th May, 1967.

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

The Assembly proceeded to business.

The Speaker took the Chair and called attention to the importance of the Budget for the year 1967-68. He stated that the Budget was prepared on the basis of the financial estimates submitted by the various departments of the Government. He emphasized the need for careful examination of the estimates and the importance of the role of the Assembly in the functioning of the Government.

The Speaker then called upon the Member to make a statement on the Budget.

The Member stated that the Budget was designed to meet the developmental needs of the State. He highlighted the measures taken to promote industrial growth, agricultural development, and social welfare. He also emphasized the importance of the Budget in ensuring the welfare of the people of the State.

The Member then requested the Assembly to pass the Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68.

The Assembly proceeded to pass the Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68.
Mrs M Godfrey (Nominated—Anglo-Indian) —May I suggest one single way of developing economy of the country? I request, Sir, that strict check be kept on the executive staff of every department who are prone to bribery and corruption. It is here that the weakness exists. This executive should be very particular and correct in executing the orders of the higher-ups. It is not enough to see that it is at the lowest cost at which something could be done, but it is important to see that the work done is not undone within a short time. If those who are entrusted with the execution of schemes work sincerely and for the welfare of the country and people at large, India should progress by leaps and bounds. A Committee should be formed which will check the work that is being carried on in bridges and other industrial enterprises, so that the money that is being invested in those ventures will not be wasted and the people reap long-lasting benefits.

Thank you.
27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Distribution of fertilizer to various areas in the state makes available of 20-40% of fertilizer for the concerned Executive Engineer. He has local inspection and makes decision freedom of movement and regulates the movement of fertilizers. Freedom of movement control in the state, the Executive Engineer maintains freedom of movement in the villages. The Highways Department maintains freedom of movement in the villages. Sugar cess and paddy cess are imposed on dry crops.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

1. Sugar cess: In 1967-68, sugar cess was allocated to general funds to support sugar grower associations and tobacco control. Sugar cess is levied on sugar producers and is used to fund centrally sponsored schemes.

2. Price control: Price control is enforced through centrally sponsored schemes and wholesale societies. Central Government funds provide support to these schemes.

3. Food control: Central Government funds also support control of foodstuffs, ensuring availability and stability in prices.

4. Development: Development schemes include supplies of essential commodities and development of agricultural infrastructure.

5. Other: Various other schemes and programs are also funded, including commodity-wise control, tobacco control, and development of agricultural infrastructure.
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

Supply Schedule

1. Revenue
   a. General Revenue
      i. Block Development
         1. Sub-Registrar
         2. Sub Collector
2. Capital
   a. Sub-Registrar Office
   b. Co-operative Society
   c. Sub Collector

Area

Schedule

Block Development

Forest Development, Block Development

Sub Registrar Office

Co-operative Society

Sub Collector
వైటేంటు ఆంగ్లం, ఎడారు మనం తాంత్రికంగా మాత్రమే అంటే ప్రత్యేకమైన నియంత్రణ పట్టిక దానికి సమాధానం లభించాం. ఎందుకంటే ఇది మాత్రమే అనురాగాలు ఉండేది, కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం.

దిల్లీ ది యూనియన్ సిటీ లోని ప్రధాన స్థలాలు ఉన్నాం. ప్రత్యేకమైన పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. అప్పుడు మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం.

దిల్లీ ది యూనియన్ సిటీ లోని ప్రధాన స్థలాలు ఉన్నాం. ప్రత్యేకమైన పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం. కాని మనం ఇది ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు లభించాం.
Vo. e on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

15th March, 1967

For the year 1967-68

Foundation stone laid 1958

1962

Foundation stone laid 1962

Buildings

Various expenditure

Waste

Supply

Check posts

Control

Land revenue

Prestige

Election commission

Various expenditure

Waste

Supply

Check posts

Control

Land revenue

Prestige
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967

Mr. Speaker,

The following vote was moved by Mr. V. R. Krishnaiah and seconded by Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao:

Vote 8: Reimbursement of Give-up Rebate

Mr. Speaker,

You have already declared that the give-up rebate on charity should begin at home.

The government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to introduce a scheme for the reimbursement of give-up rebate. Under this scheme, the government will provide a grant to institutions that give up their rebate.

The following is a brief outline of the scheme:

- **Eligibility Criteria:**
  - Institutions that give up their rebate on charity
  - Institutions that have been providing service for at least 5 years

- **Grants:**
  - A grant of Rs. 500 per month will be provided to each eligible institution.
  - The grant will be provided for a period of 6 months.

- **Application Process:**
  - Institutions can apply for reimbursement by filling up the application form available with the government.

This scheme aims to encourage institutions to give up their rebate on charity and to contribute to the welfare of the citizens of Andhra Pradesh.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.
152 27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

In the Karnataka State Budget for the year 1967-68, the Department of Sports and Youth Services was allocated a budget of Rs. 2,00,000 for Sports Council, which includes the formation of a new Sports Council.

The Sports Council will consist of both official and non-official members. The official members will be appointed by the PWD Minister and the Sports Council Committee will comprise both official and non-official members.

The formation of the Sports Council will take into account the suggestions and recommendations of the Stadium Committee.

The appointment of officials and non-officials will be made by the Minister and the Secretary of the PWD. The Sports Council will be responsible for the development and promotion of sports in Karnataka.

Formation of Sports Council

The Sports Council will consist of both official and non-official members. The official members will be appointed by the PWD Minister and the Sports Council Committee will comprise both official and non-official members.

The appointment of officials and non-officials will be made by the Minister and the Secretary of the PWD. The Sports Council will be responsible for the development and promotion of sports in Karnataka.

The appointment of officials and non-officials will be made by the Minister and the Secretary of the PWD. The Sports Council will be responsible for the development and promotion of sports in Karnataka.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967

year 1967-68

"..."
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967

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156 27th March, 1967. Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

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Vote on Account (Budget) for the
year 1967-68

27th March, 1967
27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

(3) Mr. T.であること (schedule) — 30th March, 1967.  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68.
Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967

Year 1967-68

Vote on Account

Budget for the 27th March, 1967

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Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967

year 1967-7

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274—8
Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

[Document content in Telugu script]

[Translation attempt in English]

[Document content in English translation]

[Document content in English translation]
164  27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

[Text in Telugu script]

165  27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

[Text in Telugu script]
Vol. on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967

Famine relief works

Food problem solve Labour feed समस्या विवेक

Jawahar Lal
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68
देहर में देह अस समय एक वापस कि कोस्ट कीमते है - हाई सरकार के
साले नाबां लोक के दुनी ती के ती के अरे के ती के अरे के अधिसी अन्यन्तर के अभी के गाड़ियों के दौर से हो आसे के
रेडेट इन जो दशाए के दुनी ती के दुनी ती के वाले के दुनी दिशा के दुनी दिशा के दुनी दिशा के
(Tho bell was rung)

पांग में सही आर्डे जानी नोसार के - अस समय के

श्री कंजा रेड्डी (प्रवकाल) — हायम साहब श्रीरामचरी न अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि जितना संयम वह शोर मुक हुआ न बहा जनवर बा न मुसलिम लोग थे। यह प्रकार उन्होंने में भाषण था है और जनवर का कम्बलरूप में अवज्ञा महोंद्र के सामने रखा है। बालसूत्र में बाल सजाए तो बहा एक जले तक हुआ मो ती एक जीर्ण और हुआ और समाप्त के काम बन्ध में थे। हायम साहब भी थे। दोनों को एक जगह करने का बाहा का बाहा छोड़ दिया है। यह प्रकार जनवर का कम्बलरूप में पेश करता। यह वहां तक संबंध है ये इसके निये खाई वाले बादर (Point of order) पेश करता है।

मां इमम-ए खाम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे इमम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे इमम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे इमम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे इमम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे इमम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे इमम-ए अधिकार - मिने भी केका है त्या के अस उसे
27th March, 1967

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

(The Bell was rung.)

Binary code is

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Vote on Account (Budget) for the 27th March, 1967

year 1967-68

In accordance with the provisions of the Cantonment Act, 1954, the Cantonment area forms a separate budgetary unit, distinct from the Municipal area. The Cantonment area is under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Board, which has the power to levy taxes and make budgetary provisions for the maintenance of law and order and the provision of public services within the area. The Board is also responsible for the maintenance of public order and the provision of public services in the area.

The Budget for the Cantonment area for the year 1967-68 includes provisions for the maintenance of law and order, the provision of public services, and other necessary expenditure. The Board has the authority to levy taxes and make budgetary provisions for the purpose of maintaining public order and providing public services within the Cantonment area.

The Budget for the Cantonment area for the year 1967-68 is presented in detail, including the expenditure on maintenance of law and order, the provision of public services, and other necessary expenditure. The Board is committed to ensuring the well-being and safety of the residents of the Cantonment area, and will continue to make budgetary provisions to meet the needs of the community.
27th March, 67

Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

In the Municipal area of Bangalore Cantonment area of Jurisdiction, Cantonment area authorities have notified Cantonment area authorities have notified the following:

1. Cantonment area authorities have notified Welfare Department for the year 1967-68
2. Cantonment area authorities have notified the following:
   - First Plan, Second Plan and Third Plan
   - Socio-Economic Survey
   - Education Sector
   - Agriculture Sector
   - Industrial Sector
   - Housing Sector

3. Statistics have been conducted for Socio-Economic Survey at the District Level by the Revenue Department.

4. Social Welfare Department has been established at the level of the Social Welfare Department.

5. Establishment charges have been paid to the Revenue Department.

6. Land Acquisition and Revenue Department has been notified to the Social Welfare Department.

7. Social Welfare Department has been notified to the Revenue Department.

8. Education Department has been notified to the Social Welfare Department.

9. Social Welfare Department has been notified to the Revenue Department.

10. Establishment charges have been paid to the Revenue Department.

11. The following topics have been declared:
   - Agriculture Sector 15%
   - Housing Sector 15%
ote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

27th March, 1967  171

Industrial Sector 15%  Social Welfare Departments 15%

1967-68

Industrial Sector  300  15  Social Welfare Department  15, 20

E. Education  20  Social Welfare Department  15, 20

Prohibition  12, 18

"A new project was taken up in 1967 to control the increase of illicit drinks. The project is expected to complete the year 1968."
172 27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

(Translation)

172 27th March, 1967  Vote on Account (Budget) for the year 1967-68

(Translation)