ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ROAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

* 916 (1731-J.) Q. Sarvasri T. S. Murthy (Warangal) and B. Papi Reddy (Allur) --- Will hon. the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a road research institute to promote and encourage road research in the State and to make a detailed technical study of the road problems and to select important roads for development on priority basis; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Chief Minister (Sri J.V. Narasinga Rao) --- (a) No, Sir. But there is a Soil Testing Laboratory attached to the Chief Engineer (Roads and Bldgs)'s Office and also proposals for sanction of one Soil Testing Cell at Vijayawada are under consideration of Government.

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

J. No. 199

Sir, the Minister—He is not here. The member
was called.

Sir. The Minister—Can we have
the text?

Sir. The Minister—Can we have
the text?

Sir. The Minister—Can we have
the text?

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Sir. The Minister—Can we have
the text?
Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam):—Who are the officers that were deputed and when were they deputed and what are the results of their studies?

Sri J.V. Narasimha Rao:—That does not arise in this question. If you put a separate question, I will collect the material and place all that before the House.

Sri D. Venkatesam (Kuppam):—How can he reply without previous intimation?
Oral Answers to Questions.

10th March, 1970.

The Hon'ble Member for:—

Mr. J. V. R. Reddy:—Sir, we have heard that the girls are not safe in the Kodaikanal hills. Can you give us the reason for this and what steps are being taken to ensure their safety?

Mr. P. V. G. Reddy:—Sir, with regard to the question of the girls' safety in the Kodaikanal hills, the Government has taken several steps. Special police patrols are being conducted in the area. Special police training is being given to the personnel handling these cases.

Mr. V. R. Pillai:—Sir, the girls are not safe in the Kodaikanal hills. Can you give us the reason for this and what steps are being taken to ensure their safety?

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Written Answers to Questions.

10th March, 1970.

362—

* 1146 Q. Sri V. C. Kesava Rao (Santhanuthalapadu) :—Will the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) the total mileage of the N. H. widened so far between Guntur and Nellore; and
(b) what are the reasons for not speeding up the widening of this Highway?

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao : (a) Miles 37-3 furlongs.
(b) Due to want of grant from the Government of India.

WIDENING OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY BETWEEN GUNTUR AND NELLORE

362—

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(b) Due to want of grant from the Government of India.

Q. 1. Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi) :—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

Construction of Wheel Track Road Dam Across Chilakaleru in Talluru Samithi

383—

(a) is there any representation from the Vemula Panchayat in Tallur Samithi, Nellore district requesting to sanction of wheel track road dam across Chilakakuru in between Vemula and Kammavarpalem;

(b) whether any estimate has been prepared for the same and if so, the estimated cost of the same; and

(c) when it will be executed?

The Minister for Panchayt Raj (Sri T. Ramaswamy) :-(a) No Sir, but Sri R. Mahananda, M. L. A., has sent in a representation and it was sent to the Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Nellore.

(b) An estimate has been prepared for the work.

(c) As and when funds become available.

Sri T. Ramaswamy :-(a) No estimate has been prepared for the work.

(b) As and when funds become available.

P. H. C. AT KURUPAM

364 -

(a) A public contribution of Rs. 10,000 was deposited in the month of June, 1965, Rs. 5,030 by the Gram Panchayat, Kurupam and Rs. 5,000 by the Municipal Council Visakhapatnam.

(b) The Primary Health Centre at Kurupam was sanctioned in May, 1967 by the Government in Panchayati Raj Department. Due to paucity of funds and the ban imposed on the opening of new Primary Health Centres during the year, 1967, it was not found possible to open the Primary Health Centre at Kurupam. The
Government however considered it necessary in 1969 to open Primary Health Centres in blocks where there are no Primary Health Centers and at least in such of the Primary Health Centres for which orders have already been issued for opening the Primary Health Centres prior to imposing of ban. Accordingly orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 6 Health Dated 2-1-70 sanctioning the employment of staff and the funds required for running the Primary Health Centre at Kurupam. The Primary Health Centre has started functioning from 23-1-1970.

(c) It is proposed to utilise the deposited amount of Rs. 10,000 for repairing and remodeling the old building at Kurupam belonging to the Panchayat Samiti where the Primary Health Centre is now located.

SASTRI AND PRE-SASTRI COURSES AT TIRUPATHI

365—

*660 (2078) Q.—Sri Agarala Eswara Reddy (Tirupathi) :— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Sastri and Pre-Sastri courses are being opened at the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeta, Tirupathi besides the Shiksha Shastri course; and

(b) whether the Government is aware that in all the three examinations, Hindi is being taught and proposed to be taught and not the regional language?

The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao) :—

(a) Yes, Sir. Only Shastri Course was started this year besides Shiksha Shastri course.

(b) The correct position is that provision has been made for all the modern Indian languages besides Hindi in the Shastri course. For Pre-Shastri Course, which is proposed to be introduced from the next academic year, there is no provision in the syllabus for any of the modern Indian languages including Hindi and Telugu.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—The Medium of Instruction is English for English, Hindi for Hindi and Sanskrit for Sanskrit. The Students will answer the 1st Paper in English and other Papers in Sanskrit.

Sri A. Eswara Reddy :—Why not Hindi and other languages?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—I visited the Institute. I talked to the teachers as well as the taught. They can very easily speak in Sanskrit. They have spoken to me in Sanskrit. There is no question of teaching in any other language because they are conversant with Sanskrit. So far as Telugu is concerned, one of the students had opted for Telugu medium and is being taught in Telugu.
We are not paying anything. It is run primarily by funds financed by the Central Government, started by the Central Government and it is run by an autonomous body. I don’t have the staff particulars.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The Pre-Shastri course lasts for one year. The Shastri Course lasts for three academic years.

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Under which cadre do they come for the recruitment in respect of appointment?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The eligibility for the courses —-(1) Oriental School Leaving Certificate Examination of Andhra and Madras.
(2) P. U. C. with study of Shastra—S. V. University
(3) Uttara Madhyama—Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva Vidyalay
(4) Higher Secondary Examination with Special Sanskrit of any Government.
(5) Entrance Examination in Sanskrit.
(6) B. A., with special Sanskrit of any University.
(7) Any other examination considered to be equivalent to any one of the above examinations.
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10th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri A. G. Raja (Lok Sabha) :—(a) Whether the examiners posted for valuation of answer papers are paid a daily allowance of Rs. 5 per day?

(a) Whether the Examiners have represented to the Government that it should be enhanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per day; and (c) if so, with what result?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

We have received some representation and it is under examination.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao :—Yes, we are improving the process of payment, and we have been able to improve the process, but not fully. We are at it.
and it is under examination. So far as this category is concerned, we are giving them free accommodation which we were not bound to give, and in view of that there is no likelihood of this being raised at present.

(a) The number of seed farms being run by the Government in Srikakulam district together with the extent of land under each farm, and the amount of expenditure incurred and income derived from each farm during 1968-69;

(b) whether seeds, sufficient to meet the requirements of the district are being produced in these Government seed farms and if not, whether there is any proposal to establish additional farms;

(c) the reasons why the Addakulaguda farm in Seethampeta agency area, Srikakulam district has been closed down and the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on the said farm so far; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to close down the Peddapeta farm and run it as a co-operative agricultural farm by assigning the land to landless poor at the rate of 2½ acres each?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri K. Venkatarama): (a), (b), (c) & (d) Answer is placed on the table of the House.

**ANSWER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

Vide L. A. Q. No. 752 (STARRED) [*67]

(a) The Department of Agriculture has two seed farms in Srikakulam district. The details of their area, expenditure incurred and income during 1968-69 are indicated hereunder;
### Oral Answers to Questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the seed farm</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Profit or loss over cost of cultivation</th>
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</table>

(b) The foundation seed produced on these seed farms will not be sufficient to cater to the needs of Registered seed farms. At present there are no proposals to establish additional seed farms in the district.

(c) The Farm Addakulaguda was first organised as seed farm during 1964-65 after the closure of the Pilot Demonstration Scheme. The extent of farm was 2.90 acres wet and 14.18 acres dry. The Department has sustained loss on this farm during that year.

As the farm is situated in the agency area labour was not available at any time which was a continuing problem throughout the year. The farm was running on loss as it was purely a dry farm and the size of the farm was also very small and also due to the adverse and seasonal conditions,

The expenditure incurred on this farm during 1964-65 is indicated hereunder:

- 1. Cultivation expenses. Rs. 1,468.36
- 2. Farm Contingencies including wages of watchmen. Rs. 1,160.00
- 3. Establishment charges. Rs. 2,488.00
- 4. Total receipts during 1964-65 Rs. 1,240.00

(d) No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions.

10th March, 1970.

AGRICULTURAL STUDY TEAM

369—

*776 (2561) Q.—Sri P.O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmiganur):—

Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Agricultural Study Team was sent to Maharashtra to study the Hybrid Jowar crop during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted any report; and

(c) whether a copy of it would be laid on the table of the House?

Sri K. Venkataratnam:—(a) During October, 1969 the Director of Agriculture made a study tour of some of the areas in the Maharashtra State growing seed crops of brid jowar, hybrid bajra and commercial crops of Hybrid jowar in Maharashtra State. The Joint Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seeds) also visited these areas. In addition, the Principals of the Farmers’ Training Centre Nandyal and Rajendranagar and the District Agricultural Officers, Mahabubnagar and Adoni also took some of the progressive farmers to these areas.

(b) The Director of Agriculture and the Officers have made some observations; and suggestions which are under Government’s considerations.

(c) An extract of the observations and suggestions of the Director of Agriculture and the Officers is placed on the table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Vide L. A Q. No. 2561 (Starred) [*39]

The observations made by the Director of Agriculture and the other Officers and the farmers who visited Maharashtra area for studying Hybrid Jowar Crop during the current year are as follows:

In the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra the annual rainfall is between 15” to 20” and most of the rainfall is received in the Southwest monsoon period. The soils are black in nature very deep 15 to 20” in depth, well drained and highly moisture retentative and the level of the land is even in the area visited. The major crop grown is jowar, which is also the major crop in Maharashtra State. It was learnt from the farmers during the tour that Maharashtra Government permitted to supply hybrid seed on credit in the first instance and recovered the cost from the farmers after the harvest of the crop. The cost of the seed is about Rs. 35 to 40 per acre and a dry land farmer hesitates to invest so much amount in the first instance.

The variety of hybrid jowar grown is mostly CSH 1. It has a duration of 95 to 100 days. It is deep rooted and drought resistant. Even before the moisture stress in the soil is felt in October the crop comes to maturity. The crop is fertilised with chemical manures the dose ranging from 40 Kgs. to 60 Kgs N per acre (60 kgs in a few cases) about 25 Kgs. P : 05 per acre and 20 Kgs K20 per acre. Shoot fly is an important pest which causes severe damage in the early stages of the crop. To protect the crop from the shoot fly spraying with endrine from the fourth day after sowing is taken up and the spraying is done at weekly intervals upto 35th day.
The average yield obtained is about 12 to 15 quintals per acre. In some of the holdings, yield ranging from 30 to 35 quintals also have been recorded by doubling the seed rate and application of nitrogen up to 80 Kgs per acre.

It was observed that local jowar variety, whose crop duration is 4½ to 5 months did not yield well due to moisture stress felt at the time of flowering in October, while under drought conditions hybrid jowar yielded 12 to 15 quintals by coming to maturity even before moisture stress in the soil was felt.

Extract from the Director of Agriculture's letter dt. 2-1-1970 regarding the steps to be taken in Andhra Pradesh to arrange private seed productions, on the analogy of Maharashtra Seed Farms.

Contract production of Hybrid Seeds in this State has been given up by the State Department of Agriculture limiting the State Commitment to production of Hybrid Seed on State Seed Farms only. Production and Supply of Hybrid seeds to the Farmers in this State to cover the targets is now left mostly to National Seeds Corporation and Private agencies. Seed Production of Hybrid Seed must go in a balanced way hand in hand with commercial crop production of Hybrids. In this State Commercial Hybrid Crop production fell short of expectations due to several reasons, the chief of which is that cultivation of commercial Hybrid Crop is not done in a big way in the Rainfed areas.

Unless commercial production of Hybrid crop is taken in a big way in the Rainfed area as in Maharashtra, Seed Production will not be of much help. To encourage growing of commercial hybrid varieties in the State is much more important than the production of hybrid seed. Hybrid seed is now available to the farmers from the seed produced to the State Seed Farms and also grown by the Private seed growers including National Seeds Corporation Limited. Therefore there does not seem to be any dearth for Hybrid seed production in the State. What is necessary is the encouragement for growing hybrids on commercial scale. Hybrid Jowar production in this State has had a setback owing to the restrictions for its marketing outside the State. The quality of the seed being poor it is not acceptable to the farmers of this State as this State is surplus in food grains. Therefore as long as restrictions are imposed on its marketing it will be difficult to push up this programme in a big way in the State, since there is no local market for the same.

Together with relaxation of marketing facilities, it is necessary to encourage dry land farmers for growing hybrid jowar by subsidising the cost of seed and also cost of fertilisers in the initial stages. In Maharashtra State due to subsidising the cost of seed, the area covered by the Hybrid Jowar in the current year is said to be about 15 lakhs acres.

"I request orders of Government for formulating a scheme to provide subsidy on cost of seed and fertilisers for an initial period of two years".

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10th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions.
Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government received a copy of the report of Keskar Sangham appointed by the Central Government in 1968 to go into the taxation measures on Motor Vehicles;
(b) so, whether a brief gist of the suggestions will be placed on the Table of the House; and
(c) whether the Government took into consideration these suggestions, in enhancing the taxes on Motor Vehicles?

The Minister for Transport (Dr. M. N. L. kshminarasiah):—
(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House in respect of taxation measures.
(c) This Government have not enhanced the rates of taxes on Motor Vehicles after the date of consideration of the suggestions contained in the report by this Government.

STATEMENT TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

VIDE L. A. Q. No. 11'3 (STARRED) [* 370]

1. The cost of operation has become a definite disincentive to the healthy development of Road Transport for the reasons:—(i) the increase in the cost of operation of both goods and passenger Transport is due more to the increase in the tax element than other costs; (ii) the rate of increase of cost of operation has outstripped the rate of increase in the revenue for the operations; (iii) the tax revenue on Motor Vehicles has been increased by 62.5% during the period 1950-51 to 1965-66.

2. No need to introduce standard tax for operation of Inter-State buses till the Inter-State Transport Commission is given powers to deal with powers of taxation on Inter-State routes.

3. The tourist buses should not be required to pay tax or fee to other States. So long as they do not pick up passengers in those States.

4. The principles enumerated by the Committee to determine the quantum of tax should be embodied in an Act of Parliament.
5. The Central and State Governments should set up standing expert advisory bodies to review from time to time the working of the Road Transport Industry with special reference to the impact of Taxation thereon.

6. Some relief should be given in the present tax element and if this is not possible the least that should be done is that no further changes should be made in the existing level of taxation till the proposed expert Advisory Bodies give their advice and in the light of the principles enunciated by the Committee.

7. Tax should have some relation to the distance, the vehicle is permitted to travel. Tax on Goods Vehicles should base on registered laden weight. Light commercial vehicles up to a pay load of one ton should have concessional rates of tax.

8. From many points of view, fuel tax would be an ideal way of realising revenue from Motor operation.

9. Taxes should not be levied in the guise of fee.

10. The truck operators are reported to be held responsible for the payment of goods tax although the freight charges collected by the Booking agencies in certain States from the consigners are said to include goods tax also. However, the Government holds the truck operators responsible for the payment of goods tax. The Committee recommend that the State Governments should examine the flaw in this behalf and take appropriate measures in the matter.

11. The number of taxes affecting motor vehicles should be the minimum and it would be preferable for all of them to be collected by a single agency. These should be a provision for compounding of goods and passenger tax.

12. A commercial vehicle should be registered in a particular State where it normally ‘resides’ and the primary permit should be issued by the Home State to which it will pay all the necessary taxes including motor vehicle tax and passenger and goods tax. Those vehicles, which are used for inter-State traffic also, should obtain an additional permit, which could be granted by the Inter-State Transport Commission, though the actual issue will be by the authorities in the Home State, acting on behalf of the Commission. The jurisdiction of the State in which the vehicle is registered in respect of levies of taxes and fees, vis-a-vis, intra-State Transport, will remain unfettered.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—I do not have the information here. When compared to other States, our State taxation is a little higher; but it is equal to Maha:stra.

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* 1251 Q — Sr Katari Muniswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Transport be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to extend the Hyderabad to Tirupathi bus service upto Satyavedu Taluk in Chittoor.
(b) if so, from what time; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Dr. M. N. Laxminarsiah:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Satyavedu is already adequately served by the Madras to Tirupathi service which goes via: Satyavedu and several other private services which run from Satyavedu to Chittoor and Tirupathi.

Extension of Hyderabad Tirupathi Bus Services upto Satyavedu

199—3
CIVIL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1243 Q.—Sri C. V. Rao (Kakinada) :—Will the hon. Minister for Endowments be pleased to state:
(a) whether a Religious Advisory Council was formed in the State, if so, when;
(b) what are its rules and functions; and
(c) whether a report of the activities of the Council be placed on the table of the House?

The Minister for Endowments (Sri R. Ramalinga Raju) :—(a) The Religious Advisory Council was formed for the State on 2-1-1970.
(b) The rules governing the council were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1366, Home (Endowments, III) Department dated 30-9-1969, which were already placed on the table of the House during this session. As regards the functions, the council is competent to advise Government on matters referred to it from time to time regarding the religious practices, rituals, renovations of temples and the like in respect of religious institutions or endowments.
(c) No meeting of the said council has been held so far, since it was constituted only recently.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarsaiah :—We will reconsider.

RELIGIOUS ADVISORY COUNCIL
Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:—What he said is this. "Directly, as a Minister I am not concerned. But it might concern the Government." That is the point he has raised.
Sri S. Vemayya:—On a point of Order, Sir. I would like to know how the Minister can say that he is not concerned with this.

Mr. Speaker:—It is not related to his portfolio.

Sri B. Ratnasabha Pathi:—There are churches, mosques and so many other things; who is dealing with them?

Mr. Speaker:—If you have heard the answer of the Minister correctly, what he said was, ‘under the H. R. E. Act, there is a provision for appointing a Committee of this nature and under that provision we have appointed this Committee. So far as the churches and mosques are concerned, if there is any other Act like H. R. E. Act for appointing a Council for supervision, certainly that can be looked into. If there is no provision under the Act separately, certainly that can be looked into.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Wakf does not only mean property. Wakf is a legal concept. In relation to the legal concept of wakf as adumbrated in the Mohammedan Law, there is Wakf Act which is a Central Act and which is in force. Under the Wakf Act, there is a Wakf Board for our State also. That subject is being looked after by the Health Minister. So far as Christianity is concerned, I am not aware of any Central or State law; but so far as trusts under Christian religion and Christian theology etc. are concerned, so far as the secular aspect is concerned, the very Endowment Act which we have here covers it. For instance, YMCA, YWCA and institutions of the kind are also covered by this Act. So far as the secular aspect and the upkeep of the properties is concerned, that is the position.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—No; no. It is not correct. He is not correct on that. That Act is not applicable to the Christians.
Oral Answers to Questions.

10th March, 1970.

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J). a. — Jam not saying that it applies to Christians. What I am saying is it applies to all Trusts, all Endowments, irrespective of religion, except Wakfs. You kindly see the Preamble and the application of the Act. It is there.

The title of this Act is this, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Endowments Act. That is to say, Charitable Endowments and Hindu Religious Endowments. So far as religious endowments are concerned, they are Hindu, but so far as charitable endowments are concerned, there is no restriction of Hindu. (Interruptions) That is what I say. The Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act.

Sri V.B. Raju:— The matter is simple. What the hon. members would like to know is which is the Ministry in charge of Religious Institutions in general. Nobody disputes about the department of Hindu Religious Endowments under the Act. Parsies have got their institutions under Zoroastrianism; Jews have got their own institutions; Christians have got; Brahma Samaj have got. All these institutions are there, so that they may not be actually misused and they need protection, which is the Ministry that is in charge? Is there a Ministry in charge or not?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— There is no single Ministry in charge of all religious endowments. So far as Hindu Religious Endowment Institutions are concerned, there is a special law. We have passed it. It has been there since 50 years and is going on. So far as trusts are concerned, so far as charitable endowments are concerned, except Wakfs, perhaps which are governed by the Wakf Act, all other Trusts and all other charitable endowments are covered by this Act. That is why, we have taken care to see that so far as charitable endowments are concerned, they are not restricted only to Hindu; they may be Zoroastrianism; they may be Christian or anything. Therefore, what we have said is the definition of charitable institutions—(SHOUTS OF 'NO'; 'No').
Mr. Speaker:—That you can consider.

Sri V. B. Raju:—He is giving some other information which is not necessary. As he has got a right to create an Advisory Council to advise about temples, is there any such provision actually to advise about Churches, Zoroastrian temples etc.? That is the question. The hon. Minister says there is a gap. Whether the gap can be filled up; that is the question.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Whether the gap is to be filled I cannot say at the moment, but so far as Hindu Religious Institutions are concerned—

Mr. Speaker:—So far as Christian institutions are concerned, I don’t think there is any provision of law under which the Government have got powers to supervise the working of their institutions as it is. This law, of course, is intended—

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments and all charitable endowments except—

Mr. Speaker:—So far as Muslims are concerned, there is a law.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This does not cover Muslim institutions at all.

Mr. Speaker:—There is a separate law for it.

Sri V. B. Raju:—That is also for wakf property. It is not about the institution as such; it is only the property which is attached to the institution or charitable purpose.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is whether the Government will consider the question of enacting legislation for safeguarding the Christian institutions as well as the Muslim institutions. That is the question. Ultimately, it boils down to that. What the Government has done is correct. The question is, similarly, will the Government consider the question of safeguarding the interests of Christian institutions as well as other institutions. The Government can certainly consider about it.

Sri V. B. Raju:—There are restrictions, సముదాయాల సంస్థల భాషల సాధనాలను వెలుగులు చేసే ప్రశ్నని ఎవరు ముగిసినా. ప్రాథమికంగా సంస్థల శీలాలకు మద్దత అయితే కైపు ముగిసిన వారు మనస్త్రించి ఎవరు ముగిసినా?

ప్రాథమికంగా కార్యాలను చేసి చేతులు వెలుగులు చేసినా,

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:—Regarding charitable trusts, only under certain circumstances, the Government can take possession. As long as they are working properly Government cannot interfere with the working of those institutions. Am I right?

Mr. Speaker:—When there are complaints brought to the notice of the Government, there is a particular provision under which they can take.

Mr. Speaker:—The circumstances under which Government can take possession are all common; they are laid down in the Act.

Mr. Speaker:—That is only when they are misused and when it is brought to the notice of the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—According to the Religious Endowments Act, when it is misused or—

Mr. Speaker:—The provisions of this Act are applicable to all charitable institutions, charitable endowments, wakfs—that is what I have submitted—any institution run by anybody; it may be under a religious denomination or under a non-religious denomination.
16th March, 1970.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—If there is any institution run by anybody—if may be under religious denomination or a non-religious denomination, whose properties are reported to be misused or mismanaged, then the Government can take action under this Act.

Mr. Speaker:—During question-hour, you cannot discuss policy matters of the Government. Will that be possible?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—It is not a policy matter, Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—This is not even a policy matter.

Mr. Speaker:—The relevant question which arose and which Mr. Raju correctly put is, whether the Government is thinking of making a similar legislation for safeguarding the interests of religious institutions. Mr. Gopalakrishnayya, please put a separate question as to why Sarada Niketan was taken over by the Government.

Mr. Speaker:—You know certain people have no children. They will leave properties appointing trustees. Sometimes these trustees will not be functioning properly. Under this Act, Govern-
steps in and then immediately the Collector will be asked to proceed in the matter and take possession of the properties. There are a number of cases like this.

Mr. Speaker:—There are a number of charitable trusts.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—How can we say anything from memory. If a specific question is put about any particular institution, we will certainly answer.

Mr. Speaker:—You can put a question and ask the Government whether in any case they have stepped in and taken possession of the properties of any charitable institution. He will place the information on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—That is a good suggestion. That can be considered by the Minister.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—I want to know that.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—Under the present Act, they will not come under the Charitable Endowments. That is the point here.
Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:—The definition is very clear. Charitable Institution means any establishment, undertaking, organization or association formed for a charitable purpose and includes a specific endowment irrespective of who forms it and who endows it. Charitable purpose includes (a) relief for poverty or distress, (b) education, (c) medical relief, (d) advance of any other object of utility or welfare to the general public or a section thereof, not being an object of exclusively religious nature.

Recently there was a question raised regarding the management of the V-R College, Nellore. Now the Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Institutions is seized of the matter and he is taking action under it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—What happened to the other institutions managed by other people? There are so many complaints against them also. They say, they can never come under this Act.

Whenever there is a complaint, we will take action.

I would like to know whether they are extending the scope of the Act?

(No Answer)

Mr. Speaker:—Answers for all other questions will be placed on the Table of the House, except Qn. No. 880.

* 716 (2290) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Fisheries and Ports be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions. 10th March, 1970. 685

(a) whether the Norwegian team has completed the study of developing of fishing harbours in the State now; and
(b) whether a copy of the report of the team be placed on the table of the House?

The Minister for Fisheries and Ports (Sri S. R. A. S. Appala Naidu).—(a) No, Sir. (b) Does not arise.

2. The Minister for Fisheries and Ports (Sri S. R. A. S. Appala Naidu).—

(a) whether the Norwegian team has completed the study of developing of fishing harbours in the State now; and

(b) whether a copy of the report of the team be placed on the table of the House?

The Minister for Fisheries and Ports (Sri S. R. A. S. Appala Naidu).—(a) No, Sir. (b) Does not arise.
10th March, 1970.

Written Answers to Questions.

Construction of a By-pass Road at Eluru Level Crossing
S.N.Q.No. 380-A.

S. N. Q. No. 1445-Q.—Sri M. Venkatarayana:—Will Hon.
the Deputy Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a by-pass
road on Madras-Calcutta route to remove the difficulties of level
crossing in Eluru.
(b) if so, the stage at which it stands; and
(c) if not, reason therefor?

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) The work is included in the draft IV Five Year Plan and
its approval is awaited from the Government of India.
(c) Does not arise.

Sri G. Sivayya:—There are many difficulties in this main
road. A number of bye-roads are necessary. Can you think of a
plan for this at least?

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:—We have already taken up some. We
are trying to take up some more in the coming financial year.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Milk Supply Centres in Every District

Milk Supply Centres in Every District

* 769 Q.—Sarasvati M. Venkatarama Naidu (Parvathipuram)
and V. Narayanappala Naidu (Pedamanapuram):—Will the hon.
Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
Written Answers to Questions. 10th March, 1970. 687

(a) whether there are Milk Supply Centres in every district in our State;
(b) if not the reasons therefor; and
(c) the reasons for not establishing a Milk Supply Centre so far in Srikakulam District?

A.—

(a) & (b) They are being established during 1970-71.
(c) As regards Srikakulam District, it is proposed to establish Milk Cooling Centre shortly under the Small Farmers Scheme proposed to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER NAGAVALI PROJECT

373—

* 438 Q.—Sri M. B. Parankusam:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) the extent of land being cultivated at present under right and left canals of Nagavali Project;
(b) the extent of land to which water has been originally intended to be supplied through the said project and whether that aim has been realised;
(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(d) whether the public of Mugguru under right canal have requested for exclusion from the ayacut as there was no water supply since 4 years and whether they will be excluded at least now?

A.—

(a) 8,149 acres under the right canal, and 32,730 acres under the left canal.
(b) 8,675 acres under the right canal and 31,200 acres under the left canal. The ayacut under the left canal was fully developed whereas there is a shortfall of 826 acres under the right canal.
(c) the shortfall under the right side canal is partly due to lack of reclamation of lands and partly due to the fact that tail end lands are not receiving adequate supplies as the ryots are not doing Porambok work, as they used to at the head of the Savarnamukhi-Sekharapalli channel.
(d) Yes Sir. But there is improvement in water supply position during 1969.

AQUEDUCT ON GUNDLAKAMMA

374—

* 280 (1859) Q.—Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) what is the estimated cost of aqueduct on Gundlakamma River for N.S.P. Right Canal at Tripurantakam in Markapur taluk, Kurnool District;
(b) when it will be sanctioned and executed; and
(c) what is the width and depth of this aqueduct?

A.—

(a) Approximately Rs. 70 lakhs.
10th March, 1970.

(b) As and when adequate funds are available for the purpose.
(c) The clear width of the trough of the aqueduct is 52' and the depth of the trough, including 2' free board, is 20.5'.

EXTENT OF KEELAPATLA BEAT IN PUNGANOOR FOREST

373—

Sri D. Venkatesam:—Will the hon. Minister for Forests be pleased to state:
(a) what is the total extent of the Keelapatla Beat (Block) in Punganoor forest in Punganoor taluk, Chittoor District;
(b) how many acres of forest land is under the occupation of some individuals in the said Keelapatla beat;
(c) whether the Government is aware that the entire forest is being deforested by the said individuals; and
(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any action to vacate the occupants?

A:—
(a) There are two blocks by this name (Keelapatla block has an area of 48,20 acres and Keelapatla Extension block has an area of 5,390 acres). The total area of these two blocks is 10,210 acres.
(b) The block is under the complete control of the Forest Department;
(c) Certain individuals claim patta rights over an extent of 608.62 acres.
(d) A suit has been filed against them claiming damages, for unauthorised felling of standing growth.

SHIFTING OF BOUNDARIES OF RESERVE FOREST IN VISAKHAPATNAM TALUK

376—

Sri P. Sanyasi Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Forests be pleased to state:
(a) whether the ryots of Kemmadi and Bakkenapalem etc. villages of Visakhapatnam taluk have requested to the Government shift the boundaries of Reserve Forest near these villages to a distance of 500 feet beyond on account of the fact that the present boundaries are found very inconvenient; and
(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

A:—
(a) A representation was received from Sri P. Sanyasi Rao, M.L.A on behalf of these villagers in the matter.
(b) The reserved forest boundaries in question were inspected by the Conservator of Forests, Visakhapatnam Circle, in company with Sri P. Sanyasi Rao, M.L.A and others. It was noticed that large tracts of plain and hilly areas were left out free from reservation, for the communal needs of these villagers. It was, therefore, felt that there is no need to shift the boundaries any further.
RIGS

*561 (1528) Q.—Sri Dharenkula Narasimham:— Will the hon. Minister for Marketing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs with the Agro Industries Corporation at present;
(b) the places where they are functioning;
(c) the rate fixed by the said corporation to bore a hole into one foot of stone;
(d) whether the Government consider the said rate to be within the reach of the ryots; and
(e) the amount so far invested on the said institution?

A :—

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Answer is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

VIDE ANSWER TO L. A. QUESTION NO. 1523 (STARRED) [*377]

(a) 54

(b) Information showing the places where drills are working is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Drill No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<td>2. Star-Drill 7935</td>
<td>Chittivalasa</td>
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<td>3. Proto-Drill</td>
<td>Vidulavalasa</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td>1. Long year 1861/00</td>
<td>Bakkanna Polam</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>East Godavari.</td>
<td>1. RB 3AM/32</td>
<td>Peddapuram</td>
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<td>2. UR B 3AM/31</td>
<td>Nellamalli</td>
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<td>3. UR B 3AM/Ranchi</td>
<td>Dyrapudi</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>West Godavri.</td>
<td>1. UR B 3AM/32</td>
<td>Dhubbacherla</td>
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<td>2. Mayhew A/14</td>
<td>Eluru (H. Q.)</td>
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<td>8. LY 38B 177066</td>
<td>Singagudem</td>
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<td>4. HRB/3AM 3036</td>
<td>Prakasaraopalem</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Krishna.</td>
<td>1. RB 20 LA/6</td>
<td>Vijayawada (H. Q.)</td>
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<td>2. URB 3AM/Ranchi</td>
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<td>Guntur.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Nellore.</td>
<td>1. RB WA/8</td>
<td>Dubbagunta</td>
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<td>2. L/34,182099</td>
<td>Pedaparya</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Chittoor.</td>
<td>1. Halcominor 115</td>
<td>Manamapalli</td>
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<td>2. - do- 116</td>
<td>Krishnaiah Kalva</td>
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<td>3. - do- 112</td>
<td>Tarakolapalli</td>
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<td>4. - do- 130</td>
<td>Jarukulakota</td>
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<td>5. RB 39 WA/5</td>
<td>Venugopalapuram</td>
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<td>6. RB 33/WA/7</td>
<td>Yerpadu</td>
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<td>7. Star Drill '652</td>
<td>Merlapaka</td>
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</table>
2. Star Drill 7946 Cuddapah. (H. Q.)
3. Halcominor 143 Gurjula. (Cuddapah)
4. Star drill 7950 Kodur

2. RB 22 WA/4 Bandaralla
3. RB 22 WA/2
4. RB 33 WA/9 Kurnool
5. RB WA/39883 P. Kottala

11. Anantapur. 1. LY 24 182096 Kottala
2. Joy Voltas 12 B Kompalli
3. Halcominor 109 H. Q.
4. Halcominor 101 H. Q.
5. Halcominor 1286 Shamshabad

2. Edico Plant T/24 ——

13. Medak. 1. LY 34 184098 ——
2. RB 22 WT/21 ——
3. RB 22 WT/18 ——

14. Karimnagar. ——

15. Nalgonda. ——

16. Mahaboobnagar. 1. LY 34 184098 Kuttur
2. RB 33 WA/92 Mavanoor
3. RB 33 WA/9 Wadapalli
4. RB 34 A 153089 Kondi Village.
5. RMT. 1200 Under Shifting to Vikarabad.

17. Warangal. 1. LY 34 162098 Satpur
2. RB 22 WT/21 Pengal
3. Joy Voltas 12 B Mandapuram
4. RB 22 WT/19 Yedpalli
5. RMT. 1200 Sarayapur

18. Nizamabad. 1. LY 34 161094 Ashvaraopet
2. Edico Plant/21 Sirpur
3. Joy Voltas 12 B
4. RB 22 WT/21
5. RMT. 1200

(c) The rates fixed by the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation for various types of soils are given below:

1. Rs. 17 per foot up to a depth of 100' in Alluvial Soils.
2. Rs. 24 per foot up to a depth of 100' in Rocky Soils.
3. Rs. 30 per foot over and above a depth of 100'.

In addition to the above Rigs, 61 Revitalisation Units for deepening existing wells are also being utilized by the Corporation. The rate for Revitalisation work is Rs. 5-25 p. per running feet (flat rate.)
(d) These rates are the workable rates of the Corporation which has stated that there is a pressing demand for the Rigs throughout the State indicating that the Rots are finding them within their reach.

(e) The amount invested in the share capital of the Corporation by the State Government is Rs. 1.53 Crores and by the Government of India is Rs. 1.47 Crores. An amount of Rs. 36.40 lakhs was sanctioned as loan by State Government so far.

**CONSTITUTION OF DRAINAGE BOARDS**

378—

*887 (1729-F) Q.—Sarvasri Kona Prabhakara Rao and S. Vemayya :—Will the hon. Minister for Medium Irrigation and Flood Control be pleased to state:

(a) whether drainage Boards under the Drainage Cess Act have been constituted; if not, why not;

(b) what are the functions of the Board;

(c) if fixing up of priorities is one of the functions of the Boards how is the Governments' action in taking up works without such fixation justified and legal; and

(d) what are the difficulties, in constituting such Boards?

A :—

Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) :—The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

SEE ANSWER TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY QUESTION NO. 1729-F

(1) Whether Drainage Boards under the Drainage Cess Act have been constituted; if not, why not?

Under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Act, 1968 orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1550, P.W.D, dated 6-11-1969 establishing the Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Board and they were notified in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part—., Extraordinary, dated 11-11-1960.

(b) What are the functions of said Board?

The powers and functions of the Delta Drainage Board shall be as given below, subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules prescribed thereunder, and such directions and instructions as may be given by the Government from time to time;

(1) Planning and execution of schemes to be taken up in the various divisions under the Act;

(2) Approval of schemes upto such monetary limits as prescribed in the Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Board and Cess Fund Rules, 1965;
10th March, 1970.

Written Answers to Questions.

(8) Review of the progress of the execution of schemes and utilisation of funds allotted to the respective divisions with a view to ensure efficient and timely execution of schemes:

(4) Apportionment of the cost of common items of expenditure like establishment, tools and plant among the respective divisions; and

(5) Such other functions as may be supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the functions assigned to it under the Act.

(c) If fixing up of priorities is one of the functions of the Boards how is the Governments' action in taking up works without such fixation justified and legal; and

Some works had to be taken up very urgently following the cyclones of May and November 1969 and in view of the special loan assistance of Rs. 3.00 crores agreed to be given for 1969-70 by the Government of India for these works. The Drainage Board has since approved all the works taken up during the current year at its first meeting held on 7-2-1970 subject to the condition that the Board's approval should be taken for the individual works relating to minor drains, for which a lumpsum provision had been made.

(d) What are the difficulties in constituting such Boards?

Does not arise in view of the answer against clause (a) above.

CONSTRUCTION OF A TANK TO KALLAPARIVAGU IN PATTIKONDA TALUK

879—

*1023 Q.—Sri K. Eswara Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Minor Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey has been conducted for the construction of a tank of Kallaparivagu, near Kairuppala and Karumanchi villages in Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to construct the said tank?

A:—

(a) No, Sir.
(c) It is now included in the programme of investigation of schemes for this year. The question of taking up the scheme will depend on the results of the investigation.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—At least after one year it is now being supplied. Suppose they have not supplied, you would not have raised this question at all.

Mr. Speaker:—It concerns which Minister?

Sri B. Ratnassabapathi:—Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker:—He wants you to enunciate the policy of the Government with regard to the information placed on the table of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—Kindly whatever information you want you send it to me. I will ask the Department to collect that information. To save time, I am asking you to write to me all the information that you want. I will get that information and have it placed on the table of the House.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is a statement showing the applications rejected by the Government of India. In view of the latest policy of the Government—diluting some industries below a crore of rupees etc., what more can I say?
Mr. Speaker:—He wants some more information. Whatever information you want, we will get it.

Mr. Speaker:—Simply because the Minister agrees to make a statement, I cannot accept it. Simply because the Member and the Minister come to some kind of understanding, you cannot say the statement must be made. It is for me to decide on which date it should be called and on which date the Minister should reply.

Mr. Speaker asked the Minister to make a statement on 5th. He came, but it was not included in the agenda. Again, today, it is not placed on the agenda.

Mr. Speaker:—Has it been admitted? If it has been admitted it comes in the usual course. Only one call-attention notice will be included in the agenda as per the rules. Your notice will get its own turn. You wait for your turn.

Sri K. Lakshman Bapuji:—The question is, the Speaker was kind enough to advise the Minister to make a statement on 5th. The Speaker already advised. He wanted to know whether what the Speaker said was implemented.

Mr. Speaker:—If I had asked the Minister to make a statement why did he not make a statement?

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—It was not included in the agenda.

Mr. Speaker:—He should have made a statement on the 5th.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—On 3rd, Mr. Speaker was pleased to ask the Minister to make a statement on 5th. In the agenda of the 5th, this item was not mentioned, and so the Minister did not make the statement. When could we expect him to make the statement?

Mr. Speaker:—Please don't confuse. Only such notices as are admitted will be included in the agenda. If it has not been admitted, then it will not be included in the agenda.

Sri K. Prabhakara Rao:—It was admitted. I submit it was admitted by the Speaker and the Minister was asked to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker:—The Education Minister is not here. After he comes, you please raise it again.

Mr. Speaker:—Has it appeared anywhere in the Press?

Sri V. B. Raju:—We have received telegrams.

Mr. Speaker:—Please give notice. It will be treated as an urgent matter. I will have it included as a short notice question or a motion under Rule 74.
Mr. Speaker :- I have brought it to the notice of the Members more than once. I receive as many as 40 to 50 call-attention motions every day. I do not know how to discriminate between one and the other. Even if it is a question of admitting 5 or 10, I do not think it will be possible to find out time for all the 5 or 10 motions which are admitted. Not only that: every member who gives notice of a call-attention motion, comes and says: “It is very urgent. Are you going to admit it or not?”

Mr. Speaker :- My decisions are being questioned on the floor of the House. It is really unfortunate. Apart from that, if it is a question of admitting half-a-dozen every day, we will be losing one hour after question hour. I want the Leaders of parties to think over this situation and decide as to what should be done. Apart from that, if it is a question of admitting half-a-dozen notices, another difficulty is: one notice is signed by as many as 20 members belonging to different parties and every member wants to speak. What is it you want me to do. Every member wants his own time to speak.

Mr. Speaker :- What do you say? It is signed by 20 members. They belong to different parties. Every one of those members wants to speak and everyone wants 5 or 10 minutes. What I am saying is, unless members co-operate with me it is not possible.

Mr. Speaker :- You are co-operating in your words, not in action. I am sorry, don’t compel me to make an observation against the members. It is not proper for me. I do not like to invite criticism from members. I do not like to enter into discussion with members on any particular issue. I am appealing for co-operation. Unless members co-operate it is impossible.

Mr. Speaker :- Whatever the rules may be, over and above the rules, the Speaker has got his discretion. Naturally he would like
.Point of Information:

re: Agricultural Wealth Tax.

10th March, 1970.

Mr. Speaker:—Tomorrow I will ask the Minister to be present and I will tell him about the points raised by you and I will ask him to make a statement.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:—No, Sir. The Minister must be asked to make a statement today itself.

Mr. Speaker:—I will not allow him to make a statement on any of those unless you give notice of these things. You kindly give notice. I will consider about it. Please give notice.

Sri G. Sivayya:—Our Chief Minister always tries to avoid this Assembly and gives a statement to the Press. Here is the News. It is a popular saying: "It is better to be sought than to be asked.

Mr. Speaker:—The Minister for Public Health is not here.
10th March, 1970.

Business of the House

Sri Konda Laxman Bapujee:—When the Assembly is in Session, on behalf of the Government if any policy statement is to be made, the House should have the privilege of knowing it first. Therefore if it is true that the Chief Minister made a statement about agricultural income-tax, wealth tax then it is a policy statement. Therefore, I would like to know if he has made a statement. Then a question of breach of privilege will arise, and then a motion will be formally moved.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—As you know, agricultural Wealth Tax is coming into operation from 1st April. Now, I have brought to the notice of the Government of India that irrespective of the fact whether the ceiling is raised or not, the method and manner of collection will be oppressive and harassing to the ryots. We are not opposed to wealthy land-owners being subject to wealth tax. But we are particularly opposed to the manner of an army of income-tax officers calling for returns and so many other things and that will lead to harassment and will also lead to reaction especially by middle class peasantry. Therefore, our view which was communicated to the Government of India is that if wealth tax is to be levied it can be done on a safe method by classifying the lands into certain categories and valuing them instead of leaving it to the whims and vagaries of several officers who may be deputed for that purpose. In every State, lands, wet lands and other lands have been categorised into various categories. Therefore, my point was that after all in the whole of India they are expecting to get Rs. 4.75 crores on this and they want to pass on about Rs. 4 crores to all the States. This is a meagre revenue so far as the Government of India is concerned. If on principle the wealthy agricultural land owner has to be taxed, we have no objection; but we particularly complain against the manner and method of assessing the values. You know Sir lands vary in value—not only from month to month and season to season, depending upon the prices of crops each year but also depending on various other factors. Therefore, our submission to the Government of India was—and I presume some other State Governments have also made this representation to the Government of India. “Please think of some other method by which these ryots are not harassed. If it is left open to the States, they may consider other ways of not incurring one pie towards expenditure. If the States are inclined, you can have slight surcharge which the State was having or some other thing”. My only objection and main objection was to the method, apart from increasing the ceiling. If in a populated area of ten thousand, somebody has a building worth Rs. 20,000 it comes to a lakh of rupees; suppose he has got another 7 or 8 acres of wet land; that comes to another Rs. 50,000; in that case he is liable to wealth tax. Here is a case for raising the ceiling a little and secondly more than the first, is the method of assessment—every time the Officer going and assessing and directing all these people to courts, offices and
things like that. After all, what is the result? All over India, you get Rs. 75 crores. It is true that this question has come up because there was a feeling in the community that there is some agricultural prosperity in this country and therefore such of those prosperous agriculturists should pay slightly more. Certainly, on principle it is good and can be agreed to. But it came not now; even during the consultations time; they said at that time that the valuation of the lands will be given to the States and they can fix certain rate. If that is so, we have no objection.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I share your apprehension; but all the same I think easily about a third goes towards expenditure. I think so, I have not got the figures.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Mr. Raghava Reddy's question was postponed for today and it was posted for today.

Mr. Speaker:—It will be called on 14th. Please make a note and include it in the agenda. I converted it into a short-notice question and posted it to 14th.

Smt. J. Eswari B a:—You asked me to give notice in writing. On what matters should I give notice, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:—About the occurrences that have taken place. I will ask the Minister to collect information and make a statement. That would be better. Put it in writing as to what happened, in which place and on what date. Then I will ask the concerned Minister to collect full information and make a statement. Otherwise he makes only a vague statement, which may not satisfy the House. It will not be proper also. It is only with that object that I asked you to give notice. I will consider about it. There are 2 or 3 Offences where people were murdered. Please give notice. I will ask him to collect full information and make a statement.
Mr. Speaker:—I am telling you. That is what I told Mr. Gopakrishnaya also. I get every day 60/70 notices. Hereafter, I will disallow and without giving any reasons. Will that be satisfactory to you? There is no point in questioning my decision.

Sri T. C. Rajan:—With due respect to the Chair, I request the Secretariat to go into the matter deeply before putting them up before you.

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: DRINKING WATER-SUPPLY TO SECUNDERABAD

Sri T. G. Rojan:—With due respect to the Chair, I request the Secretariat to go into the matter deeply before putting them up before you.

For the past fifteen days, people are agitated. Water shortage is there in so many localities of Secunderabad. There are so many complaints about shortage of drinking water in Secunderabad city. Last time, the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister assured that within 3 or 4 days, everything will be all right. Now there is just one-hour supply there.

Sri J. V. Narasing Rao:—So far as the reservoir is concerned, it is being fed by Manjira. There are certain defects here and there due to remodelling. I discussed with the Municipal Engineers who were also there for removing of defects. They are trying to do their best, to set right the defects.

Sri K. S. Narayana (Secunderabad):—The fact remains that there is lot of difficulty for drinking water in Secunderabad. You were kind enough to admit the motion under Rule 74.

Sri J. V. Narasinga Rao:—The hon. member may kindly bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration the names of localities. He will try to rectify the mistakes.

Sri B. Niranjan Rao:—What about my notice about Hisfa disease, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know whether you and Mr. Ramanatham belong to the same party. Mr. Ramanatham came to me and discussed with me and told me that the Minister has gone and inspected and that he is prepared to make a statement. I have admitted that. It will be coming up.

re: DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN KALVAKURTHI TALUK.

re: Drought conditions in Kalvakurthi taluk.

1. For some time past the drought conditions in Kalvakurthi taluk have been severe. The rainfall during the past few months has been very scanty and the temperature has been excessive. The crops in the region are likely to be affected.

2. The Collector hopes to complete the assignment even by the middle of the next month. And the Collector hopes to complete the assignment even by the middle of the next month.
Mr Speaker: I will give my ruling tomorrow. Whether I am admitting or not I will consider.

Mr Speaker:—I will certainly see. After all if it is an important matter, either I will admit it under rule 74 or I will give an opportunity like this. Don’t think that without giving an opportunity I will disallow.

Mr Speaker:—There is one privilege Motion given notice of by Sri T. C. Raj, Sri Y. Venkat Rao and Sri Ch Nagaiah.

Mr Speaker:—What is the portion of of the statement which you are objecting to and which according to you constitutes breach of privilege?

Mr Speaker:—That is the portion which according to you constitutes breach of privilege, is it?
Privilege Motion given notice of by 
Sri T.C. Rajan, M.L.A.

10th March, 1970.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— What is there in it?

‘தேசிய தொழில் நடவடிக்கையின்’ — முதுவில், முன்னேற்றிய வகைச் சூழலான விளக்கம், 'சுருக்கக் கட்டுப்பாடு' என்ற வகையிலான விளக்கம், குறிப்பிட்டார். கூட வாராயில் எச்சரிட்டு நிற்கும் விளக்கம். இக்கூடத்தில் எச்சரிட்டு நிற்கும் விளக்கம், குறிப்பிட்டார். மேலும் குறிப்பிட்டார். எனவே எச்சரிட்டு நிற்கும் விளக்கம், எதுவும் இல்லை. 

Executive is separate from the judiciary as well as
the legislature is separate from the executive and it is the duty of the legislature to decide what is right and wrong. If a member goes to an officer to represent, the officer does not treat him properly. He is discourteous. He does not show due regard which should be shown to a member. Does it amount to a breach of privilege?

Sri P. Subbiah:— No, Sir. That is arrogance on the part of the officer.

Mr. Speaker:— According to May’s Parliamentary practice, to constitute a breach of privilege, a libel upon a member must concern the character or conduct of the member in that capacity; not only that, the conduct or language on which libel is based must be actions performed or words uttered in the actual transaction of the business of the House.

Sri P. Subbiah:— What are the privileges of the members, then, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:— If you have got certain duties to perform in this House as a Member. If, in the discharge of your duties outside anybody were to question you, that amounts to a breach of privilege, or if anybody were to make reflections on your conduct inside the House, then again it amounts to a breach of privilege. Simply because you enter into some kind of discussion or something and anybody knowing that you are a Member of the Assembly, does not show you respect or shows discourtesy, does it amount to a breach of privilege? A.G.O. has been issued to all the officers to show proper respect to the members, to hear their representations and all that. But if they violate that G.O. they are liable to disciplinary action by the Authority concerned. If you bring it to the notice of the concerned Minister.
or Chief Minister, he might take disciplinary proceedings against him for not properly observing that order. The question raised here is one of breach of privilege. This is not a thing which will arise rarely. Everyday it is arising. Kindly quote one or two instances where such cases have been treated as amounting to breach of privilege by other legislatures in the country or by the House of Commons; one instance where such cases have been treated as amounting to breach of privilege. Members have got certain duties to perform outside. People in his constituency go to him, represent to him certain things. He has got necessarily to meet the officers concerned, represent to them on behalf of the people and try to get them remedied as far as possible. If, in the discharge of his duties outside, an officer does not treat him properly then, whether it amounts to breach of privilege or whether disciplinary action should be taken against them are the only two things.

Mr. Speaker:— That was the Collector of East Godawari, Mr. Nair. He has clearly made a reflection on the entire House saying ‘It is not the Assembly for you to speak as you please.’ That is a clear case amounting to a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. He apologised and he was let off.

Mr. Speaker:— The privilege Committee said: ‘In view of the things that the officer said viz., ‘I never made the statement, but still if the Member thinks that I made the statement, I regret’ it was dropped and no recommendation was made by the Privileges Committee.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:— As far as this Assembly is concerned, Mr. Rajagopal Reddy’s case was referred to the Privileges Committee. Mr. Rajagopal Reddy approached the officer for personal obligation which certainly we do not appreciate. We have thought it fit to refer that case to the privileges committee. Here, the notice raised by Mr. Bajan and other hon. Members is that they approached the officer not for any personal obligation. Here, the question is that a number of people were thrown out of jobs. The people were there for some time. It is a public issue, they have gone there to discuss about with him. And the question as to how he treated them arises. Not only that. The intention was not discussed. He was not prepared to discuss. It is not as though these people have gone there for
any personal obligation and that he refused to oblige them. It is a question which the Assembly was going to be seized of and they wanted to get some clarification, some information as to why the government had decided to throw out the people. This is a very important case. Therefore, it is not only a question of self respect. The issue is very important. In the past, we have sent such issues to the Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I am only asking whether there is any previous ruling—whether there was any instance whether the facts were similar and where it was held that it amounted to a breach of privilege. If there is any such thing I will certainly consider. It is not as if I approve of what the officer has done.

Sri B. Rainasabhapathi:—Let the Committee consider all the facts. If what the members say is true, the question is whether it amounts to a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker:—Let us see what the concerned Secretary said about it.

(The Minister for Marketing) Sri Ramachandra Rao Kalyani:—I am reading out the explanation of the officer. "I was studying a case to prepare myself for an important meeting with the Chief Minister and was to leave in another 3 minutes when the three M. L. sent in a slip for admission. Hard-pressed for time that I was, I would have excused myself but for the fact they were legislators. My allowing them suggests deference and not any intention or inclination of showing discourtesy to them. I was busy studying the papers for the meeting and so did not note their entry into the room and taking their seats. I did bow when I saw them. Admittedly, I was looking into the file and they had already taken seats. The question therefore of my asking them to sit did not arise. My failure to see them enter the room, easy to understand and easier to concede in the circumstances, could not be stretched to the point of equation with wilful disrespect. The only other act supposedly derogatory to their privilege could be my leaving the room without “taking leave” or closing the discussion. I had told them right at the beginning that I could not spare more than three minutes in view of prior engagement with the Chief Minister. The question therefore of my closing the discussion at the point of their satisfaction did not arise. My taking leave of them was similarly not relevant. It was after telling them regretfully that I could not give them any more time that I left the room. Now as for the contents of the interview, even as presented by them, they do not add up to any disrespect. What has been put down in Telugu was somewhat like this. I cannot recall the words now; I could only give the relevant substance. తాగట్టే ఒకపైగా లేతు ఉండాన్నా పంటా ఎంచాందే ఏ అచ్ఛను ఇది గుర్తించేందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా. అవసర అందుకుని మరింతం 200-800 రూపాయలు నిమిదాన ఉండాం. ఆధారం స్మరించాలని మన పిలిచడానికి ఉండాది. మనం విన్న ఉండాలని మనం నిందించిన కారణాలు ఉండారు అని నమూనలు చెప్పాలి.
Privilege Motion given notice of by
Sri T. C. Rajan, M.L.A.

10th March, 1970.

There was obviously no aspersion whatever on the M. L. As. Normally whenever I receive representations from M. L. A.'s and other leaders on behalf of Government servants, I tell them right at the outset that it is not proper for them to espouse the cause of Government employees who could be proceeded against and harmed on the score of such espousal. I even say normally that it would be advisable if they concern themselves with policy matters of public interest. In the instant case somehow I referred to this aspect later. It is very odd indeed that while Government servants are prohibited from using outside pressures in furtherance of their interests, there is yet inadequate awareness and less observance of the corresponding duties outside responsible quarters. And when efforts are made to educate them about the need to help us enforce Government servants Conduct Rules, they are not appreciated. It is time something was done at Government level to remove this oddity.

Not unusually, whenever an M. L. A. having responded in at junior levels in individual cases approaches me, I make it a point to explain to him that an M. L. A.'s position is very high next only to Minister and that it will not be fit his status to go about meeting subordinate officers in non-policy, individual cases.

"I have always held M. L. A. ship in high esteem and have been distressed at times when I saw the status compromised by the manner (born of unawareness of status) of all persons approaching government officials. It is really ironical that of all persons I should have been accused of discourtesy to M. L. As.

"I am confident that the above exposition will clear me of the accusation that any disrespect was shown or even intended by me to the M. L. As'.

That is what he says. On this have you got anything to say. It all depends upon how we interpret certain things. So far representation and interference in administrative matters are concerned one may say it is only representation and not interference. It is difficult to draw a line.

Mr. Speaker: — He says "I never meant any disrespect to the M. L. As. It was not my intention. I hold them in high esteem.

Sri T. C. Rajan: — If he expresses his regret then we can drop it.

Mr. Speaker: — In what more manner do you want him to express his regret? He aid 'never intended any disrespect. I hold them in the highest esteem.'

Sri B. Ratnasabapathi: — He (Sri T. C. Rajan) has accepted.
CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE,

re: Misappropriation and corruption indulged in by the President of the District Co-operative Marketing Society, East Godavari.

(Sri K. Ramanatham in the Chair)
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Misappropriation and corruption indulged in by the President of the District Co-operative Marketing Society, East Godavari.

Very serious allegations have been levelled against the D. R.; they have not been enquired into; no officer has looked into the charges; still he continues jolly well to help the President.
10th March, 1970. Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance:

re: Misappropriation and corruption indulged in by the President of the District Co-operative Marketing Society, East Godavari.

Calling attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance: re: Misappropriation and corruption indulged in by the President of the District Co-operative Marketing Society, East Godavari.

It is going to be very reprehensible. I appeal to the Minister at least to open their eyes in regard to this society in this district biggest district— to set an example— and to see that this man is immediately dealt with for all the acts to which he has been responsible.

The whole thing is under examination. The 51 (i.e.) 1971 is under examination.
Government Resolutions: 10th March, 1970

re: Election of representatives to serve on the Zonal and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Mr. Chairman paper laid.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

re: Election of Representatives to serve on the Zonal and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

Sri J. V. Naiasing Rao, (Deputy Chief Minister): — Sir, I beg to move:

1. "That as the South Central Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Vijayawada to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly for the period from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71.''

2. "That as the South Eastern Railway Administration requested this Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Waltair, to be reconstituted from 1-1-1970 the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Eastern Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the period from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71'."

3. "That as the South Central Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Hubli to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1971, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly for the period from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1971'."
10th March, 1970. Government Resolutions

re: Election of representatives to serve on the Zonal and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

4. "That as the South Central Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Secunderabad to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1971, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly for the period from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1971".

5. "That as the Southern Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature to serve on the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Guntakal Division, to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, Southern Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the said period".

6. "That as the term of the present member of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Southern Railway will expire on the 31st March, 1970 and the Committee will have to be reconstituted thereafter, the Southern Railway Administration have requested the Government to communicate the name of a representative of the A.P. Legislature for the term of its office from 1-4-1970 to 31-3-1972, this Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, Southern Railway the name of one Member elected by this Assembly to serve on the Committee aforesaid for the above period".

7. "That as the South Eastern Railway Administration have requested the Government to communicate the name of one representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of South Eastern Railway, to be reconstituted from 1-4-1970, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Eastern Railway, the name of the Member elected by the Assembly to serve on the Committee aforesaid for the period from 1-4-1970 to 31-8-1972".

8. "That as the South Central Railway Administration have requested the Government to communicate the name of one representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature on the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of South Central Railway, to be reconstituted from 1-4-1970, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the name of the Member elected by the Assembly to serve on the Committee aforesaid for the period from 1-4-1970 to 31-3-1972".
Government Resolutions: 10th March, 1970

Election of representatives to serve on the Zonal and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

Mr. Chairman:—Resolutions moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman:—The question is:

1. "That as the South Central Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Vijayawada to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly for the period from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71."

2. "That as the South Eastern Railway Administration requested this Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Waltair, to be reconstituted from 1-1-1970 the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Eastern Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the period from 1-1-70 to 31-12-1971."

3. "That as the South Central Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Hubli to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1971, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Central Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the period from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1971."

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5. "That as the Southern Railway Administration requested the Government to communicate the name of the representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature to serve on the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Gunnakal Division, to be reconstituted for a period of two years from 1-1-70 to 31-12-71, the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, Southern Railway, the name of the Member elected by this Assembly to serve on the aforesaid Committee for the said period."
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7. "That as the South Eastern Railway Administration have requested the Government to communicate the name of one representative of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature for the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of South Eastern Railway, to be reconstituted from 1-4-1970 the Assembly do recommend to the Government to communicate to the General Manager, South Eastern Railway, the name of the Member elected by the Assembly to serve on the Committee aforesaid for the period from 1-4-1970 to 31-3-1972".

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The Resolutions were adopted.

Sri V. B. Raju (Siddipet) :- Since there is only one member for each Committee and every time one member has to be elected by the House, it will not be possible for the Opposition to get any seat as per the procedure. Since there are 8 committees and 8 members, I would request the Government to assure the representation from the Opposition as per the strength. It will be a good convention.

Mr. Chairman :- It is for the leaders to meet together and decide. The Resolutions have been moved in the Assembly.

Sri V. B. Raju :- We will move in the matter but what response would there be from the Government before the Leaders meet. The opposition must have its own representation.

Sri J. V. Narasimha Rao :- We look to the conventions and other things and take a decision.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970. 715

for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Chairman:—With reference to the resolutions moved by the Deputy Chief Minister regarding the allotments of representatives to the Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees, I fix 12 P.M. on 16-3-70 as the time within which the nominations of candidates for such election should reach the Secretary, Legislature. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a poll will be taken on a further date which will be announced in due course. The election will be by ordinary method of direct election and not according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote."

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1970-71.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS DEMANDS NO. I—LAND REVENUE Rs. 6,95,100.

DEMANDS NO. XXXV—FAMINE RELIEF Rs. 1,05,09,900.

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10th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Sri T. S. Murty in the Chair)

Mr. Murty in the Chair: Do you want to make a Budget Statement or not? We have to express the anguish of the people by putting the slogan 'ration to 70.71 for 45 lakhs to undertake the work'. We have seen the distress for 150 lakhs in the Budget, but the estimates are not acceptable. The estimates are not acceptable. We have seen the distress for 150 lakhs in the Budget, but the estimates are not acceptable. It does not touch the fringe of the problem.

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3. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

4. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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5. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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12. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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13. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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14. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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16. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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17. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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18. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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33. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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35. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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36. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

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37. "Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1971-72:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

A land reforms scheme is under consideration. The heading "Land Reforms Scheme" is to be adopted. The land reforms scheme is to be supported by the Swatantra party. Let them not be hypocritical. Let them tell us how many tenants are being benefited by the piece of legislation. The landlord, tenant, or any other tenant. I raised this point in the consultative Committee. How are you going to establish that a particular tenant is enjoying a particular piece of land belonging to a particular landholder? Registered agreement is a piece of legislation. It is irrelevant. It is superfluous. It does not serve any purpose. He is already a protected tenant. Amongst the tenants in Andhra Pradesh today not even 1% has got the written documents. Perhaps even less than 1%. Are written agreements between tenants and legislation any use? Therefore, if the Government is honest about it, they can come forward with a piece of legislation which is useful to the real tenant who is actually cultivating the land and for whom there is any record. There will never be any records at all. If the Government is honest about it, they can come forward with a piece of legislation which is useful to the real tenant who is actually cultivating the land and for whom there is any record. There will never be any records at all. Is the Government going to do something in regard to the tenancy legislation? Is the Government going to adopt the same procedure? Will they give possession of that land to the tenant who is the real tenant, even though there are no records to support his contention? If the Government does this, I may tell about the honesty of the intentions. Otherwise it is absolutely hypocritical and is going to deceive the people. It will not serve the purpose for which it is meant.
Annua Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Why not the Government abolish these immediately. It is a fact that many evils are coming up because of these committees. Many politics are coming into these committees. Therefore it is rather dangerous to continue these committees, the A.P.C.C's resolution is taken seriously that these committees have to be abolished immediately.
10th March, 1970. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 197-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

They have become only Government servants. But they have not been given all the privileges that the Government servants are entitled to. Even in matters of discipline, they are subject to the same rules. They have become only Government servants. But they have not been given all the privileges that the Government servants are entitled to. Even in matters of discipline, they are subject to the same rules.
The Village Officers had to agitate for providing statutory protection to their Offices, as a result of which the Government issued rules under Article 309 of the Constitution of India in May last, for recruitment and regulating the service conditions of the Village Officers. By the experience gained from the working of these rules, the Village Officers find themselves thrown into the fire from the pan. Large number of people rushing to seek redress in the Highest Judiciary of the State, against the orders, of even temporary appointments and punishments inflicted, is by itself a sufficient proof of these rules being unhelpful to the Village Officers.

The new provisions have been provided in the rules which they have formulated. The whole business has become a political affair. This provision only resulted in the erosion of law. An order which was passed by the Special Collector in judicial capacity is being dismissed by the Minister simply because he has got his own men involved in it.

The Collector was not allowed to sit in judgment over the appeal. The Board of Revenue was not allowed to sit in judgment over it. Now, a revision petition means, the whole proceedings either by the Collector or the Board of Revenue are abated: therefore this provision for revision by the Government has introduced a new political element. This revision provided in the rules is going to help a political party or personal interest of certain people. The revision is not going to bring a clean administration: even no
it is not too late; I am appealing that if this provision continues and if such judicial cases are going to be decided on consideration of politics caste, etc., this is an end of Government and of this democracy. I am reminded of Carlyle's saying: "The wages of Sin are Death. Are we driving to a despotism stage of people taking to that? Thank you.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content not clearly visible due to image quality issues]
10th March, 1970.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following table shows the demands for grants made by various departments for the year ending on 31st March, 1971.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Demand (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Construction</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is proposed to allocate Rs. 85,000 for the above demands. The departmental heads are requested to submit their final demands on or before 1st April, 1971.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:

10th March 1970.

Survey personnel should be given an extra incentive of Rs. 1000. Fourth Five Year Plan 1970-75 is hereby extended.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Commission:

66. Annual Departmental Budget for March, 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Commission:

66. Annual Departmental Budget for March, 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1970-71:

The financial statement for the year 1970-71 includes the voting of demands for grants. The details are as follows:

- Demand A
- Demand B
- Demand C
- Demand D

The total amount voted for these demands is X thousand rupees.

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10th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970:

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1970-71:

10th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Chairman said:

The estimates for 1970-71 have been prepared in accordance with the principle of equity and efficiency.

The proposals for the year 1970-71 are as follows:

2. Grants-in-Aid to Local Authorities.

The Chairman then proceeded to explain the details of each proposal in turn.

The meeting adjourned.

[Signatures]

Chairman

Secretary

[Text continues in Telugu script, likely discussing financial statements and budgetary matters.]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.


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...
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Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1970-71:

10th March, 1970.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

The tension in the rural areas resulting from the widening gap between the relatively few affluent farmers and the large number of small landholders and landless agricultural workers may increase in the coming months and years. A bad agricultural season would lead to an explosive situation. "The warning of the time is that unless the green revolution is accompanied by a revolution based on social justice, I am afraid green revolution may not remain green!"
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

- Voting of Demands for Grants.
- Amounts allocated and spent.
- Details of expenses incurred.
- Comparison of budgeted and actual figures.
- Approvals and Disbursements.
The cracks which have appeared in the agrarian structure cannot taper off. We must act now when there is still time and hope... because the consequences of failure will be beyond our control.

"The cracks which have appeared in the agrarian structure cannot taper off. We must act now when there is still time and hope... because the consequences of failure will be beyond our control."
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970.

for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants

For the financial year 1970-71, the following demands for grants were presented and approved:

- For various purposes...
- For education...
- For health...
- For infrastructure...

The total amount approved was Rs. [Amount].

The statement also includes details of expenditure on various items such as:

- Salaries and wages...
- Fuel and power...
- Miscellaneous expenses...

The statement concludes with a summary of the overall financial position for the year.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

March 10, 1970.

The amounts mentioned below are in thousands of rupees.

1. General Reserve: 1,83,380
2. Reserve Fund: 2,93,000
3. Development Reserve: 14,80,000
4. Contingency Reserve: 1,878
5. Reserve for Construction: 25,00,000
6. Reserve for Retention: 2,57,67,000
7. Reserve for Education: 63,67,000
8. Reserve for Research: 30,000

Total: 10,00,000

Note: The above amounts are provisional and subject to revision. The actual figures will be finalized after due consideration of all relevant factors.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  10th March, 1970.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri A. Madhava Rao: There is a saying that there must be some meted in madness. In the present context, it seems to be true. It is a fact that agriculture, which is the backbone of our economy, has been neglected. The statement made by Mr. Rao about the acquisition of agricultural land is misleading. He is suggesting that the acquisition is for the benefit of the剧场 and jail. However, the true motive is to increase the agricultural income. It is a fact that the area of 400 acres will be acquired, and it is expected to bring in an additional income of Rs. 400. This is a step in the right direction.

Some notes on madness, &c. &c. Some notes on madness, &c. &c. Some notes on madness, &c. &c. Some notes on madness, &c. &c. Some notes on madness, &c. &c. Some notes on madness, &c. &c.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

top heavy administration Revenue Department abolish such an entire administration. Therefore, let the hon. Minister have that dynamic personality to deal with the entire administration. What is the purpose they are doing. abolish Collector & Deputy Collector abolish top heavy administration & bear top heavy administration & abolish sale. abolish U. D. C. & abolish top heavy administration & bear such an administration. What is it that we have to do. Administrative Reforms Committee delays for reaching, justice denied. abolishes delays of Board of Revenue administration is there is no dynamism. There is no vitality. Therefore, let the hon. Minister have that dynamic personality to deal with the entire administration. What is it that we have to do. Administrative Reforms Committee delays for reaching, justice denied.
which I wish to give to this government is whenever you want to pass a legislation, let you have a comprehensive outlook of the public and let not you be carried away by the slogans' hypocracies. I request you that when you make tenancy legislation let it come thoroughly taking the min text detail into consideration.
10th March 1970.

Annual Financial Statement (iscal) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Smt. J. Eswari Bai:— Mr. Speaker Sir, the Statement on revenue demand for the year 1970-71 by Mr. P. Thimma Reddy, Minister for that port-folio covering 5 printed pages does not contain the material expected by the members to assess the revenues of the State. The statement in particular does not contain 18 issues which members have a right to know. Even today, the Chief Minister was unable to say in clear terms what the Government proposes to do to bring in land reforms and ceiling on land holdings. Even today, the Chief Minister was unable to say...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 10th March, 1970

for 1970-71:

Voting of Demands for Grants^
10th March, 1970.  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1970-71:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

(The House then adjourned till Half-past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday the 11th March, 1970).