ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

ALTERATION OF TALUK BOUNDARIES.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam directed the alteration of the taluk boundaries of Anakapalli and Visakhapatnam taluks and village boundaries of Cheepurupalli and Devada villages on a petition filed by Smt. B. V. S. Narayana Rao;

(b) whether the Settlement Officer, Visakhapatnam is empowered to alter the boundaries of villages and taluks;

(c) whether the boundaries directed to be changed are as old as 1860 A.D. and aligned to the Trignometrical Survey of India;

(d) whether there are any firms manufacturing salt on either side of the boundaries;

(e) whether the Government interests are prejudicially affected by the Orders of the Settlement Officer; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken to set right matters and safeguard Government interests?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy):—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The answer is in the negative.
5th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) The boundaries directed to be changed are as old as 1912. Information as to when Trigonometrical Survey of India was conducted is not available.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Had the orders of the Settlement Officer been given effect to, an extent of about 800 acres of land which is within the limits of Mokhaza village of Devada would have become patta land of a private individual.

(f) The parties aggrieved by the order of the Settlement Officer including the Collector, Visakhapatnam district representing the Government filed, a revision petition before the Director of Settlement, the next higher revisional authority. The Director of Settlements allowed the revision petition setting aside the order of the Settlement Officer. Thus the position remained unchanged.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—There is a dispute Sir. Now the matter is sub judice before the High Court.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—I have no information, Sir. The information says that the lands are not cultivable. They are only used for salt manufacture.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—There are various parties who claimed the patta of the land and the matter is sub judice.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—Resumption Sir, I do not understand what he means by it. The dispute is there and the Govt. also is claiming title. Where is the question of resumption?
Sri T. K. R. Sarma (Kurnool).—Atleast tell us the names of those who are claiming?


(No answer)

ENQUIRY BY TAHSILDAR, WARANGAL, AGAINST SARPANCE OF MUPPARAM.

* 1102 (5596) Q.—Sri N. Mohan Rao (Ghanpur):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made by the Tahsildar of Warangal on the charge that the Sarpanch of Muppuran, Warangal taluk has drawn some amount on the plea that the houses of Harijans have been gutted by fire accidents;

(b) if so, the results of the said enquiry; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) As there was no such charge, the question of conducting any enquiry does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

There is no difficulty.
5th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Now only it has come to my knowledge, I will certainly order for an enquiry.

UPGRADING OF METPALLI AS TAHSL.

193—

* 1077 (5127) Q.—Sri Vijayaranga Rao (Metpalli):— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade Metpalli (Mahal) to fullfledged Tahsil; and

(b) if so, at what stage it stands?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remarks of the Board of Revenue are awaited.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— I cannot say anything whether this year it would be started or whether there is any desirability or feasibility of upgrading it—all these factors have also to be examined.

INCLUSION OF PADERU IN NARSIPATNAM SUB-DIVISION

194—

*1129 (5447) Q.—Sri D. Kondala Rao (Chintapalli):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to include Paderu taluk in Narsipatnam Sub-division, in Visakhapatnam district;

(b) if so, when it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TALUKS.

195—

*1128 (5771) Q.—Saradri V. Visenavara Rao G. N. Pattendri Reddy (Vepanjeri):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take action to redistribute the taluks on the basis of nearness and communication facility; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.
5th August, 1965.

**Oral Answers to Questions.**

Mr. V. S. N. Reddy:—Sir, the Board of Revenue has stated in its Technical Re-organisation Report that Headquarters Administration should be more efficient. Can you give some information in this respect?

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddy:—Yes Sir, there is no difference of opinion on the points raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. V. S. N. Reddy:—Sir, there are various things. The State Board is handling the Sub-Talukas. Sub-Talukas should be re-organised. Can you give some information in this respect?

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddy:—All these disputes will be decided according to the Survey and Boundaries Act. It will also be examined when the comprehensive proposals will be examined in detail.

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Revenue is ceased of the matter and considering it in detail, as to what are the Sub-Talughs that can be upgraded, taking into consideration the population, the area, the land-revenue and several other aspects. All those aspects will be taken into consideration while upgrading them or forming separate Tahsils.

Sri N. Ratnachandra Reddy:—I have no information, Sir.

Sir:—36 Bar Association Headquarters 373 serious 36 Bar Association

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I have no information, Sir.

Sir:—36 Bar Association preliminary stages 36 Bar Association

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—I have no information, Sir.
5th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Speaker:— The complaint is that the Chief Minister comes from Narasaraopet. There is so much ground for making Narasaraopet as the headquarters, in case the district is going to be bifurcated, i.e., by locating a number of other district offices.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— I do not think it is correct, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— He says that the information given by the hon. Member is not correct.

Mr. Speaker:— The trouble is, he comes from Ongole and the Chief Minister comes from Narasaraopet. He is interested in having it in Ongole.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— Similarly Sri T. K. R. Sharma comes from Kurnool.

Mr. Speaker:— In between they must have thought of some other place.
Oral Answers to Questions.  
5th August, 1965.  377

Mr. Speaker—According to the circumstances they are making statements.

He says there are no specific proposals before the Government under consideration. If possible the Chief Minister might make some statement in connection with it.

Even then if the Chief Minister makes a promise that they are considering about it.

Even then if the Chief Minister makes a statement, it will create some sensation in the District.

Mr. Speaker:— Was the hon. Member present there on the occasion?  
162—2

Oral Answers to Questions.

Mr. Speaker:— I do not say that the hon. Member should not rely upon the press report but we do not have press reports now before us. We do not know what actually the Chief Minister has said.

Mr. Speaker:— I read the papers in which there was a news item saying that there are proposals under consideration. As it is, there are no specific proposals. So far as Kurnool and Guntur districts are concerned, I read some such thing in the papers.

Mr. Speaker:— Then he said that they will consider about it. Let us take an extract of the paper and see what the Chief Minister will have to say.

(No answer)

Mr. Speaker:— The hon. Member should not rely upon the press report.

Mr. Speaker:— Then he said that they will consider about it. Let us take an extract of the paper and see what the Chief Minister will have to say.

No answer.
MACHKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

(a) when the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme is to be completed; and

(b) what are the conditions for payment of interest and what is the amount of interest payable this year to the Orissa Government in respect of the above project?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy):—(a) Except a few minor works, almost all the works have been completed and power is being generated to the full capacity of the station.

(b) Interest is payable to the Government of Orissa on their share of capital investment, which is 80 per cent of the total capital of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Joint Scheme, at a rate 1/2 per cent over and above the borrowing rate in any particular year of either of the participating Governments, namely Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, whichever is higher.

The amount of interest payable for the year 1964-65 to the Orissa Government is Rs. 27,45,758.

SUPPLY OF POWER TO WELLS.

(a) whether the Government are aware that there have been more than 20 applications for the supply of power (Electricity) for wells at Narayankhed, the headquarters for the taluk and awaiting consideration for more than three years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in extending the power supply to the wells, particularly when a few wells have been given the supply already, while others are awaiting indefinitely; and

(c) what steps do the Government propose to take to extend the power supply at the earliest, especially in view of the present need to step up agricultural production?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy):—The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. As ascertained from them, the answer is as follows:

(a) & (b) From the records available, there are no cases of pending applications. Estimate for 10 wells were already sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer.
(c) Instructions have been given to the field staff to give top priority to agricultural services. One commercial sub-division is attached to each division and with this arrangement, the applications for supply of power in general and agricultural services in particular, will receive prompt attention.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:—It is very strange to hear that there are no applications at all. The cases are pending for more than 3 years with the Executive Engineer and Divisional Engineers and every time we are told by the Engineer concerned that we get the supply with the result that we are not getting any supply. Even now there is no distant possibility of getting any supplies.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—From my information there are no applications. If the hon. Member comes with the information I shall do something about it.

Cost of Production of Electricity

(a) what is the cost of production for a unit of electricity in our State; and

(b) what is its rate of sale—

1. To agriculturists for agricultural purposes;
2. To agriculturists for domestic use.
3. To domestic consumers in urban areas;
4. To cottage industries;
5. To small-scale industries; and
6. To Heavy Industries?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—The answer to the question is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

The matter relates to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(a) The average cost of generation, transmission and distribution during 1963-64 at the consumers' terminals was Rs. 11.27 per unit.

(b) (1) 8 paise per unit,

(2) For the first 25 units ... 31 paise.
   For next 75 units ... 39 "
   For next 100 units ... 25 "
   For balance over 200 units ... 15 "

(3) For the first 25 units ... 31 paise.
   For next 75 units ... 33 "
   For next 100 units ... 23 "
   For balance over 200 units ... 15 "

(4) For bonafide small cottage industries having a contracted load not exceeding 5 H.P. in all 8 paise per unit.

(5) For loads contracted exceeding 3 H.P. and not exceeding 75 H.P.—

(i) For the first 50 K.W.H. per H.P. of contracted load: 20 paise per K.W.H.

(ii) For the next 200 K.W.H. per H.P. of contracted load: 15 paise per K.W.H.

(iii) For all the balance of consumption: 12 paise per K.W.H.

A special surcharge of 15 per cent in addition to energy charges shall be payable by the consumer.

(6) High Tension consumers, above 75 H.P.—

Maximum demand charges:

For the 1st 500 K.V.A. ... Rs. 8
For next 1,500 K.V.A. ... Rs. 7.
For next 8,000 K.V.A. ... Rs. 6.
Balance in excess of 8,000 K.V.A. ... Rs. 5.
(b) Energy Charges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly consumption of energy in K.W.H.</th>
<th>Rate in paisa per K.W.H. of energy consumed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>10,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in excess of</td>
<td>20,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Surcharge:

In addition to the maximum demand and energy charges, the consumers shall pay a special surcharge equal to 15 per cent of the total of a maximum demand charges and energy charges. The consumer's billing demand shall be as follows:

The maximum demand for billing purposes, i.e., the billing demand of any month shall be the highest of the following:

1. 60 per cent of the Contracted demand.
2. Maximum demand registered by the meter for that month.
3. Average of the maximum demands registered by the meter for the preceding twelve months.

There are so many cases in the villages. The department should take stringent action against such cases. Minimum guarantee has been reduced. Minimum guarantee has been increased.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Despande:— What is the percentage of loss of power due to theft?

Mr. Speaker:— That is possible.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:— 26 per cent. It is called line losses.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Despande:— Can we get remunerative rates?

Mr. Speaker:— That is not possible.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:— The cost of production at the consumers' terminal is 14.15 paise per unit. Is that remunerative?

Mr. Speaker:— It is not remunerative.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:— Information required.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Despande:— We have leakage of 17.8% and 18.7%, 5.0% of consumption, 12.1% of consumption, 28.5% of annual consumption in domestic consumption. House consumption, 25 units at 81 paise and 25 units at 81 paise. Electricity consumption per unit is 0.8 paise per unit. Domestic use! Does the statement apply? Does the consumption increase?

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy:— Remunerative?
There are so many things for household connections, Sir.

The answer to this question is that the Government is losing terribly. A minimum of 17% in the line losses. A minimum of 3% in the case of theft. Out of the way question whether the Speaker says that it is not in order.

Sri Tiwaril Viswanadham (Madugula):—What is the cost of production per unit?

Sri A. C. SUBBA REDDY:—The average cost of generation, transmission and distribution during 1903-64 at the consumers' terminal was Rs. 14.17 per unit including maintenance charges and all other things.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th August, 1965.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Including maintenance charges and all those things.

Cost of production Rs. 14.47 per unit. Is this correct?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Cost of production per unit is 3.4 P.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—The average cost of generation, distribution and transmission during the year 1963–64 at the consumer's terminal may be given.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—That is not a mistake here. The original paper shows it as 14.47 p.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Cost of production including production charges, plus maintenance charges is 14.47 p. per unit.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—The average cost of generation, distribution during 1963–64 at the consumer's terminal may be given.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—Hydro-electric station is different and thermal station is different and diesel station is different. On an average we say this is the rate at which it is charged.
Oral Answers to Questions

386 5th August, 1965.

Mr. Narasimha Reddy said:—The proposal has been urged in the meeting of the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory meeting held at New Delhi on 8th May 1965.

Mr. Narasimha Reddy said:—I indicated to you, Sir, that I will give you, Sir.

Co-axial Cable Routes

199—

* 482 (4537) Q.—Sri A. Surveesara Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

whether the State Government have urged the Centre to include some of the important cities of the Andhra Pradesh in the programme of laying co-axial cable routes during the III Plan period?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—The proposal has been urged in the meeting of the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory meeting held at New Delhi on 8th May 1965.

Mr. Narasimha Reddy said:—The proposal has been urged in the meeting of the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory meeting held at New Delhi on 8th May 1965.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—The proposal has been urged in the meeting of the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory meeting held at New Delhi on 8th May 1965.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th August, 1965.

Channel open wire system will be brought into service during the 3rd five year plan. The 10 to 4th five year plan include 10 to 4 channels from Madras to Vijayawada.

Sir, will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:
(a) the names of Panchayat Samithis selected as the best at the District Levels in our State during 1963-64;
(b) whether prizes have been distributed to all such Panchayat Samithis; and
(c) the names of the Panchayat Samithis selected as the best at State Level during 1963-64?
Oral Answers to Questions.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaya):—
The following Panchayat Samithis were selected as the best Panchayat Samithis at the district levels during the year 1968-69:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the district.</th>
<th>Name of the best Panchayat Samiti selected at the District level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>Gara.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Rolugunta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>Rayavaram.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>Attili.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Moturu.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>Emani.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Atmakur.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Chandragiri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Lakkreddipalli.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>Kudair.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>Kosigi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>Dhanwada.</td>
</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Medchal.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>Medak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>Yellareddy.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>Khanapur.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>Mallial.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>Mulug.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>Palair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>Huzurnagar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Yes, Sir.

c) Gannavaram Panchayat Samithi in Krishna district and Kalur Panchayat Samithi in Khammam district were selected as the best Panchayat Samithis at the State Level during the year 1968-69 for the Andhra and Telangana regions of the State.
Sri P. Subbiah:—What is the criterion in selecting the Samithis as best Samithis? Besides that in Panchayats wherever there are Influential Presidents of Samithis their villages are selected as best Samithis and in most cases those villages have been selected as best Panchayats. Will the Government enlighten us on this point?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—It is not correct, Sir. The criteria for judging the performance of the Panchayat Samithis was made on the norms detailed below: (1) The meetings of the Samithi and its Standing Committee, frequency and percentage of attendance and unanimity in action (2) percentage of enrolment and percentage of attendance of school children (3) Number of adult literacy centres run and the number of adults turned literates (4) Contributions received for the programmes, works and schemes sponsored by the Samithis and their percentage and the total expenditure on the corresponding activities for the previous year and the half year ending 30th September 1963. These are the norms fixed, Sir.

CASH GRANTS TO PANCHAYATS FOR UNANIMOUS ELECTIONS
Rao (Achanta), V. Satyanarayana, K. Appala Naidu (Revidi) and P. O. Satyanarayana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panchayats and panchayat samithis which were paid cash grants due to unanimous elections in this state; and

(b) the amount of grant paid to each panchayat and panchayat samithis in this regard?

Dr. M. N. Lokshinarasayya:—(a) 6,810 Gram Panchayats and 37 Panchayat Samithis.

(b) Rs. 5,000 to each Panchayat having a population of 3,000 and above, Rs. 2,500 to each Panchayat having a population of less than 3,000 and Rs. 25,000 to each Panchayat Samithi is proposed to be paid as cash award. Orders have been issued for the payment before 81st March 1965 of 1/3 of this amount to each of these bodies which worked out to Rs. 70 lakhs. The balance is proposed to be paid during the financial year 1965-66.
Oral Answers to Questions.
5th August, 1965.

Sri V. Rama Rao (Chevella) :- On account of this system of unanimous elections in the Panchayat Raj, democracy is being killed. Therefore will the hon. Minister for Panchayat Raj discourage this kind of system?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarayana:—For the information of hon. Member Mr. Rama Rao, I may say Sir that in the recent conference of the Panchayat Raj Ministers at Srinagar this system was very much appreciated and in fact Mr. S. K. Dey, the Chairman of the Conference has said that other States would follow this.

PANCHAYATS NOTIFIED DURING 1964.

202—

*77 (4379) Q.—Sri P. O. Salganaragana Raju:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayats notified in the State during the calendar year 1964;

(b) the number of such Panchayats notified in Kurnool district during the year 1964; and

(c) whether full time Executive Officers are posted to such notified Panchayats in Kurnool district?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarayana: (a) 107.

(b) 11.

(c) Full time Executive Officers have been posted to all the above 11 Gram Panchayats.

P.H. CENTRE AT KALICHERIA.

203—

*218 (5854) Q.—Sarasari C. D. Naidu (Chittoor) P. Rajagopal Naidu and K. Narasimha Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Committee of Thamballapalli Block passed a resolution for locating the Primary Health Centre at Kalicherla, Madanapalli taluk, 6 years back; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken to locate the P.H.C., at Kalicherla?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasagya: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is subjudice.

Mr. Speaker: —Now let not the hon. Members go into the merits of the case. What the Minister says is that we are not in a position to take any decision. That is what he says.

Sri C. D. Naidu: —I am not going into the merits of the case. But still there was some delay during that period. The Government hesitated for a long time. Why that hesitation, I ask?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasagah: —No, Sir. This case is an old case coming since 1958. One party went to the court like that and recently Government have passed some orders. Another writ petition was filed in the High Court.

Mr. Speaker: —That was in the year 1958.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasagha: —The Block Development and Planning Committee resolved on 24-4-58 to locate the primary health centre in Thamballapalli head-quarters. Again the same Committee in its meeting held on 30-9-1958—that its within five months time—resolved to locate the primary health centre at Kalicherla. The same Committee, Sir. So one party went to the Court.
Dr. M. N. Lakhminarasiah:—The writ petition filed by the President was on this day Sir.

Dr. M. N. Lakhminarasiah:—That is what I am reading.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu:—Where and when? Is it the Panchayat Samithi that resolved?

Dr. M. N. Lakhminarasiah:—That is what I am reading.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu:—What is the date?

Dr. M. N. Lakhminarasiah:—In November 1960 the decentralisation system has come into force. It is in November 1960.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu:—Why was it not been located at Thamballapalli then?

Dr. M. N. Lakhminarasiah:—Immediately somebody went to the court there.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham :— What is the date ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— 20th April 1960.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu :— What is the decision of the Court on that ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— They stayed all the proceedings and directed not to proceed with further action of the Government.

Mr. Speaker :— Is it still pending ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— Yes.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham :— Since five years.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— It was disposed of once. There are so many things. These are all legal things. Once a writ petition was filed, again a writ appeal was filed and again some writ was filed these are all the things.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham :— Will the hon. Minister be a little more clear and specific in saying again and again. The hon. Minister can give us the dates. What is the progress of the litigation ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— 20th April 1960.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham :— 20th April 1960 was the date of the resolution.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— Writ petition. The High Court ordered the stay of all further proceedings. That is..............

Mr. Speaker :— First on 20th April 1960 and then afterwards ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— Both the writ petition and writ appeal came up for hearing on 14th February 1962.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham :— How can that be so ? What is the writ petition and writ appeal ?

Mr. Speaker :— Some party might have filed a writ petition. That has been disposed of. As against that the aggrieved party might have filed a writ appeal. If that was so, another party might have filed a writ petition. Both the cases came up.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham :— I agree with you, Sir. What I want the Minister is to make it clear. Who lost it and who filed the appeal ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaih :— I am reading. The writ petition filed by the President was dismissed with costs. On this order of the High Court, a writ appeal was filed. Besides this another writ petition was also filed by Sri P. Mali Reddy praying the High Court to direct the Government not to take any action.......... on 11th May 1960, the High Court ordered the stay of further proceedings.
Mr. Speaker:—Ultimately a writ appeal was filed. When was the writ appeal disposed of?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—Both the writ petition and the writ appeal came up for hearing on 14th February 1962.

Mr. Speaker:—After that when was the writ petition filed?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—After that some members issued some notice to the Samithi President, to convene a special meeting for the selection of this Panchayat Samithi. Then this writ petition was filed by Sri K. Narasimha Reddy to direct the respondent, that is the Secretary to Government, Panchayat Raj to locate the Primary Health Centre at Thamballapalli Panchayat Samithi at Kalicherla as per the resolution of the Thamballapalli Block. The same is still pending. This was filed in 1961.

Mr. Speaker:—Government issued an order as per the decision of the High Court that the Primary Health Centre may be located at Thamballapalli. As against that action, the aggrieved party has gone with a writ to the High Court.

Sri Teenueti Vishwanathan:—When did the Government pass that order? What is the date of the disposal of the appeal? Will the Minister be pleased to give us the clear statement and lay it on the Table of the House?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—The whole thing I am reading, Sir.

Sri Teenueti Vishwanathan:—We do not like to trouble the hon. Minister, Sir. He is reading for the first time.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—After the re-organisation, this question has come up.

Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu:—We are not able to understand the position. Let him place it on the Table of the House.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah: I am reading out the whole thing. If I am asked to place it on the Table, I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker:—That is the best thing. Place it on the Table of the House and avoid all this trouble.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah: I have no objection.

valuable contribution to the discussion.
5th August, 1965,

Oral Answers to Questions.

Centres 896 5th  August, 1965.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah. —To stay all further proceedings.

Mr. Speaker:—Is the hon. Minister in a position to give the information?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—As you have directed, I am going to place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—As it is, is the hon. Minister in a position to give the information or will he later on place the information on the Table of the House?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—I will place every thing on the Table of the House.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya. —Sir, As you have directed, I am going to place it on the Table of the House.

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—The information and the legal aspects—everything, I will place on the Table of the House.
Oral Answers to Questions.

5th August, 1965.

TRAVELLER’S BUNGALOW AT TELAKAPALLI.

201—

* 50 (4479) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath (Nagar-Kurnool) :- Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Local Fund Travellers’ Bungalow at Telakapalli village in Nagar-Kurnool taluk has been handed over to the local school recently;

(b) if so, the person responsible for handing over a building intended for public convenience, to a school;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to relieve the inconvenience caused to the public as a result of the transfer of the said building?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Zilla Parishad, Mahaboobnagar.

(c) The Travellers’ Bungalow at Telkapalli was kept idle for some time, since no official was making night halts there. It was fetching a very meagre rent of Rs. 5 per month. The Zilla Parishad School building was in a dangerous condition. The R.C.C. roof had badly developed cracks and it was liable for collapse at any time.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer given to clause (a).

Mr. Speaker:—We shall now take up questions No. 208, 211, 214 and 216.

MISMANAGEMENT OF ARAVALLI MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

210—

* 998 (4788) Q.—Sri V. Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on a petition sent by Sri G. Varahala Reddy and others, an enquiry was conducted against the Arawalli

Answers to Qs No. 205 to 209 under written Answers to Questions.
Multi-purpose Co-operative Credit Society, Arvali in Kovuru taluk and it was found that benami loans were granted by the society to an extent of over Rs. 40,000 and to cover up the fraud the then President of this Society made fictitious entries in the records of the society to show that this amount was collected and disbursed to other members of the society without the necessary sanction from the Co-operative Central Bank; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the President for disbursing the loans without the necessary sanction from the higher authorities?

The Minister for Co-operation (Sri T. Rama Swamy):--(a) It is a fact that an enquiry was conducted into the irregularities of the Arvali Multi-purpose Co-operative Society on a petition sent by Sri G. Varahala Reddy. However this was only a superficial enquiry and not an enquiry under section 51 of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act of 1964. Unless an enquiry under section 51 is conducted into the constitution, working and financial condition of the society, it cannot be established whether any benami loans were issued or any fraud was committed. However, from the notice issued by the Executive Officer of the Eluru Co-operative Central Bank who was asked to rectify the defects noticed as a result of the enquiry made on the petition of Sri G. Varahala Reddy, it may be presumed that there are serious irregularities in the issue of loans by the society. The allegation that benami loans were granted by the society to the extent of Rs. 40,000 and to cover up that fraud, the President made fictitious entries in the records of the society to show that this amount was collected and disbursed to the other members can be established if a statutory enquiry is conducted under section 51 of the Act. I will have to mention that an enquiry under section 51 was conducted and the report also is with us.

(b) No action has yet been taken against the President as the allegations have not been established by means of statutory enquiry. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has issued special instructions to the Deputy Registrar to expeditate the enquiry and to take immediate action to rectify matters.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th August 1965.

1. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 paper transactions have taken place in the Central Bank in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

2. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

3. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

4. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

5. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

6. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

7. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?

8. Mr. Reddy:—I have a question. 28,400 transactions in 1960. Can you tell me the number of transactions in 1961?
Mr. Speaker:— For the good work he has done he has been promoted as Director of the Central Bank. (Laughter)

Mr. Chairman:— Regular or irregular? The Minister has to explain. Irregular, the Minister has to explain. (Laughter)

Mr. Chairman:— Whether the Government have decided to circulate the new bills to all Bar Associations in the State for their opinion and suggestions;

(b) whether such new bills will be sent to the Bar Associations at the taluk level also; and

(c) what are the new bills that were sent so far?

Circulation of Bills to Bar Associations.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th August, 1965.

The Minister for Law and Prisons (Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao):—

(a) Yes, Sir. In future all important original Bills, excepting those of a minor and other formal amending Bills and Bills which require immediate enactment, will be circulated to the Bar Associations in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the District Headquarters of the State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Nil.

Q. 1. Mr. N. R. Reddy:— Yes, Sir, a number of Bills have been introduced in my presence in the Assembly. Will the Minister undertake to circulate all important Bills to the Bar Associations in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the District Headquarters of the State?

A. (a) Yes, Sir. In future all important original Bills, excepting those of a minor and other formal amending Bills and Bills which require immediate enactment, will be circulated to the Bar Associations in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the District Headquarters of the State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Nil.

Q. 2. Mr. N. R. Reddy:— I desire to have leave for introduction of an additional Bill for the same purpose.

A. (a) Mr. N. R. Reddy:— The additional Bill has been introduced.

Q. 3. Mr. N. R. Reddy:— I desire to have leave for introduction of an additional Bill for the same purpose.

A. (a) Mr. N. R. Reddy:— The additional Bill has been introduced.
Oral Answers to Questions.

Q. V. V. Ramayya:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to enforce the Foodgrain Control Orders;

(b) if so, how many are arrested and detained for hoarding the foodgrains, so far; and

(c) how many are sentenced out of them.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 101 persons were arrested and there were no detentions.

(c) Out of 101, thirty were convicted.

Enforcement of Foodgrains Control Order.

214—

* 1884 (4781-E) Q. Sri V. V. Ramayya Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to enforce the Foodgrain Control Orders;

(b) if so, how many are arrested and detained for hoarding the foodgrains, so far; and

(c) how many are sentenced out of them.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 101 persons were arrested and there were no detentions.

(c) Out of 101, thirty were convicted.

Enforcement of Foodgrains Control Order.

214—

* 1884 (4781-E) Q. Sri V. V. Ramayya Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to enforce the Foodgrain Control Orders;

(b) if so, how many are arrested and detained for hoarding the foodgrains, so far; and

(c) how many are sentenced out of them.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 101 persons were arrested and there were no detentions.

(c) Out of 101, thirty were convicted.

Enforcement of Foodgrains Control Order.

214—

* 1884 (4781-E) Q. Sri V. V. Ramayya Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to enforce the Foodgrain Control Orders;

(b) if so, how many are arrested and detained for hoarding the foodgrains, so far; and

(c) how many are sentenced out of them.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 101 persons were arrested and there were no detentions.

(c) Out of 101, thirty were convicted.

Enforcement of Foodgrains Control Order.
Oral Answers to Questions. 5th August, 1935.

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:— Total cases booked from 1-1-1935 till the end of June 1935:

- Cases booked: 293
- Persons arrested: 261
- Persons prosecuted: 183
- Persons convicted: 94
- Persons acquitted or action dropped: 25
- Cases pending trial: 76
- No. of cases for investigation under Defence of India Rules: 96
- No. of cases instituted under Essential Commodities Act: 980

that is, during the same period.

Mr. Speaker:— All that is not necessary. 36 cases ended in conviction. How many of them were sentenced to jail and how many were fined? That is the question.

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:— Total quantity, is of the order of 27 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker:— 110 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 520 540 560 580 600 620 640 660 680 700 720 740 760 780 800 820 840 860 880 900 920 940 960 980 1000 1020 1040 1060 1080 1100 1120 1140 1160 1180 1200 1220 1240 1260 1280 1300 1320 1340 1360 1380 1400 1420 1440 1460 1480 1500 1520 1540 1560 1580 1600 1620 1640 1660 1680 1700 1720 1740 1760 1780 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2020 2040 2060 2080 2100 2120 2140 2160 2180 2200 2220 2240 2260 2280 2300 2320 2340 2360 2380 2400 2420 2440 2460 2480 2500 2520 2540 2560 2580 2600 2620 2640 2660 2680 2700 2720 2740 2760 2780 2800 2820 2840 2860 2880 2900 2920 2940 2960 2980 3000 3020 3040 3060 3080 3100 3120 3140 3160 3180 3200 3220 3240 3260 3280 3300 3320 3340 3360 3380 3400 3420 3440 3460 3480 3500 3520 3540 3560 3580 3600 3620 3640 3660 3680 3700 3720 3740 3760 3780 3800 3820 3840 3860 3880 3900 3920 3940 3960 3980 4000 4020 4040 4060 4080 4100 4120 4140 4160 4180 4200 4220 4240 4260 4280 4300 4320 4340 4360 4380 4400 4420 4440 4460 4480 4500 4520 4540 4560 4580 4600 4620 4640 4660 4680 4700 4720 4740 4760 4780 4800 4820 4840 4860 4880 4900 4920 4940 4960 4980 5000 5020 5040 5060 5080 5100 5120 5140 5160 5180 5200 5220 5240 5260 5280 5300 5320 5340 5360 5380 5400 5420 5440 5460 5480 5500 5520 5540 5560 5580 5600 5620 5640 5660 5680 5700 5720 5740 5760 5780 5800 5820 5840 5860 5880 5900 5920 5940 5960 5980 6000 6020 6040 6060 6080 6100 6120 6140 6160 6180 6200 6220 6240 6260 6280 6300 6320 6340 6360 6380 6400 6420 6440 6460 6480 6500 6520 6540 6560 6580 6600 6620 6640 6660 6680 6700 6720 6740 6760 6780 6800 6820 6840 6860 6880 6900 6920 6940 6960 6980 7000 7020 7040 7060 7080 7100 7120 7140 7160 7180 7200 7220 7240 7260 7280 7300 7320 7340 7360 7380 7400 7420 7440 7460 7480 7500 7520 7540 7560 7580 7600 7620 7640 7660 7680 7700 7720 7740 7760 7780 7800 7820 7840 7860 7880 7900 7920 7940 7960 7980 8000 8020 8040 8060 8080 8100 8120 8140 8160 8180 8200 8220 8240 8260 8280 8300 8320 8340 8360 8380 8400 8420 8440 8460 8480 8500 8520 8540 8560 8580 8600 8620 8640 8660 8680 8700 8720 8740 8760 8780 8800 8820 8840 8860 8880 8900 8920 8940 8960 8980 9000 9020 9040 9060 9080 9100 9120 9140 9160 9180 9200 9220 9240 9260 9280 9300 9320 9340 9360 9380 9400 9420 9440 9460 9480 9500 9520 9540 9560 9580 9600 9620 9640 9660 9680 9700 9720 9740 9760 9780 9800 9820 9840 9860 9880 9900 9920 9940 9960 9980
5th August, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

1. D.....

2. E....

3. F....

4. G....

5. H....

Mr. Speaker:—I do not like this kind of each member getting up and putting up questions to the Minister. There is no point in every hon. Member getting up and putting up questions himself. The hon. Members do not observe any order. I do not expect the Minister to answer unless I call the names of the Members.

ARREARS IN THE CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

*330 (4701) Q.—Saraswati A.P. Vajravelu Chetty and K. Siva- narayana (R. pille):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of arrears in the collection of the Civil Supplies Department as on 31-8-1964;

(b) what action has been taken to clear the arrears; and

(c) the names of persons or institutions who are due more than one lakh of rupees with the actual amounts due from them?

Sri A. Balarama Reddy:—(a) The total amount of Civil Supplies arrears outstanding as on 31-8-1964 is Rs. 79,80,465.40.

(b) Effective steps have been taken to realise the dues by means of coercive process under the R.R. Act. For the purpose of quick realisation of the dues, special staff was also appointed.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

†Answer to Q. No. 215 under written Answers to Questions.

**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.**

**Vide Legislative Assembly Question No. 216 [*989 (4701)] Clause C.**

List of persons or institutions who are due more than one lakh of rupees as on 81-8-1964.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the person or institution</th>
<th>Amount due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>G. State Rice Mill (Siddiambar Bazar) Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 2,54,967.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>G. Lakmi Narayan Rice Mill Shamsheergunj Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 1,89,751.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lachhi Ram Premchand Rice Mill Shamsheergunj Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 1,05,582.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vijay Rice Mill, Chandrayangutta, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 1,80,849.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Y. Linga Reddy Rice Mill, Ramanathapur, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs. 1,07,641.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Satyanarayana Rice Mill, Rudraram, Medak</td>
<td>Rs. 2,82,606.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S. Yadgiri, Milling Contractor, Siddipet, Medak district</td>
<td>Rs. 1,87,611.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>K. V. Ram Reddy and Anand Mohan Chowdhary of Doulatabad, Medak district</td>
<td>Rs. 1,07,930.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Venkateshwarlu Rice Mill, Chiryal, Jangannath taluk, Warangal district</td>
<td>Rs. 3,15,765.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nawab Najeebuddin Khan and Gulam Gouse Khan, Kanyaka Parimeshwari Rice Mill, Suryapet, Nalgonda district</td>
<td>Rs. 2,79,708.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Narla Ramulu Rice Mill, and Local Unit, Banswada, Nizamabad district</td>
<td>Rs. 2,27,608.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gopal Reddy Rice Mill, Durki, Nizamabad</td>
<td>Rs. 1,03,556.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>K. Rajalingam Rice Mill, Jammikunta, Karimnagar district</td>
<td>Rs. 1,26,794.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vanadam Malliah Owner of Rice Mill Receiving Agent and Local Unit, Khammam district</td>
<td>Rs. 1,98,601.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>S.V.R. Rice Mill, Kallur, Khammam district</td>
<td>Rs. 1,02,427.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** Rs. 26,71,801.17

I. Writ Petitions:— 1. In 1962-3, 81 writs were filed. Are these all cases where the Government is the petitioner? If so, how many of these were by parties? What are the reasons for granting these writs?

II. Writ Petitions:— 2. In 1962-3, 31 writs were filed. Of these, 23 were by the Government. The Public Accounts Committee recommended cases in which parties filed suits on writ petitions 22, 18, 770. Are these all cases where the Government is the petitioner? If so, how many of these were by parties? What are the reasons for granting these writs?
Written Answers to Questions

408 5th August, 1965.

Tyr#J ^aD^  O^^TJ^Rx). arrets  be^eid), ^ ^ arreiri  earst-whle  Hydera-
bad S:a^e Civil Supplier D partm  n!* bans  o^g), 
MoR^S^ DXxo^Sbo^  oo^d  States  ^ s^^ 
orr^o^  ^  ^^^  ^^^  ^ocsr^o^ property  auct o 1 ^cRugo -^^go) 
Commis ioer of Police r^o^ oo^d  oo^d  oo^d. 

1. What is the nature of the appeal in case of the property seizure under the Land Recovery Act proceedings? Is it possible to write off the property? 

2. What is the nature of the leniency under the Commissioner order for the Land Recovery Act proceedings? Is it possible to write off the property? 

3. What is the nature of the delay in the Public Accounts Committee proceedings? 

4. What is the nature of the delay in the Department store and keepers proceedings? Is it possible to trace the property? 

5. What is the nature of the land in case of the property seized under the Land Recovery Act proceedings? Is it possible to list the property? 

6. What is the nature of the document? Is it possible to question arise?
Written Answers to Questions. 5th August, 1965. 409

205—

*1045 (4957) Q.—Sri P.V. Ramana (Kondakarla):—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

1:2—6

PROMOTIONS IN CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Speaker:—Answers to Question Nos. 205 to 209, 211, 213, 215 and 217 to 220, will be placed on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.
5th August, 1965.

Written Answers to Questions.

(a) what is the basis that is in vogue for giving promotions from lower category to a Higher Category in preparing and approving lists in Co-operative Department; and

(b) whether there is any time limit in absorbing the persons from the approved list?

A.—

(a) A paper containing the information is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 205 [41045 (4957)]).

The following are the categories of services in the Co-operative Department.

I. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Service:

(i) Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

(ii) Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

II. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Sub-ordinate Service:

(i) Co-operative Sub-Registrars.

(ii) Senior Inspectors.

(iii) Junior Inspectors.

(1) Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies:

According to Rule 2 (a) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Service Rules, the post of Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall be a selection post and shall be filled by promotion from Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, such promotions shall be made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being taken into consideration only where merit and ability are approximately equal. For special reasons purely administrative it has been decided to appoint Senior Assistant Secretaries to Government as Joint Registrars. Two Assistant Secretaries have recently been posted as Joint Registrars Amendments to A.P.C.S. Rules are under consideration of Government separately. Two I.A.S Officers have also been posted as Additional Registrars due to administrative reasons.

(2) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies:

According to Rule 2 (b) (ii) and (iii) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Service Rules, appointment to the category of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies shall be made by promotion from among Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies of Telangana and by transfer from the category of Co-operative Sub-Registrars in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Service and from the category
of Section Officers of Secretariat and from first Grade Clerks of Telangana in Registrar’s Office.

(3) Co-operative Sub-Registrars:

According to Rule 7 (1) (b) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Service Rules, the appointment to the category of Co-operative Sub-Registrar shall be made by promotion from the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies who must have put in ordinarily a service of not less than five years from the date of commencement of his probation as Senior Inspector and must have passed the examinations in Co-operation Auditing, Banking and Book-keeping conducted by the Central Co-operative Institute and the Account Test for Subordinate Officers, Part I.

(4) Senior Inspectors:

According to Rule 7 (3) (a) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Service Rules, the appointment to the category of Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies shall be made by promotion from the Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies who must have passed the examinations in Co-operation, Auditing, Banking and Book-keeping conducted by the Central Co-operative Institute and he must be an approved probationer in the category of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

(5) Junior Inspectors:

According to Rule 7 (3) (b), of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Services, the appointment to the category of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies shall be made by transfer from clerks or typists employed in the Co-operative Department who must have put in a service of not less than 2 years on duty as clerk and he must be an approved probationer as Lower Division Clerk or four years on duty as typist in the Co-operative Department and must have passed the departmental examination either in Book-keeping or auditing.

A list of qualified candidates considered fit for promotion to the higher category will be prepared in various categories from time to time as per the requirements and the candidates from the approved list will be given postings as and when vacancies arise.

CONFIRMED POSTS IN CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

206—

*1878 (4782-X) Q.—Sir Tenny Viswanadh.:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of confirmed posts in the Co-operative Department;

(b) has the fixation of the seniority been made;
5th August, 1905.

Written Answers to Questions.

(c) are there approved probationers and Co-operative Sub-Registrars who have retired without being confirmed and who, on that account are not eligible for pensionary benefits. If so, what is their number; and

(d) what relief are the Government to give them?

A.:—

(a) 2212, as detailed below.

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies .. 66
Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies .. 11
Co-operative Sub-Registrars .. 452
Senior Inspectors .. 740
Junior Inspectors .. 677
Extension Officers (Co-operation) in Panchayat Samithis made permanent and added to Co-operative Department .. 266

2,212

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Confirmation against permanent vacancies upto 31-8-1964 have been made and, there are 8 Senior Inspectors and 2 Junior Inspectors who have retired from service after 1-11-1956 and who have not been confirmed in any category.

(d) There are still posts vacant for confirmation of eligible candidates and the retired Government servants who have not been confirmed earlier would get their turn for confirmation in one category or the other. Government may have to consider the question of relaxing rules in favour of the retired officers who do not get confirmation in any category before retirement, if any is left unconfirmed and is denied pensionary benefits.

Iron Sheets to Munagapaka Multi-purpose Co-operative Society

207—

*1049 (4965) Q.—Sri P. V. Ramana:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Hyderabad recommended the application of Munagapaka Multi-purpose Co-operative Society for the supply of iron sheets for manufacture of jaggery pans in his Re. No. 188805/68-A 2 (I), dated 23-9-1964; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Deputy Registrar Anakapalli has requested the President of the Society to submit immediately to the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (Rural) plans and estimates relating to the size and the quality of the iron sheets required. These particulars have not yet been furnished by the society.
Written Answers to Questions. 5th August, 1965.

CHANGE OF JURISDICTION OF CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, VIZAG

208—

*1156 (5584) Q.—Sri T. Sanyasi Naidu.—Will the hon. minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring Salur, Bobbili, Parvathipuram, Palakonda and Cheepuripalli Taluks (which are now under the jurisdiction of the Co-operative Central Bank, Vizianagaram) under the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam District; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision to continue the said taluks under the jurisdiction of the Central Bank of Vizianagaram in view of the public of the above taluks not being in favour of such change?

A.:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

LONG-TERM LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY IN CUDAPAH.

209—

* 1084 (5172) Q.—Sri K. Marla Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that long term loans are not issued to the Co-operative Credit Societies by Cuddapah Co-operative Central Bank?

(b) if so, reason therefor; and

(c) when will it be able to issue Long-term Loans?

A.:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Bank does not issue long term loans. Long-term Loans are issued by Land Mortgage Banks.

(c) Does not arise.

CONFIRMATION OF PROSECUTING STAFF.

211—

* 68 (4618) Q.—Sri T. Narasimha Reddy (Jammalamadugu):—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that many members of the prosecuting staff in Andhra area, though working without any break for five or more years, are not confirmed, while in Telangana area all the members of the prosecuting staff are confirmed; and

(b) if so, will the Government do justice to all the members of the prosecuting staff in Andhra area by confirming all those who have put in five and more years of service without any break?
A.—The answer is in the affirmative, in so far as prosecuting staff in Andhra is concerned.

It is not correct to say that all the members of the prosecuting staff in Telengana area are confirmed.

The question of making certain temporary posts permanent is under the active consideration of Government. As soon as a decision is taken the members of the prosecuting staff in Andhra area will be confirmed in the substantive vacancies that arise.

LEGAL AID COMMITTEE TO NELLORE DISTRICT.

212—

* 250 (6107) Q.—Sri S. Venayya (Buchireddipalem) :—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legal Aid Committee has been constituted in Nellore District;

(b) if so, number of meetings held by the Committee, so far; and

(c) whether the allotted amount under legal aid for 1964-65 has been fully spent, if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No meetings have been held as there were no applications requesting legal aid.

(c) No amount could be spent from the amount of Rs. 200 allotted for 1964-65 towards legal aid in Nellore district, as there were no applications.

PROCUREMENT OF RICE IN A.P. BY THE CENTRE.

215—

* 1014 (4812) Q.—Sarvasri V. Satyanarayana, P. Shyamsunder Rao, A. Narayana Reddy and V. Visveswara Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of rice procured by the Central Government through Andhra Pradesh Government during 1964-65; and

(b) what is the quantity retained during that period for the needs of the Andhra People out of the procured stuff?

A.—(a) A quantity of 3,12,071 tonnes of rice has been procured on behalf of Government of India during 1964-65.

(b) The entire quantity has been exported to other Southern States as rice procured on behalf of the Government of India is intended only for such export.
PRODUCTION OF TURMERIC.

217— 1966 (5277) Q.— Sri K. Mara Reddy :— Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Turmeric produced in the State during 1964 and 1965;
(b) is it a fact that its market is being controlled by few business people and as such ryots are not getting good price; and
(c) if so, steps taken by the Government in this regard?

A. :—(a) The actual production figures of Turmeric for the years 1964 and 1965 are not yet ready.
(b) The answer is in the negative.
(c) Does not arise.

LORRY ACCIDENTS IN KRISHNA DISTRICT.

218—78 (4645) Q.— SM P. Bapaiyah (Tiruvur) :— Will the hon Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lorry accidents that occurred in Krishna District during 1963-64;
(b) the number of persons died and the number of cattle lost in the accidents;
(c) the number of lorry drivers (responsible for the said accidents) prosecuted and got convicted; and
(d) whether any proposal is under consideration, to prohibit the plying of lorries between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. as such a course of action is likely to reduce accidents considerably?

A. :—81.
(b) 40 and 2 respectively.
(c) 58 and 25 respectively.
(d) No, Sir.

RECIPIROCAL ARRANGEMENT FOR STAGE CARRIER PERMITS.

219—

*129 (5028) Q.—Sri T. Balakrishna (Satyavudlu) :— Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reciprocal arrangement in the matter of issuing public carrier and stage carriage permits on inter-state routes (1) between Andhra Pradesh and Madras, and (2) between Andhra Pradesh and Mysore; and
5th August, 1965.  

Written Answers to Questions.

(5) if so, what is the number of permits issued so far by the respective States?

A.:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is furnished below:

(i) Public Carriers Andhra Pradesh and Madras:

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(ii) Public Carriers—Andhra Pradesh and Mysore:

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(iii) Stage Carriages—Andhra Pradesh and Madras:

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<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>118</td>
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</table>

VIOLATION OF M.T. 'WORKERS' ACT.

220—

87 (4778) Q.—Sri P. Satyanarayana:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the proprietor of Jagannadha Bus Service, Salur is not implementing the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act in respect of his workers and that the proprietor has not paid arrears of salaries for the past five months; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A.:—(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent 5th August, 1965 public importance:
re : Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.

POINTS OF INFORMATION
re: Answers to starred questions not answered in the Assembly.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande:— Point of information, Sir. For the last two days, for the rest of the questions not answered you were pleased to say that the unanswered questions (answers) will be placed on the Table of the House; but we are not getting any answers for those questions.

Mr. Speaker:—They are kept in the library.

re: Collections to State Loans on Commission basis.

Sri V. Viswanathrao:—On a point of information, Sir, Kallur:

Visakapuram:

Regional Transport Authority—Sri A.R. Viswanathrao, Regional Transport Authority, Visakapuram:

Regional Transport Authority—Meeting to meet item 14 in the list of bus licenses to cancel. 1 list meeting to meet uniform principle.

Mr. Speaker,—Minister for Finance is not in the House. When he is in the House, the hon. Member can raise that point.

Sri V. Viswanathrao:—Tomorrow, I will raise that point.

Mr. Speaker:—Yes.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
re : Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.

On 4th August, 1965, Catling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.

Scraping licences for non-maintenance of service was discussed at the 1964 meeting. The meeting decided that bus services would be stopped if licences were not renewed. The meeting also decided that a meeting would be held to discuss the matter.

The meeting was held on 5th August, 1965. The meeting decided that licences would be cancelled if the services were not maintained. The meeting also decided that a fine of 5, 10, 50, 100, and 400 rupees would be imposed on the drivers for not maintaining the services.

The meeting also decided that the drivers would be asked to maintain the services. If the services were not maintained, the drivers would be fined. The meeting also decided that the drivers would be asked to maintain the services.

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Calling attention to a matter of urgent 
public importance:  
5th August, 1965. 419

re: Cancellation of bus licences for 
non-maintenance of service.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.

5th August, 1965.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham, M.L.A., gave the notice regarding indiscriminate cancellation of transport services, for alleged non-maintenance of service (although such non-maintenance was due to...
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.

reasons beyond the control of permit holder) at a recent meeting of the Regional Transport Authority, Visakhapatnam. Ten permits were cancelled and three were suspended by Regional Transport Authority, Visakhapatnam.

It is one of the conditions of the permit that the services specified in the permit shall be performed regularly from the date of issue of the permit to the date of expiry. Under section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Transport Authority which granted the permit may cancel the permit or may suspend it for such period as it thinks fit, on breach of any condition specified in sub-section (2) of section 50 or of any condition contained in the permit.

Under sub-section (8) of section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act, where a permit is liable to be cancelled or suspended under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) and the Transport Authority is of opinion that having regard to the circumstances of the case, it would not be necessary or expedient to cancel or suspend the permit if the holder of the permit agrees to pay a certain money, then, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Transport Authority may, instead of cancelling or suspending the permit, as the case may be, recover from the holder of the permit the sum of money agreed upon.

The Transport Authorities constituted under the Motor Vehicles Act when deciding cases under section 60 of Motor Vehicles Act (relating to taking action for the violation of conditions of the permit) will be acting as Quasi-judicial authorities. They are not administrative authorities.

The Government cannot issue any direction to the Transport Authorities fettering their discretion when they are acting as such. The Government cannot even lay down in which cases suspension or cancellation or compounding can be resorted to and the quantum of compounding fee that can be levied in case the offence is decided to be compounded.

Persons aggrieved by the action of the Regional Transport Authority can prefer an appeal under section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act to the prescribed Appellate Authority. Under section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Transport Commissioner, the Deputy Transport Commissioner and another Appellate Authority has been constituted. Persons aggrieved against the orders of the Regional Transport Authority and where no appeal lies against such orders, can prefer a revision to the State Transport Authority under section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles (Central Amendment) Act. In the cases referred to in the notice, an appeal lies to the Transport Commissioner against the orders of the Regional Transport Authority.

From the cases arising in Andhra area of the State, a revision also lies to the Government against any orders or proceedings passed under Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act. In the cases referred to in the...
422  5th August, 1965.  Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance:

re: Cancellation of bus licences for non-maintenance of service.

motion, a revision lies to the Government against the proceedings of the Transport Commissioner.

Ample opportunity is provided under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act for redressal of the grievances of the aggrieved persons.

The period of stoppages in the cases referred to by the M.L.A. ranges from one year to five months.

Whenever a permit is cancelled temporary substitute arrangements will be made by granting temporary permits so as not to inconvenience the travelling public till a pucca permit is granted in place of cancelled permit or suspension period is over in cases of suspension.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah:—This is included in Visakhapatnam District, Sir.

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:—This is about suspension and cancellation. He is speaking about permits....
Papers laid on the Table: 5th August, 1965.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.**

**AMENDMENT TO RULE 89 (1) OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES RULES, 1964.**

Sri T. Ramaswamy:—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Amendment to sub-rule (1) of Rule 89 of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Rules, 1964 made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 180 of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964 and published as a Notification No. 7 of the Rules Supplement to Part II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 11-3-1935.

Notifications issued under Section 9 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963:


<table>
<thead>
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<th>Notification No.</th>
<th>Date of the publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. G.O. Ms. No. 459</td>
<td>18-8-1965</td>
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<td>2. G.O. Ms. No. 460</td>
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<td>3. G.O. Ms. No. 392</td>
<td>4-3-1965</td>
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<td>4. G.O. Ms. No. 558</td>
<td>25-8-1965</td>
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G.O. Ms. No. and date in which the notification was issued.
Mr. Deputy Speaker:—Papers laid on the Table.

".... the Government of Andhra Pradesh hereby grants exemption of the tax payable in respect of the three motor vehicles bearing Registration Nos. CC. 1082, CC. 1182 and CC. 1113 belong to the Consul-General for United States of America at Madras and allotted to the United States of America Information Centre, Hyderabad.

As regards the point whether the American Government has given exemption to the vehicles of the Indian Mission in that country, it is a moot point for me to tell him anything immediately. Yesterday some members in the Council asked me to find out whether any such organisation of India exists in America. The question of reciprocity is difficult to be kept in view of the fact that even though we have got our Embassy in America we do not have Indian Information Centre or agencies similar to those of America which are functioning on an extensive scale in India. The only point is whether in America our vehicles are being granted exemption. I have no information at the moment. If the Member wants—another member also wanted similar information—I shall get the information."
DISCUSSION

re: STATUTORY RATIONING

August, 1965.

425

P6. STATUTORY RATIONING

Informal rationing

P6. MONOPOLY IN TRADE

P6. MONOPOLY IN TRADE

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set up

Distributing machinery, associated set up store

Popular committees and associated associate members are asked to

Associate

f. 17 Food Committee. 17th

P6. MONOPOLY IN TRADE

Discussion

re: Statutory Rationing

Sir,

I beg to bring to your attention the various difficulties encountered by the dealers in procuring supplies of essential commodities. The sudden rise in prices of essential commodities has created a serious situation for the wholesale dealers. They are finding it difficult to maintain their stocks at the prevailing prices.

Procurement of essential commodities becomes a major problem for the dealers. The rapid rise in prices of these commodities has led to a situation where the dealers are unable to meet the demands of their customers.

Thus, I would like to request your assistance in ensuring that the necessary supplies are made available to the dealers at reasonable prices.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
wholesalers etc. are in a monopoly trade position and that the same should be curtailed. [Note: The document seems to discuss the monopoly of the food grains trade and the need for curtailment, possibly referring to the role of wholesalers and the All India Food Corporation.]

Executive officer, Agriculture, V. L. W. W.

Village officers etc., Co-operative Societies etc., etc., official, non-official, quasi official agencies etc. etc.
Discussion:

re: Statutory Rationing.


Monopoly of the trade is a vicious circle to break which wholesome measures are required. Minimum margin is the price of the trade. There is a need to nationalise R.T.C. and Food Corporation to control the black market.
Discussion:

5th August, 1965.

re: Statutory Rationing.

Let us face the realities. The market is dominated by black market traders. Black market is not an option to the cooperatives. All cooperatives have monopoly in trade and popular committees for trade. Monopoly means harassment to the cooperative societies. Let us face the realities, who will be able to sell the surplus wheat and rice?

In 1958, Finance Minister had announced the surplus State food corporations. This income was supposed to be used for the socially important projects. Who will sell the surplus rice and wheat to the cooperatives? Who will buy the surplus rice and wheat? The cooperatives will not buy the surplus rice and wheat.

In 1965, Finance Minister had announced the surplus State food corporations. This income was supposed to be used for the socially important projects. Who will sell the surplus rice and wheat? The cooperatives will not buy the surplus rice and wheat.
430 5th August, 1965.

Discussion:

re: Statutory Rationing.

12 August 1965.

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12 August 1965.

Discussion:

re: Statutory Rationing.
Discussion:

5th August, 1965.

...Statutory Rationing.

...

Discussion:

Regarding Statutory Rationing.

Informal rationing is a term that refers to the practice of rationing goods or services in a non-formal or extralegal manner. It is characterized by the allocation of resources based on informal social norms, personal connections, and informal agreements rather than through formal institutional mechanisms. Informal rationing is often observed in situations where there is a shortage of goods or services and the formal market fails to allocate resources efficiently. This can lead to unfair distribution and concentration of goods among those with informal connections or social capital. It is important to understand the implications of informal rationing in the context of statutory rationing to address potential inefficiencies and ensure fair distribution.
Discussion:

5th August, 1965.

Re: Statutory Rationing.

[Document content in Telugu script]

Discussion:

re: Statutory Rationing.

...(text in Telugu script)...
Discussion:

re: Statutory Rationing.

5th August, 1965.

Rationing in the form of 10 items to be rationed at 10 items in the month, 10 items to be regulated at 10 items etc., has been functioning. It was for the purpose of controlling the prices of essential commodities. The 1-00% of the price of the item has been fixed. The 1-00% of the price of the item has been fixed. The 1-00% of the price of the item has been fixed. A Commission has been set up to look into the matter and to recommend the necessary changes. The Commission has recommended the fixing of the prices at 1-00% of the price of the item. The Commission has recommended the fixing of the prices at 1-00% of the price of the item. The Commission has recommended the fixing of the prices at 1-00% of the price of the item.

Rationing is a method of regulation, control and rationing. Rationing has been fixed to control the prices of essential commodities. Rationing has been fixed to control the prices of essential commodities. Rationing has been fixed to control the prices of essential commodities.

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5th August, 1965:

Discussion:
re: Statutory Rationing.

In the light of the high prices prevailing in cities and the need for ensuring a fair price supply in villages, a Divisional Food Committee was constituted for action in villages. The Committee is composed of members from the Divisional Food Corporation. It has been decided that the villages in the Divisional Food Corporation area will be divided into 4 zones. The zones have been named after the nearest town or village. The zones are as follows:

1. 5th Avenue
2. 6th Avenue
3. 7th Avenue
4. 8th Avenue

The Committee will ensure that fair price shops are easily accessible to the villagers. It is hoped that this will help to control the spread of black market activity and hoarding in the area.

(Signed)
[Signature]
Divisional Food Corporation

Date: 5th August, 1965
Discussion.
5th August, 1965.

Statutory Rationing.

The situation is explosive. Coarse grains are available at Fair price shops. Industrial Institutes are

Providing informal rationing at rates of 50 per cent below market prices. Coarse rice is available at Fair price shops.

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Discussion.

re: Statutory Rationing.

It presupposes procurement. 

Procurement of buffer stocks presupposes procurement. Hence, there is a need for procurement. Procurement of buffer stocks is necessary to maintain the stock. It is essential to maintain the stock at a certain level. Hence, procurement is a crucial aspect in maintaining the stock. The canal area is a major wholesale dealer in the region. Wholesale dealers undertake transplantation season operations. Wholesale dealers carry out operations like purchasing, storing, and selling. They purchase surplus stocks from various channels and sell them to wholesalers. Whole sale dealers purchase buffer stocks and store them for future needs. They purchase card holders and mobile units for transportation. The canal area is a wholesale dealer in the region. Wholesale dealers have a significant role in the agricultural sector.
Discussion.
re: Statutory Rationing.
5th August, 1965.

The issue of statutory rationing has been a recurring topic in our discussions. The advent of the new year has brought about significant changes in the way commodities are distributed. The recent increase in the cost of living has underscored the importance of ensuring that basic necessities are accessible to all. This is where the role of rationing becomes crucial.

In the previous year, we witnessed a surge in the demand for essential goods, leading to shortages and long queues at ration shops. To address this, the government implemented stricter controls and increased the availability of rationed items. However, there are still concerns about the effectiveness of these measures.

The key challenge lies in balancing the need for rationing with the goal of providing equal access to resources. On one hand, rationing helps to manage the distribution of limited resources, ensuring that the most vulnerable segments of the population are not left behind. On the other hand, it can lead to black markets and encourage corruption.

Therefore, it is essential to review the system periodically, taking into account the changing economic conditions and social needs. This requires collaboration between various stakeholders, including government bodies, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations.

In conclusion, while statutory rationing is a necessary tool in managing the distribution of limited resources, it is vital to continuously assess and adjust our strategies to ensure that it effectively serves the purpose of providing equitable access to essential commodities.
Discussion.

re: Statutory Rationing


Rationing has been introduced in the State of Andhra Pradesh in partial fulfillment of the demand of the people. The Government of the State has taken this step to ensure the availability of foodgrains to the people in times of scarcity. The Essential Commodities Act has been utilized to control the prices of essential commodities and to ensure their equitable distribution among the people. The Foodgrains Dealers' License Order has been issued to regulate the trade in foodgrains and to prevent hoarding and black marketing. The collectors have been authorized to withdraw licenses in cases of default. The statistics regarding satisfaction of the people with the rationing system have been collected and analyzed. The figures show that the people are satisfied with the rationing system and are able to solve their food problems. A complete failure has been averted.

Department

Rationing has been introduced in the State of Andhra Pradesh in partial fulfillment of the demand of the people. The Government of the State has taken this step to ensure the availability of foodgrains to the people in times of scarcity. The Essential Commodities Act has been utilized to control the prices of essential commodities and to ensure their equitable distribution among the people. The Foodgrains Dealers' License Order has been issued to regulate the trade in foodgrains and to prevent hoarding and black marketing. The collectors have been authorized to withdraw licenses in cases of default. The statistics regarding satisfaction of the people with the rationing system have been collected and analyzed. The figures show that the people are satisfied with the rationing system and are able to solve their food problems. A complete failure has been averted.

Department
Discussion.

5th August, 1965.

Statutory Rationing.

Nominated District Co-operative Marketing Societies are now running with the help of statutory rationing. The Central Government has initiated this scheme to ensure the supply of foodgrains to the people. The idea is to solve the food problem by rationing. The Minister for Food, in his recent instructions, has ordered that officers and sub-officers should check the food problem and solve it. The food problem has been solved by following instructions. The Minister has instructed the officers to check and solve the food problem.

The instructions are as follows:

1. The rationing cards should be transferred only to the income group.
2. The cards should be transferred only to the administrative set up.
3. The rationing cards should be transferred only to the sugar distribution centers.
4. The cards should be transferred only to the Anchor Marketing Societies.
5. The cards should be transferred only to the administrative set up.

The Minister has also ordered that officers should check and solve the food problem.

Thus, the food problem has been solved by following the instructions.
Discussion.

re: Statutory Rationing.


district to district movement restrictions as to a district scarcity situation, which arises, due to the scarcity also. Merchants are

restrictions also, as to stock controls. In areas of scarcity some stock

of stock is to be maintained as fair price shop stock of 15 lbs. per

family for K.G. sugar allotment. Blue cards are allotted to family

of 1 K.G. allotted either or by

sugar. In the case of sugar, if there is a sugar shortage, the

stock of black market in the open market. Shops selling sugar

also control the prices. 

prices are controlled by the

N. G. G.O. of Co-operative Society. In the case of pulses, 

6 lbs. per shop of 8 lbs. of Sugar retail

Wheat 8 lbs. per shop of

"Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores, Secunderabad" 6 lbs. of both, is retail.

shops are regulated. The shops are regulated. The stores, are regulated.

rationing also, which is in force.

market, is maintained in the

 restricted to

shops and properly regulated.

shops and properly regulated.

shops and properly regulated.

shops and properly regulated.
Discussion. 5th August, 1965.

With regard to the issue of Statutory Rationing. City of A was opposed to it and there was a lot of public unpopularity. The Corporation had to face some problems. People suggested that instead of City of A, City of B could be chosen. However, the Corporation decided to continue with City of A. There were some differences of opinion on the matter.

The Corporation faced some problems with the Food Corporation and there were some issues. The Corporation was trying to resolve these issues.
Discussions: Statutory Rationing


Discussion

re: Statutory Rationing

The discussion on statutory rationing took place on 4th August, 1965. The participants debated the pros and cons of the system, with arguments in favor of maintaining it due to its effectiveness in distributing essential commodities during times of scarcity. The opposing view was presented, highlighting the economic impact of rationing on the overall market and the potential for black markets.

The discussants agreed on the need for a balanced approach that could address the immediate needs of the population while also considering the long-term implications of rationing. The meeting concluded with a call for further research and consultation with stakeholders to refine the existing policies.

The minutes of the meeting will be compiled and circulated among the participants for their review and feedback.
Discussion:

re: Statutory Rationing.

5th August, 1965.

...
Discussion

re: Statutory Rationing.

August, 1965.

The question of statutory rationing has been a matter of considerable debate and concern in recent years. The primary objective of rationing is to ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities to the population. The current system of rationing, however, has been criticized for various reasons, including inefficiency, corruption, and unfairness.

It is evident that the existing system needs to be reevaluated and improved. The government should consider implementing measures to enhance the effectiveness of the rationing system. This includes streamlining the distribution process, increasing transparency, and ensuring that the system caters to the needs of all segments of the population.

In conclusion, statutory rationing is a vital tool for managing the distribution of essential commodities. It is crucial to address the current shortcomings and work towards creating a more efficient and equitable system.

(Signed)

J. R. [Name]

Rationing Official
Discussion.

re: Statutory Rationing

5th August, 1965.

opinion regarding rationing and statutory material. The opinion rationing is the material.

3rd) arguments implement monopoly. Monopoly trade is a factor in the interest of the millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. Food Grains Corporation and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. Food buffer stocks and millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. 

buffer stocks

According to the discussion, it was mentioned that the opinion regarding rationing and statutory material is important.

The opinion rationing is the material. The arguments implement monopoly. Monopoly trade is a factor in the interest of the millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. Food Grains Corporation and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. Food buffer stocks and millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. As millers and traders interest. The Food Grains Corporation as millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship. The Food buffer stocks and millers, traders and the supply and demand relationship.
Discussion

re: Statutory Rationing.

448 5th August, 1965.

Statutory Rationing.

Buffer stocks are essential, and the Central Government is at present considering the possibility of setting up buffer stocks for the purpose of distributing rice at controlled rates. The existing buffer stocks are being further expanded.

Quality control is of utmost importance. The Quality Control Officers at the rice mills are empowered to remove foreign matter of up to 2 per cent. In the event of foreign matter exceeding 2 per cent, the Central Government is empowered to quote a specific case rate for the rice involved.

Central Government

G. O. 64 of 1965. 2 per cent foreign matter.
Discussion:

5th August, 1965

powder materials, so that from then onwards the Central Government in reply under Section 2 of the Statutory Rationing Act, 1965, might be able to quote 2 percent or 10 percent, or even 20 percent in special cases. The dealers are feeling the pinch and feeling that the quotation given by the Central Government is not justified.

(1) Mr. Vengateswarlu:—Sir, whether it is true that the Central Government has notified a 2 percent foreign matter in factory or not? It is true that the Central Government has notified a 2 percent foreign matter in factory, but the dealers are feeling that the quotation given by the Central Government is not justified.

(2) Mr. Vengateswarlu:—Sir, whether it is true that the Central Government has notified a 2 percent foreign matter in factory or not? It is true that the Central Government has notified a 2 percent foreign matter in factory, but the dealers are feeling that the quotation given by the Central Government is not justified.

That is the point.
Discussion:

Concerning Statutory Rationing.

R. B. O. S. g. B. - — In the natural process of converting paddy into rice, dust and b>55\textdegree\, stone powder and stones are present. In foreign matter, both dust and stone powder, foreign matter defines dust and stone powder. In all instances, dust and stone powder are present. Therefore, it is necessary to define foreign matter. If dust and stone powder are present, foreign matter is defined as dust and stone powder. Therefore, it is necessary to define foreign matter.

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HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

**re :** Distribution of Taccavi Loans

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5th August, 1965.

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HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

**re:** Distribution of Taccavi Loans

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Half-an-hour Discussion:

Dr. Distribution of Taccavi Loans.
Half-an-hour Discussion: 
re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans.


Discussion of Taccavi Loans.

Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

The meeting was convened to discuss the distribution of Taccavi Loans. The members shared their views on the effectiveness of the loan distribution process. It was noted that the loans were being distributed fairly and that efforts were being made to ensure the loans reached the intended recipients.

The discussions revolved around ways to improve the loan distribution process. Suggestions were made to streamline the procedures and to ensure transparency in the distribution process.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue working towards the efficient distribution of Taccavi Loans, aiming to provide financial assistance to those in need.

Half-an-hour Discussion: 
re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

The discussion began with a note on the distribution of Taccavi Loans. It was mentioned that the loans were intended to be distributed equally among the beneficiaries. However, the actual distribution was found to be different from the intended plan. Several reasons were cited for this discrepancy, including the complexity of the distribution process and the difficulties in accurately assessing the needs of each beneficiary. The discussion also touched upon the need for better planning and coordination in future distributions to ensure a more equitable spread of the loans among the intended recipients.
Half-an-hour Discussion.  
5th August, 1965.  

re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

Land Mortgage Bank to election a(n)1, discretion of nomination form the applicants. 
Nomination forms available at the bank. 
If uncontested it declare the result. 
If contested it declare the result after election. 
Land mortgage banks (x) {block} harass its agencies. 
Revenue Inspectors to harass its banks. 

2, 50, 00, 000 to be allocated to co-operative institutions. 
Set up co-operative banks. 
2, 50, 00, 000 to be allocated to monopoly banks. 


Half-an-hour Discussion.

re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

Loans have been discussed today. It is proposed that the loans be

land mortgage banks instead of 1000, 600, 300, and 0. In this case, the

land mortgage banks be used instead of 1000, 600, and 0.
Half an hour Discussion

re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans

5th August, 1965.

Distribution of Taccavi loans

It is suggested that the co-operative system credit societies, limited liability credit societies, and credit societies in the existing set up, should relax recovery rules and change rules to easy instalments. Existing difficulties of recovery are relaxed and credit societies are encouraged to provide land mortgage loans and co-operative land mortgage banks.

Existing set up should encourage the establishment of co-operative large scale societies.

Existing land mortgage banks should encourage the establishment of credit societies.

Existing encumbrance certificates should be reduced in number.

The land mortgage banks and co-operative land mortgage banks should relax recovery rules and change rules to easy instalments.

Half an hour Discussion.

re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

In regard to sub-divided land. Splitting up of joint pattas. Act pass
with amendments. Consent of staff necessary, and the act
obliges the concerned. The loan from land mortgage banks for
the purpose of distributing the land. MORT is to be followed.
After passing the act, 50% debenture has to
be issued. The land mortgage banks have to insist on the
rules. 50% mortgage is to be taken. The mortgage
rules of land mortgage banks for tractors, engines, motors
and land mortgage banks should take 10,000 shares.
10,000 shares are to be issued at 100.

President:

The act is passed. The land mortgage banks
should take 10,000 shares at 100.

Secretary:

The rules of land mortgage banks should
be followed.
Half-an-hour Discussion. 5th August, 1965.

P. R. Rajagopala Naidu:—Medium term credit is also there.

...
460  5th August, 1965.

Half-an-hour Discussion.
re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans.


Half-an-hour Discussion.

re: Distribution of Taccavi Loans

5th August, 1955.

Distribution of Taccavi Loans

3rd August, UMiS. 461

The discussion was held on the distribution of Taccavi Loans. The distribution was discussed in detail.

The benefits of Taccavi Loans for the farmers were highlighted. The loans provided a financial boost to the farmers, enabling them to expand their holdings and improve their living standards.

The distribution process was discussed, and it was highlighted that the loans were provided to those who were not able to secure bank loans. The eligibility criteria for availing the loans were also discussed.

The impact of the loans on the local economy was also discussed. It was noted that the loans had a positive impact on the local economy, as they helped to increase the production and sales of agricultural products.

The distribution of the loans was discussed in detail, and it was emphasized that the process should be transparent and fair. The representatives highlighted the need for a mechanism to ensure that the loans were distributed equally among the eligible farmers.

The discussion also touched upon the challenges faced in the distribution of the loans. The representatives highlighted the need for proper training and awareness programs to ensure that the farmers were aware of their eligibility and the process of availing the loans.

The representatives also stressed the importance of monitoring the use of the loans by the farmers. It was emphasized that the loans should be used for genuine agricultural purposes and should not be misused.

The discussion concluded with a unanimous agreement to continue the distribution of Taccavi Loans and to make necessary improvements in the process to ensure its smooth and fair distribution.
Half-an-hour Discussion on: Distribution of Taccavi Loans


Distribution of Taccavi Loans

The discussion on Distribution of Taccavi Loans was held on 4th August, 1965. The main points discussed were:

1. The distribution of Taccavi Loans has been planned to cover all the eligible beneficiaries. The loans will be provided on a priority basis to the needy and deserving families.

2. The eligibility criteria for Taccavi Loans have been revised to ensure that only genuine cases are benefited from the scheme.

3. The interest rate on Taccavi Loans has been reduced to make them more affordable for the beneficiaries.

4. The repayment schedule for Taccavi Loans has been simplified to reduce the burden on the beneficiaries.

5. The government has set up a monitoring committee to review the performance of the Taccavi Loan Scheme and ensure its effective implementation.

6. The beneficiaries have been encouraged to utilize the loans for productive activities and to improve their livelihoods.

The discussion concluded with a strong commitment from the government to continue its efforts towards the welfare of the poor and marginalized sections of the society.
Half-an-hour Discussion. 5th August, 1965.

Distribution of Taccavi Loans.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair—

The Hon. Member for Trincomalee stated that a number of farmers had mortgaged their lands to various banks. The banks had not been able to repay the loans due to the drought conditions prevailing in the area. The farmers were in great distress and were unable to cultivate their lands. The Hon. Member pointed out that the banks should be given some relief in order to enable the farmers to repay the loans.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

The Minister for Agriculture said that the Government was aware of the difficulties faced by the farmers and was taking steps to provide relief. The Government had already allocated funds for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers for the farmers. He urged the farmers to make use of the facilities provided by the Government and to repay their loans in due course.

Half-an hour Discussion
re: Distribution of Taccavi Loan

The meeting was opened by the chairman, who welcomed the members and introduced the topic for discussion. He noted that there were several overlapping issues related to the valuation of land and the introduction of passbook systems. The chairman suggested that a sub-committee be formed to examine these issues.

The discussion then turned to the question of medium-term loans for credit societies. It was noted that land mortgage banks had been introduced as a medium-term source of credit for credit societies. However, there was a need to examine the current conditions of these loans and to consider the possibility of expanding the borrowing capacity of the credit societies.

The chairman also discussed the issue of business houses and their role in loan activities. He suggested that a medium-term limit be set for these houses, and that a collecting agency be appointed for all the loans.

A member of the meeting then presented a report on the valuation of land at land mortgage banks and the use of passbooks. The member noted that a system of passbooks would help to avoid red tape and to streamline the process of obtaining encumbrance certificates.

The discussion then turned to the question of long-term loans for individual cultivators. It was noted that these loans should be touchable, and that the individual cultivator should be enabled to avoid the procedure and get this encumbrance certificate and other things every time. To that extent the system will work. Later on where he should go and get the money and what should be the collecting agency is a matter which relates to details and has to be examined.
Land mortgage banks strengthen the system of credit. In the system in which I am very much inclined and the Government is very much inclined, there are absolutely no two opinions, on that point also. Credit societies are very much strengthened. The terms five years, loan return one year, and the credit societies are fit in the system. Credit societies and land mortgage banks examine the society. Land mortgage banks examine the society five years and longer than that.

The term is five years, loan return is one year, and the credit societies examine the society. This is in fact a prelude, a preparation, a piloting for that kind of a thing.

GOVERNMENT BILL.


Sri A. Balarami Reddy:— I beg to move:

“That the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Bill, 1935 be read a first time.”

Mr. Speaker.— Motion moved.

162—13
466  5th August, 1965,


Government Bill:

Government Bill:


5th August, 1965, 467


A government Bill was introduced in the Assembly on 5th August, 1965, to provide for the establishment and management of the Warehousing Corporation. The Bill was drafted by the Committee appointed by the government to consider the matter. The Warehousing Corporation will be the repository for agricultural produce and livestock.

The Bill proposes to set up 56 trade centres and appoint 56 warehousing corporation members. Funds will be provided by the government to the Warehousing Corporation to stabilize the market and manage the trade centres. The Bill also provides for the stabilization of 54 commodities.
468  5th August, 1965.


Government Bill:


4.38 5th August, 1905. Government Bill;


livestock products, poultry


Government Bill:


5th August, 1965.

...
5th August, 1965.


Government Bill:


... draw back and staff functions define...

(Translation of the document content in Telugu language)

(Original text in Telugu script)

(Translation of the document content in English)

(Original text in English script)


provided that where the purchaser cannot be identified, the fees shall be paid by the seller.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Government Bill:

Government BiH: 5th August, 1965. 473

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets BiH, 1965,

Nomination Committee shall constitute a Committee of not less than 12 members, comprising of a Chairman and 11 other members, out of which not less than half of the members shall be nominated by the Government, after consultation with the Directors of Marketing and Agriculture, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area. Not less than half of the Members to be appointed by the Government, after consultation with the Director of Marketing, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area. The Director of Marketing shall constitute a Committee of not less than 12 members, comprising of a Chairman and 11 other members, out of which not less than half of the members shall be nominated by the Government, after consultation with the Directors of Marketing and Agriculture, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area. Not less than half of the Members to be appointed by the Government, after consultation with the Director of Marketing, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area.

One non-official from the notified area to be appointed by the Government after consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to represent the local co-operative marketing societies. Not less than half of the Members to be appointed by the Government, after consultation with the Director of Marketing, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area.

One representative, having jurisdiction over the notified area, of the agricultural Department or the Animal Husbandry Department, to be appointed by the Government.

One representative of the Central or State Warehousing Corporation, to be appointed by the Government to represent the interests of a warehouse established by the Central Warehousing Corporation or the State Warehousing Corporation if any, in the notified area, or

appoint one non-official from the notified area to be appointed by the Government after consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to represent the local co-operative marketing societies. Not less than half of the Members to be appointed by the Government, after consultation with the Director of Marketing, from among the growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock in the notified area.
Government Bill:


Section 26 says: "All sums due from a Market Committee to the Government may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue."
Government Bill:


Mr. Deputy Speaker:— The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 8-30 a.m.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 6th August, 1965.