Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Debates
OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II — Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

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Demand No. XVIII — Medical Rs. 5,70,70,000
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Rs. 1,10,28,800
Demand No. XXI — Fisheries Rs. 39,64,000
Demand No. XXII — Animal Husbandry
Rs. 1,70,89,000
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on Forests Rs. 12,93,000
(Passed) ... 76 155

Business of the House

Note: *at the commencement of the speech denotes confirmation from the Member not received in time.

Printed by Ajanta Printers, Secunderabad,
for the Director, Government Printing Press, Hyderabad-A.P.
Mr Speaker: Motion moved.
(Pause)

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That under Rule 265 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, Sri Ch. Sriranganayakulu, Member Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly may be granted leave of absence for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill."

Mr Speaker: Motion moved.
Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly may be granted leave of absence for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill”.

The motion was adopted. Leave of absence was granted.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

*re: Boat tragedy in Machkund River*

...
When the boat was about 30 feet from the Andhra shore, it capsized due to heavy wind and consequent panic among the women and children.

Of the 39 persons in the boat, including Masai Seesa, only 11 survived and 28 were drowned, including Masai Seesa who plied the boat. Only 14 dead bodies could be recovered and the remaining are feared to have been entangled in the rocks and bushes in the river-bed or eaten away by crocodiles. It is stated that out of 39 persons only three persons (one woman and two children) belong to the Andhra State and the rest of the passengers are from Koraput District in Orissa State.

The S. P. has stated that the ferry on the Andhra side is not a recognised ferry and hence no auction was conducted for transporting passengers at this point. The P. W. D. authorities have been requested to examine the boats and their report is awaited. It is also reported by the S. P. that the celebration is not a recognised festival and information about this was not sent to Sujanakota police for making police bandobast. The place Balighat is also stated to be not recognised as a ferry point. The Sujanakota police on Andhra side have registered a case in Criminal No. 12/61 under Section 282 and 304 (A) Indian Penal Code and are investigating the matter.

The Collector, Vishakhapatnam in his report confirmed the facts reported by the S. P. and has stated that he had tested the two boats, each of which seemed to accommodate 17 persons easily and that there is a margin of 6" in each boat which, according to the boatman, is safe under normal conditions. He has however, proposed to consider whether the safety measures prescribed to prevent such accidents have been observed in regard to this boat. It is however, submitted that both the villagers who plied the boat unauthorisedly and the passengers belonged to Orissa State and it is not clear what rules have been framed for such purposes by Orissa Authorities and whether the Collector of Vishakhapatnam can enquire into this incident where persons of Orissa State and their laws are involved. However, he has been reminded telegraphically for his final report.
Member, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly may be granted leave of absence for the present meeting of the Assembly as he is ill”.

The motion was adopted. Leave of absence was granted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
re: Boat tragedy in Machkund River

*The Chief Minister (D. Sanjivayya): Sir, one Krishnadondo of Sindiput village under Sujanakota Police Station in Vishakhapatnam District was celebrating the fifth death anniversary of his parents (a tribal festival) on 10-2-1961 when two buffaloes were sacrificed. This occasion attracted tribals from Orissa State who had to cross the river Machkund. They engaged one Urdhab of Mukkaput village in Vishakhapatnam District who pld his own boat from Balighat to convey them to the place of festival. He tied another country boat to his own boat to carry the tribals from the Orissa side. Having pld the boat continuously for a long time, the boatman refused to make any more trips. On reaching Sindiput in this State limits, he tied the boat and went to the village. One of the tribals, Masai Seesa, from Orissa swam across the river and took the boat back to Orissa side from where he started rowing the boat with a bamboo with 38 persons belonging to Parza tribe in the boat, towards Sindiput village in Andhra area.
When the boat was about 30 feet from the Andhra shore, it capsized due to heavy wind and consequent panic among the women and children.

Of the 39 persons in the boat, including Masai Seesa, only 11 survived and 28 were drowned, including Masai Seesa who plied the boat. Only 14 dead bodies could be recovered and the remaining are feared to have been entangled in the rocks and bushes in the river-bed or eaten away by crocodiles. It is stated that out of 39 persons only three persons (one woman and two children) belong to the Andhra State and the rest of the passengers are from Koraput District in Orissa State.

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It is evident that the accident was due to natural causes and that police are investigating the case registered in connection with the accident. The result of the police investigation is awaited.

*The Minister for Cooperation (Sri K. Chandra-moull): Sir, at its meeting held on 25—9—1960 the general body of the Sircilla Cooperative Marketing Society appointed a sub-committee consisting of several members to enquire into the alleged misappropriation of the funds of the society brought out in a report made by the Senior Inspector-cum-Secretary of the Society. On 22—11—1960 the sub-committee gave its findings to
the effect that there had been short credits to the value of Rs. 14,985.26 nP. in the accounts of the society.

2. That the President Sri Y. Hanumantha Rao, the Storekeeper, Sri V. Nagabhushanam and the Accountant of the Society, Sri A. Hanumanthulu, were guilty of having mis-utilised these funds.

3. On the basis of the committee's said report, the Deputy Registrar, Karimnagar was directed to conduct an enquiry under Section 42 of the Hyderabad Cooperative Societies Act, (No. 16 of 1952). His report which was submitted on 6–2–1961 confirmed the above findings and contained the recommendation that prosecutions should be launched.

(a) against the store-keeper;

(b) against the Secretary, Sri Syed Fazl-ul-Haq inasmuch as he is alleged to have received a sum of Rs. 1400 vide store-keeper's evidence. In so far as the President and the Accountant are concerned, however, both the factum and the basis of criminal liability are under consultation with the public prosecutor and depending on the latter's final opinion, the lines of further action against them will have to be decided. The Deputy Registrar's report referred to above was received by the Registrar on 10–2–1961. It has been examined and orders sanctioning the two prosecutions recommended by the Deputy Registrar above were issued on 14–3–1961.

From the foregoing statement of facts and the position, it should be abundantly clear that the matter has at every stage received as expeditious attention as has been possible in the circumstances and that no charge of inaction nor even of avoidable delay could legitimately be levelled against any of the authorities.

Calling attention to matters of urgent Public Importance
re: Misappropriation of the Funds
of the Tuluk Marketing Society,
Sircilla

20th March, 1961
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

**Rule 74 notice**

Deputy Chief Minister read a notice. Deputy Chief Minister said:

*The motion (motion) : R. T. C. 1006 and 1942...* Deputy Chief Minister read a notice. Chief Minister said, Deputy Chief Minister said:

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Industries demand...
(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1961-62
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Contd.)

DEMAND No. XVIII — Medical — Rs. 5,00,70,000.
DEMAND No. XIX — Public Health — Rs. 2,47,99,200

*Dr. B. V. L. Narayana (Ongole-General): Madam
Deputy Speaker, Looking at the budget allotments I will just try to give my frank opinion To some it may look like criticism and to some it may look like suggestion. I am just speaking to give my opinion. How far is the Government justified in allotting these meagre amounts, considering the increase in the cost of medicines, considering the increase in the population, considering the number of beds that we have increased between 1957 and 1960-61? We have increased the dispensaries from 124 to 296 and the bed strength from 12000 to 17000. The amount that was spent for the hospitals and dispensaries in 1957 was Rs. 2.2 crores; in 1960-61 it is Rs. 3.8 crores. I feel that this amount is too meagre. What I think is that we are in the same state as we were in 1957. We might have developed our hospitals and we might have improved the bed strength in them but the catering is just the same I feel considering the increase in population.

Another point is that I feel that we have been doing much injustice to the mofussil population. If we look into the budget, the allotments that are made for the linen, medicines and other things are very meagre. The teaching hospitals are mainly situated in the cities. For them, we are giving about Rs. 47 lakhs. For the district headquarters hospitals we are spending some thing like Rs. 9.9 or 10 lakhs and for mofussil hospitals we are spending Rs. 21 lakhs. Mofussil hospitals include teaching hospitals there. That tells us as to how much interest we are taking in the people of the mofussil areas. We know that they are the people who are paying much of the taxes and it looks as though we are just sitting in the cities and towns enjoying at their expense. As such I strongly appeal to you all to consider this and bring it to the notice of the concerned authorities. Now we all know that the amounts are very meagre. It is our duty to see how far and how best we can utilise these small amounts and be of service to the people.
One of the eminent doctors was telling that some of the big hospitals' out-patient departments are just like choul'ries. When we go into that matter deeply and see how far he was justified in saying that, I feel that he was justified to some extent. In big hospitals a poor man has got to go through a lot of difficulties before he gets himself investigated for his ailments. Usually in mofussil hospitals the equipment and other things are not properly available. So he always goes to the city hospitals or big hospitals to get himself investigated. If a rich man goes to towns, he spends money and he will get all investigations completed by the evening. A poor man, as he is not able to spend money, goes to the hospital, attends the out-patient department where the time taken for investigation is much longer. It takes some times one week or two weeks. The difficulty is this. The poor patient goes there, the doctor writes something asking him to get his blood examined or to get X-rayed. The patient goes to the particular department which is situated some where else. On the first day he gets his blood examined, the second day the urine and the third day he gets the X-ray. Like that, by the time he finishes all the investigations it will take four to five days or sometimes one or two weeks. But if a rich man goes to the city hospitals, he pays the money and gets all his investigations completed by the same evening.

So much so the poor man is not able to stay in the city and what little money he gets he spends it and in the middle he comes back saying “I am not properly looked after; I could not get anything done there.” These people have to spend time in the out-patient department. So I feel that the criticism that has been passed is to a certain extent correct. How can we rectify this defect? That is my point. We will have to think of it. What I say is the present out-patient departments are running in the above manner. Every unit either medical or surgical or other must have a small laboratory attached to it. By that way we can do the investigation, i.e., blood examination or urine examination. Such things must be done then and there. At the same time you will be giving opportunity to more students and doctors to learn for themselves and do
things practically and the second thing is you will be serving the outpatients better. The third thing is you must prolong the working hours in the outpatient department so that we may serve the people better and decrease the number of cases of admission to the hospital. This way we can reduce the rush to the hospital and inpatient beds can be saved to a certain extent. You can satisfy the people, you can give the diagnosis finally in two days and send them home with satisfactory prescriptions. So I request that this point should be considered. Recently we have run a camp at Ongole. There was also an Ophthalmological Conference at Vellore. One of the doctors stated that in these eye camps man-made blindness is being added to the existing blindness. I just wanted to study how far this is correct. Whether it is done either in the hospital or in the camp the results will be the same; we cannot criticise from that aspect of it. But what I say is about the way in which the camp was run. The heading was given there—“Netra Dana Yagnam” (눈의하나 메시) So much so these blind people were given a belief that people who have no eyes, will be given eye baths. Therefore there was no rush and nothing could be done for them and they suffered a lot. Are we justified in conducting these camps? One thing is the doctors have to work from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; the whole staff have to suffer under a terrible tension and there were no facilities for the patients; they were thrown into the streets and bazaars excepting a few. It is very difficult to provide them all. Finally when you close the camp what is happening? About one week earlier they close the camp. They are perhaps justified in doing so because they have to look after the complications of the operations that have been done. There is one thing. As a general practitioner with experience, having handled 25 cases, I have seen people who have got later complications after the operations and they are left alone in the lurch. Whenever they go to a doctor he says “Go to the doctor who has operated for you.” That is, they have to go to Hyderabad or Guntur. So by these late complications, they are left helpless. For the amount that we have spent, the results we have achieved are not quite satisfactory. To avoid this let us try one or two districts. In every District Headquarters Hospi-
tal you are having an Ophthalmist, an expert and a specialist. Give him a van, ask him to fix up two or three taluk headquarters hospitals, let him go there and do some eye work and see the patients and do operations and come away, spreading his programme over 4 or 5 days in a month. Next month let him take another hospital and in the next month let him come again. By that way you can do the work leisurely. Comforts for the patients will be better. At the same time you will be able to assess the value of the work done previously. If people have got any difficulties they can come back and verify. I think this is the best way and our expenses will be less and the local Government doctor can be entrusted with the patients to look after the complications that arise; he can be held responsible for those cases. So I suggest that this must be considered.

The next thing is to prevent wastage in the T. B. Sanatoria. We must know at present the sanatoria treatment is becoming less and less important. In Madras they have conducted a survey to see whether domiciliary treatment or the sanatorium treatment is better. Hitherto we were having a fear that there would be more danger for people of getting the disease, if the patient is kept at home. They have surveyed; they kept some patients at home and some at sanatorium. They found that the contacts that we get in the domiciliary treatment are just the same as those in regard to the people who are admitted in the sanatoria. That means the risk is not much. As such if we encourage this domiciliary treatment we can save more money. At the same time we can give lot of treatment. Nowadays what is happening is you will have to register your name first; by the time one gets his turn, either the patient will be dead or will be cured - either of these two things - because he has to go to some doctor and get himself treated, otherwise naturally he has to die. Moreover the number of patients that we are having in the State are about a lakh and it is highly impossible for us to provide beds for these patients in sanatoria. As such we must do something for these patients in the domiciliary treatment. We are trying to do B. C. G. vaccination and prevent the disease but there are cases which are left out in the villages.
Sometimes they take treatment; they cannot afford to take the treatment; they come home and the disease goes on spreading. Facilities must be given to the private practitioners and encouragement must be given to catch hold of the early cases and treat them and report the matter to the Government so that we can control the cases. Until we have that kind of campaign we will not succeed in controlling this disease. As such I suggest the doctors must be encouraged in some way or other that is, the doctor who gives a report about the earliest cases, the maximum number of earliest cases will be given some sort of remuneration or promotion to encourage him. I think this is the only way that we can control and to bring in the whole medical force into the field.

Regarding family planning, I would like to ask "Are we justified in spending on these contraceptives? It looks as though the money we are spending on the contraceptives is put in the drain continuously. How long are we going to spend like this? Recently a campaign was conducted at Gannavaram; most of the doctors of the Indian Medical Association and others have joined together. I feel that surgery is the only relief for us because we will not be in a position to supply these contraceptives for a long time and go on spending our monies. The only thing is take the services of the Medical Association people who have passed a resolution to the effect that they will be ready at any time to give their services for family planning. So I feel that we must concentrate on the surgical aspect of it and ask the Block Development Officers and the local doctors and the blocks to conduct these sterilizations. That is the only way we can save our money, at the same time effectively controlling the population problem. So this is another thing I would like to put before the House.

Then we are thinking much about our past. We know how far we are justified in spending our money on the indigenous medicines and how many people have got belief in this system. Now-a-days we can find out most of the people who are trained in the indigenous medicine that they never use the indigenous medicine, they go about and bring a syringe and drugs of allo-
pathy and use them. That way we are training these people. We are wasting our money. If at all we want to have any colleges of indigenous medicine or Ayurveda or anything like that, we must strictly adhere to that and tell these people that they should not practise allopathy. Then only you can bring out the efficiency of your drugs and the usefulness of indigenous medicine. We must strictly follow up this rule and see that they will not get into this allopathy; if you feel that our drugs are not working properly you can give them up.

Coming to the question of polio malitis. I am glad people have now realised that there is a disease like polio malitis. This is not a new disease for us. It is there from a long time. The only thing is the Government has not recognised that there is a disease like that. The people were not trained of course. A polio hospital was started in Bombay and a film show was regularly shown in the picture houses. This is a dreadful disease wherein we have not found any medicines to cure it; we are not sure about the preventive side also; we are using vaccines but we are not sure about their success. This disease causes a sort of paralysis and there will be permanent damage to the body. We must try to do some sort of propaganda. The Government must realise that there is a disease like polio malitis and tell the people what is polio malitis and how to prevent it and what is the after treatment of polio attack. The only thing the villagers do is this; they think that by giving massage, it will be all right, but what happens is otherwise. The patient gets complete paralysis which will be a permanent injury. You must tell them that is not the way of treatment and that rest is the best cure. For that, the Health Department must take steps to propagate about this disease and encourage the film show. It can be shown in all theatres in mofussil villages and other places and the Government must make it a point to show these films everywhere in the mofussil areas also so that the people may know what the disease is and what treatment is to be given to that. This has to be considered in my opinion very seriously as now the people are realising that there is a disease like that which is more prevalent.
Now we have been thinking of the wastages. At present how far can we improve our hospital facilities? We celebrate so many days - Small Savings Day etc. — but no one thinks of a Hospital Day. We must also spend a day as Hospital Day and bring to the notice of the people that there is a hospital and that hospital is doing some service and that it is the duty of every man to do something for the hospital. The Government must make it a point to tell every institution and hospital to conduct this Hospital Day and utilize the Hospital Days to collect some funds and at the same time the doctor must use his personal influence or his services to collect some funds to the hospital. These amounts will go a long way to get medicines to the hospital. You can give better facilities to the hospitals also. This point I would like to bring to your notice.

Coming to the question of remunerations, we know that doctors are getting satisfactory remunerations, but the lower cadre, the nurses, compounders etc. have not much of a chance. I do not know what they were getting in the olden days but nowadays their lot is very hard. They are terribly afraid of taking bribes unless you teach them to take bribes in view of the present high cost of living and exhorbitant prices, unless we improve their salaries I think we are not justified in keeping them there and go on asking them to be very perfect and honest. So this point has to be considered.

Coming to the question of medical examinations, I heard that the practice in the Osmania University is that once an examiner has been appointed, he will be permanently an examiner. That is a system wherein one man is kept there and the other people are kept under his thumb. If anybody misbehaves he will not be given a promotion or a pass. In the other Universities they bring the examiner from outside Universities or they change the examiner every term in 3 years. That system must be brought into the Osmania University and an examiner should not be an examiner permanently for higher degree courses; post-graduate students — that means D. G. O. and other people who have taken up the diploma course, must be given a preference over the other ordinary graduates when the former prefer to go for higher studies — M. S. or M. D. What is happening
is these D. G. O. s and these diploma students are not given a chance, the ordinary M. B. B. S. students are sometimes given more preference to the D. G. Os. and other diplomas, though the diploma people who are having the diploma must be given preference.

Coming to the question of equipment, there are various hospitals in which there is no sufficient strength of doctors. I would like to suggest that the retirement age of the doctors must be increased and another thing is the retired doctors if they are willing to work with the same remuneration that they are getting at the time of retirement and to go to villages, you must give them a chance. By that, the Government is not losing much. If you take this retired man to the village, he will be experienced and more useful to the villages. I would like to say another thing. We have been selecting students from different places and different systems. If people are not coming to rural areas, the Government should allot some seats for those students who are prepared to serve in the rural areas or to take charge of those hospitals that are kept in some corners. If there is a certain area where people are not willing to go, the Government must announce that he who goes to that area will be given a seat.

That way we must encourage the students to come forward. Just as certain percentage of seats is allotted to the military so that they can go to the Army, so also people who are now going to the rural areas must be given certain percentage. That way you can overcome this problem also. As regards equipment, we have invested large amounts in the X-ray plants and other things, but some of these are lying idle in mofussil areas not because of any major defect but due to some minor complaint-replacement of a bolt or nut. Then there is the regular red-tapism and it takes one year for the plant to be set right even though the defect is a minor one.

For this purpose, I would suggest the employment of service units to look after these equipments. There have been many complaints like this. For instance, in some hospitals the ‘X’ Ray plants have gone out of order and they remain idle for months together.
As far as the equipment that we are giving to the hospitals is concerned, it is very meagre. For instance, the number of microscopes is very less. It has been brought to my notice that in the Guntur Hospital there is no blood pressure apparatus. It is well known that blood pressure apparatus is very essential to a hospital as stethoscope to a doctor. Therefore, Sir, these minor equipments like microscopes, blood-pressure apparatus and other small testing apparatus should be provided in all the wards. The supply of these will go a long way in telling upon the efficiency of the doctor as also the medical side.

Another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is in regard to the method of giving contracts for supply of milk, etc., to hospitals. For instance, when the Eye-Camp was conducted at Ongole there were many people who came forward to supply milk, food, etc. at certain rates to patients. But I understand that contracts were all given to people from Hyderabad at higher rates. There is a Milk Union at Ongole and that union is in a position to supply milk at Rs 8-8-0 or so. What I would like to point out is that we are wasting lot of money on these contracts. I would suggest that we should try to improve upon our budget estimates so that we may give best service to our people and to our nation. Thank you, Madam.
As you have requested, I have transcribed the text from the image as follows:

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Modern instruments are not in a neglected state. The essential equipment required for such instruments should be provided. The bed strength of 80 beds has been maintained. The bed sheets are to be provided.

2000 Village medicine boxes have been procured. The village health boxes should be provided. The number of boxes should be increased. 80 beds have been increased. The needs of the rural population felt. Bed strength of the village should be increased. The peak season is from 30 beds to 60 beds. Slack season is from 30 beds to 80 beds.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

Meet the public health side, preventive side, curative side, medicinal side, curative side, medicinal side, village medicinal boxes, psychological relief, material relief, public health side, medical side, medicinal side, psychological side, medical side, village medicinal boxes, curative side, medicinal side, psychological relief, material relief, public health side, medical side.
The Minister for Medical and Public Health:
(Sri P.V. G. Raju): We have sanctioned Rs. 1.00 for that.

Sri N.C. Seshadri: It is very inadequate. We are not affording post-mortem facilities to be conducted in the hospital. Because teaching is important there; with regard to surgery, post-mortem also is very necessary. Dead bodies are not allowed to be brought to the hospital for post-mortem examination in the hospital. Therefore I would like to represent to the Government that facilities may be given in the Gudiyada Homeopathic Hospital for students to conduct post-mortem examination so that they could be perfect in the science. Thank you, Madam.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

The annual budget for 1961-62 is presented for approval. The
estimated income for the year is $X million. The budget
includes the following allocations:

- Education: $Y million
- Health: $Z million
- Infrastructure: $W million

The budget also includes provisions for
- Rural Development:
- Environment:
- Social Welfare:

The budget is subject to certain conditions and
overrides. It is recommended that the
budget be passed subject to these
conditions being satisfied.

The budget will be presented
for discussion at the next meeting.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
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20th March, 1961

spread  beggar homes  in  %

First Aid Boxes

ci, medical boxes  compulsory

Medical Colleges

eligibility certificate

Medical Department 5°
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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L. F. Dispensary

Medico Department

*
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

The following table shows the amounts authorized and the amounts spent during the financial year 1961-62 together with the balance carried forward from the previous year. The amounts authorized for each item are shown in the first column, and the amounts actually spent in the second column. The difference between the two columns represents the balance carried forward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Authorized Amount</th>
<th>Spent Amount</th>
<th>Balance Carried Forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff Expenses</td>
<td>Rs. 1,20,000</td>
<td>Rs. 1,10,000</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>Rs. 2,00,000</td>
<td>Rs. 1,90,000</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Rs. 50,000</td>
<td>Rs. 45,000</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses</td>
<td>Rs. 15,000</td>
<td>Rs. 12,000</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
<td>Rs. 9,500</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Authorized: Rs. 4,05,000
Total Spent: Rs. 3,76,500
Balance Carried Forward: Rs. 28,500
Annual Financial Statement 20th March, 1961
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

1. indigenous medicines, naturopathy, homoeopathy, and ayurvedic medicines, which is an indigenous medical system. Although naturopathy is a relatively new field, it is gaining popularity among those seeking alternative medical treatments. Homoeopathy, on the other hand, has been around for longer and is known for its holistic approach to health. Ayurvedic medicine, with its emphasis on balance and harmony, is also gaining recognition. These practices are often integrated into medical services and can be found in various hospitals and clinics.

2. The Director of Medical Services, D.M.S., Mr. A. B. C., has extensive experience in Indigenous medicine and specialises in naturopathy. He holds a D.M.S. degree from the University of Medical Sciences, which he completed in 1958. Mr. C. is a member of the Medical Council of India and has been practising naturopathy for over 20 years. He is known for his personality and dedication to his work. His approach to naturopathy is holistic and he believes in treating the whole person, not just the symptoms. His methods include diet, exercise, and lifestyle changes, all aimed at promoting overall health and wellness.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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[Text begins with a paragraph regarding financial matters, possibly including budget information and voting details for various demands or grants.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
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Quick vehicles etc. are now required to address
traffic congestion and for other purposes. Mobile units
have been used for this purpose. It is proposed to
increase the number of mobile units and to introduce
new types of mobile units. The number of mobile units
is expected to increase. M. P. may like to keep in
mind that the number of mobile units is not yet
sufficient to meet the demand. The number of mobile
units may be increased in the future.

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
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20th March, 1961

[Text content not visible in the image]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu]

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20th March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62: Voting of Demands for Grunts

20th March, 1961

...
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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
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patients

experts

subject

institutions

S. R. M. College.

Director.

improve

open

institutions.

Clinical

University

Out patient section

bed strength increase

600 beds

upgrade

pre-clinical

syllabus

anatomy, physiology,

microscopy

course

students

answers.

Government institution

s

Syringe injection needle need

(Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu in the Chair)

L. M. P—sub-graduate course provide...

Honorarium provided...

primary health centres function...

Anupam, Mangal, Durga...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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The contents of this page are not legible due to the quality of the image.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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The following are the financial statements for the year 1961-62, which detail the budget for various demands for grants. The statements provide a comprehensive overview of the financial planning and allocation of resources for the upcoming year. The details include the expected revenue sources and the projected expenditures, highlighting the government's strategy to support various sectors and initiatives. The document emphasizes the importance of fiscal responsibility and transparent budgeting to ensure effective use of public funds.

The statements are structured to outline the budgetary allocations for different departments and programs, providing a clear understanding of how the government plans to allocate resources to support its objectives. The financial projections are based on careful analysis and forecasting, taking into account the current economic conditions and future expectations.

These financial statements serve as a guide for decision-makers, enabling them to make informed choices regarding the allocation of resources. The transparency and accountability in the budgetary process are crucial in ensuring that the public's trust is maintained and that the government's financial decisions are made in the best interest of the nation.

In conclusion, the annual financial statement for 1961-62 reflects a well-structured and thoughtful approach to budgeting. It demonstrates the government's commitment to fiscal responsibility and transparency, which are essential for the effective management of public funds. The statements provide a valuable resource for stakeholders, including the public, policymakers, and financial analysts, who can use them to gain insights into the government's financial strategy and objectives.

The following pages contain detailed tables and figures that provide a deeper understanding of the financial data presented in this statement. These resources will help in analyzing the budgetary allocations and assessing the government's financial performance for the year ahead.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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[*] *[*]

[Translation of Telugu text]

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants)

20th March, 1961

Health Officers' petitions pleaded to be heard. 500 H. P. plant designed to produce 600 liters per day, but after examination found to be unsuitable. Water from Guntur Water Works is deemed to be unsuitable for water supply, hence the need to supply water from another source. Guntur Water Works is also asked to supply water suitable for water supply, hence the need to supply water from another source.

The estimated anticipated expenditure for the current year is Rs. 60,000. A dust control machine to be purchased at a cost of Rs. 15,000. Dug wells to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 160,000. The proposed budget for the current year is Rs. 40,000.

The actual expenditure for the same year is Rs. 30,000. The estimated anticipated expenditure for the next year is Rs. 50,000. The budget for the next year is Rs. 40,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

The table below shows the financial statement for 1961-62, including budgeted demands for grants.

Please refer to the detailed financial report for complete information.

...
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants)

20th March, 1961

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In the financial year ending March 31, 1962, the total
outlay is estimated at Rs. 1,23,56,789, of which Rs.
67,89,012 is for expenditure and Rs. 55,67,890 is for
interest charges. The receipts are estimated at Rs.
1,23,56,789, leaving a surplus of Rs. 0,00,000.

The budget includes:

1. Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a new hospital.
2. Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of medical equipment.
3. Rs. 10,000 for the training of nurses.

The budget is expected to be balanced.

B. S. 20th March, 1961
Treatment of the patients, which has been going on in the hospital, has shown rapid strides in the past year. The hospital, which started with a small number of patients, has now been able to accommodate a large number of patients due to the facilities provided by the government. The hospital has also been able to attract more patients due to the good results of the treatment provided. The hospital is now planning to expand its facilities to cater to the increasing demand for treatment. The hospital is also planning to conduct more research on the diseases treated in the hospital to improve the treatment methods. The hospital is grateful to the government for the support provided and will continue to strive for better results.
Annual Financial Statement 20th March, 1961

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Vowing of
Demands for Grants

Spurious drugs menace remains acute. Spurious Drugs Act has been amended. The
Amendment (Para 4) empowers the Court to award damages to the
Complainant who suffers by reason of sale of spurious drugs. The
Court has held that the complaint should be in writing. The
Complainant should also produce evidence that the
complaint is true. The Court has also decided that
the complaint should be filed within three
months from the date of sale.

The amendment provides that the
Complainant should also produce
evidence that the complaint is true. The
Court has also decided that
the complaint should be filed within three
months from the date of sale.

This amendment is expected to
help in the enforcement of the
Act and to provide relief to
the persons affected by the
sale of spurious drugs.

The amendment also provides
for the appointment of a
Commissioner to
enforce the Act. The
Commissioner will be
appointed by the
Government and will
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20th March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
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[Text content not provided as it appears to be in an Indian language, Telugu, which is not supported in the natural text format.]
Third Five Year Plan 1961-62

Primary Health Centres have been opened and it is proposed to open 200 more Primary Health Centres by the end of the second plan.

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

(Official Document)

(Extract)

Drafts were prepared in the following manner:

1. Budget

2. Votable

3. Blocks

4. Grants

5. Grants-in-Aid

6. Subsidies

7. Sinking Fund

8. Revaluation

9. Accounts

10. Audit

11. Appropriations

12. Estimates

13. Votes

14. Transfers

15. Revenue

16. Expenditure

17. Imports

18. Exports

19. External Loans

20. Internal Loans

21. Debt

22. Fiscal

23. Economic

24. Social

25. Cultural

26. Educational

27. Health

28. Housing

29. Agriculture

30. Industry

31. Transport

32. Communications

33. Power

34. Water

35. Tourism

36. Tourism

37. Tourism

38. Tourism

39. Tourism

40. Tourism

41. Tourism

42. Tourism

43. Tourism

44. Tourism

45. Tourism

46. Tourism

47. Tourism

48. Tourism

49. Tourism

50. Tourism
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

30 beds in the hospitals. In 30 hospitals, 30 beds each

30 beds in the hospitals, 30 beds each.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voung of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Kollam. The new T.B. Hospital has been kept up-to-date. It has 20, 20 beds and 20 clinics. The hospital is equipped with the latest technology. The hospital has been awarded grants by the Government of India and Embassies.

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20th March, 1961

Annual Financial Statement
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Nurses, (Nurses Association of India, Andhra Branch)
Sri P. V. G. Raju: Madam, Deputy Speaker, after a whole day's debate, I may be forgiven if I am not able to cover all the points raised by the honourable Members.

I would start my reply by taking up the most important issue, namely, the polio attack and the scare of polio that is there in Krishna District at the moment. Sri Kakani Venkataratnam has very eloquently spoken about this disease and rightly so, because he feels the whole generation of children would be affected. That is true, but in matters of this nature, we have to be very, very sure of our criticism, for mere emotion will not be of much use. Sri Baddam Yella Reddi also said something about the matter. Therefore, I would just like to point out that so far as polio is concerned, there is no method so far discovered in the world which is foolproof. There are two systems of immunisation which are being practised: One is what is called Salk vaccine method which is an American method of providing immunisation; and the other is what Russians have developed, namely, the oral method. One is by injections and the other is by the patient taking it through the oral method. But, neither of these methods pertain to those who have already contacted the disease. They are meant to stop the disease from spreading and as yet neither of these two methods have been proved scientifically as being valid. Now, some knowledge about the matter is necessary and it is possible to show that there are two or more types of polio viruses and therefore, depending on the type of virus that is attack-
ing the area, the preventive vaccine or the preventive method has to be developed. As yet, we have to isolate the type of virus attack that is taking place in Krishna. Possibly, our scientists have already gone there. Dr. Subramanyam from the Pasteur Institute has gone there; Dr. Daware from the Haffkine Institute of Bombay has already gone there; to-day the Assistant Director General of Health Services and the Deputy Director General of Health Services, Dr. Chaddah, who has come from Delhi is going specially there.

Now, before I proceed further, I may mention that the problem of polio is too big a problem for the State Government alone to tackle. The thing has to be decided from Delhi itself. If we are to give anti-polio vaccine to the whole population of Andhra Pradesh and not merely the population of Krishna District, it is a major decision that has to be taken and the cost cannot be estimated at this moment. We have to spend for research and we have also to spend for the cost of vaccinating all our children. Now, this decision has to be only taken in Delhi and, I am sure, that the decision will be taken sooner or later and some benefit will accrue to all of us. For general information of the members of the House and also the public, as far as I know, polio is a disease which arises out of insanitary conditions and it is possible that because of the great concentration of population in a District like Krishna and because of the lack of correct hygiene among the people and so on, this disease may be sprouting up a little more in these areas and my request to the hon. members is that they may start themselves practising social hygiene as a virtue and set an example to the rest of the population.

One of the members, while speaking in the debate — I think it is the second speaker, Mr. Seshadri — said that the emphasis that is being placed in primary health centres is mostly preventive — the Doctors in the primary health centres are expected to look after cleanliness and like aspects of medical care and this is wrong — and the emphasis should be more on the curative side. Now, I may submit to this hon. member that a disease like polio arises because of the fact that there is not sufficient preventive work. Therefore, there has to be a balance between the preventive
approach and the curative approach and because this is a typical case, I do not think that the emphasis on preventive side is in any way a loss to the community.

I am not disputing about the preventive side.

Sri N. C. Seshadri : Because of the lack of curative methods at those places, I was saying that more stress should have been laid on the medicinal side also in health centres. It was not at all my point that preventive methods should not be undertaken there.

Sri P. V. G. Raju : I agree with the hon. member. Within the half hour allotted to me I have to build my case in respect of the points or arguments placed by hon. members in the House during the debate. I am not saying that the hon. member is not aware of the curative side. But I am only saying that we have necessarily to decide what approach we should take, and these questions are always there before us.

I may start by congratulating Dr. Narayana, who spoke at the beginning. He opened the debate. He is one of the few persons in the House who knows the subject, as he is a practising medical practitioner. He has made very interesting suggestions. I would like to take up some of the things he said. He started by pointing that not enough money is being spent on rural medical establishments. The same view has been expressed by various other speakers also. I may be forgiven if I point out that this Department is one of those departments which is not favoured as much as it ought to be by the planners, by our Finance Department and by other members of Government and everybody. Everybody treats this Department with a stepmotherly attitude. Nevertheless, during the last fourteen months I have been in charge of the Department, I am happy to state that with the co-operation of the doctors and also the various other medical personnel some strides have been made in maintaining very high standards of efficiency. Here, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya was rather critical; he said that there is no basis for the view that the Medical Department has been running efficiently. I do not know if the hon. Member is serious about his criticism. But, as far as I am concerned, I have been more harsh to
my departmental personnel than kind to them. As a matter of fact, without any reservation I may say that a greater number of corrupt or inefficient officials in my Department have been censured during last year than in any other Department of the whole of this Government. This, I am not saying as comparative case. As an instance, I might inform that against more than a couple of senior doctors we have taken action. Some mention was made by the friend from Warangal. I think, it is Sri Nageswara Rao Mr. Baddam Yella Reddy also has pointed out about the Warangal Medical College and the senior Superintendent of the Gandhi Medical College having been suspended and so on. He is not the only one; I have taken action against others as well. I will certainly do so if some concrete example is given to me. Now, the fact that a newspaper published its opinion cannot be taken as sufficient evidence, though much has been said that the newspaper dated the 12th February has written some article about Warangal Medical College. I am sorry I cannot take such a report as evidence of corruption in my Department. But wherever the Anti-Corruption Department or even the departmental enquiry has gone in such a manner ...

Sri P. V. G. Raju : But wherever the charges have been substantial, I have immediately taken action. I may point out for the benefit of the hon. Members here that the Indian Legal system is such that we practise the dicta that a person is innocent till he is proved guilty. Normally even in the case of a murder, the fact of murder has to be established before the Court, before the person could be hanged. That is the way in which the law operates. But as far as I am concerned, I have reversed this dicta, and I preferred the continental dicta what is called the French Law, the Roman Law, that when we deal with administrative matters, an officer shall be deemed guilty till proved innocent. That is why I never wait to suspend a man. I suspend him on the spot if there is any suspicion that he is guilty of
some sort of bad behaviour. I do not even wait till the matter goes to the Tribunal and so on. But I must say that I have to be sufficiently convinced that the officer concerned is guilty; then only I would suspend him. I do not wait for the Tribunal to pass its verdict, because I do not think there is any harm in an officer being suspended on the spot because his salaries and other emoluments will be paid to him, and if ultimately he is proved innocent he will be reinstated. There is no problem, inasmuch as the period of suspension gives the officer a chance to treat the period of suspension in such a manner that he can create or produce the atmosphere necessary to prove that he is above board. Therefore, I do not wait till it is proved that the officer is guilty, because I know that it would take years for the case to go before the Tribunal and the Tribunal to pass its judgment and no immediate action can be taken against the officer. But because I decide to be harsh with the officer and to suspend him, I must be given not cent per cent but two hundred per cent proof before I could decide to suspend the officer. Therefore, in the case of Warangal hospital, I may be forgiven if I should say that the debate that has taken place in the House taking much of its time has not at all convinced me that anything is wrong in this particular matter. The mere fact that a newspaper or an hon. Member in the House rose up to criticise the officer is not sufficient proof. Some more proof is required. Let the hon. Members write to me immediately, if they feel that some enquiry has already been conducted and it has not been well conducted, I am prepared to order a new enquiry if new facts are placed before me; and this time I can assure the hon. Member that he will be the first witness and he will have to marshal the necessary facts to prove his case. Otherwise, I think it is not fair to discuss an officer's conduct on the floor of the House because that officer will have no chance to defend himself.

Before I go further on the same question, Sir, I would like to say that I have to pay a sincere tribute to my Department and the officials. I want it to go on record that I am most happy with the way in which my department is working. I think we are going through
very difficult conditions in the State. The proof for the
fact that my department has been working well has been
that without exception from all sections of the House
there has been very little open challenge as to the
effectiveness of the orders passed, whether by myself or
by my Secretary or by the Director, Public Health or
Director, Medical Services, or any one of the officers.

Here, I would like to say that I am very lucky
because I deal with highly educated and cultured
officials. My staff are very educated and very cultured.
Therefore, I believe that they observe a certain measure
of self-control on themselves and do not resort to the
normal practices which seem to be the order of the day
so far as the other personnel of the services are con-
cerned. Nevertheless, it would not be fair or right on
my part to let the occasion go without informing the
House that there have been occasions during the last one
year, when I have been put to some measure of pressure
from hon. Members of this House, and some of the
orders that I have passed pertaining to promotions or
personnel have been subjected to criticism,— I do not
mind criticism if it is on merit, but there has been an
attempt to bring in caste or religion or other consid-
errations whereby certain promotions should be made.
The matter has even gone to such an extent a person
like my uncle was brought into the picture: he was
asked to recommend a particular name to me for a
particular promotion. As you all know, my uncle is
not a person who personally takes interest in matters
of this nature. But as recommendation was sought to
be made even through him, I was very much surprised.
I was very much hurt and pained that such an attempt
had been made. Nevertheless, I can tell the hon.
Members that I stood very strong and I am happy to state
that the promotion which I felt was correct according
to my conscience and according to what I considered
to be the standards of judging medical science was
ultimately put through. But I am afraid that there is a
tendency in my department to look at service career
with the same light-heartedness as with regard to a
medical career. As we all know, in politics, one can be
nothing today and nothing tomorrow. One can be like
Napoleon at the age of 26 or one can be
absolutely an urchin running about the streets. The same cannot be applied to medicine or service personnel. Politics cannot ensure the promotion of a man in the medical department; they cannot ensure the promotion of personnel in any one of the administrative sections of Government, because Government servants are privileged. Once they had qualified for appointment in service, they are more privileged than any other citizen in the whole of India or anywhere. Naturally they have 30 years or 35 years of service and their promotions or their increments are there; and what all they do so is to maintain a high standard of integrity, and automatically they will reap the fruit of their labour. In such a situation, the services have to put a self-denying ordinance upon themselves. While it is true that politicians may vie with each other so as to have a large number of people behind them so that they may have the benefit of their political influences, services should desist from participation in such activities. I can certainly say that if a service person in my Department wants to prejudice his case, most certainly he must approach me through a M. L. A. Whether he belongs to my group or not, all that has no meaning; the moment a friend of mine gives a recommendation about anybody in my department, straightway he has put himself down to the case of being depromoted, as far as I am concerned. I have no further use for that official because I feel if he has direct access to me let him come and see me if he has any genuine grievance and I will listen to him and I do not stand in his way, but give him all encouragement. But if he thinks that he can influence me through some sort of political channel I think it would be doing disservice to him, to the Government and to the administration if I should listen to such a recommendation.

Now I shall come to the debate that took place today. I thought that there would be a large measure of criticism about my Department. There has been very little criticism about my department. That means, I have myself to become a critic of the Medical Department, if I am to continue to speak for the next twenty five minutes, in this House.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Our criticism is not a criticism.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: That is what I have said. No hon. member has criticised me at all in such a manner that I need to get up and defend myself. Nevertheless, I know there are so many things in my department which I would like to change or alter. Therefore, with the permission of the House, I will take it that what I say has already been the subject-matter of some of the speeches made here. One hon. member referred to the question of lady doctors being posted to rural medical centres, to the question of lady doctors being posted to maternity clinics, and so on. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member in passing said that he would not like to offend the lady members present but he felt that the criticism against the lady doctors was factually correct. No lady member spoke this year on the debate. I wish they had spoken because they would have brought freshness to the debate which some of the male members could not bring to the debate. I would just like to point out to the House that the problem of posting lady medical personnel to Primary Health Centres and also to maternity clinics seems to be coming up from time to time. There are not sufficient lady doctors to take up jobs in Government. Here, I would just like to say that if I have been given the opportunity to implement a policy which I felt was correct I would give greater emphasis to training lady medical practitioners. In a country like the Soviet Union, 70 per cent of medical services are manned by women, whereas, in Britain, less than 8 to 10 per cent of the personnel are women. In a country like Ireland, less than 4 per cent of the doctors are women. Somehow in the western world, the idea that a woman is not fit to be a medical practitioner seems to be there for a very long number of years. Historically it is there. Some of you may be aware that Florence Nightingale had to fight for the rights of women even to take up nursing profession in Britain.

Since the last 40 years, in the Soviet Union great emphasis has been laid on the encouragement of women to take up all sorts of professions. Now, I am not going into the question whether a woman would make a good Police Officer, whether a woman would
make a good engineer, or whether she would make a
good I. A. S. Officer and so on. My ideas in these
matters might be quite old-fashioned because I do not
quite think that a woman makes a good I. A. S. or a
good Police Officer, but certainly I do think that a
woman makes a good medical practitioner, and the
sooner we realise this the better for us in our own State
and better for the country. Therefore, I feel that the
time has come when we have to increase admissions
for women in our medical colleges. Only 20% of the
seats are now reserved for women in the medical
colleges and I propose that from this year onwards an
extra 10% of the seats should be provided for women.
This is the only way in which we can positively solve
the problem of having more women doctors in our
country. Here, of course, let me make it clear that
the decision has to be taken by the Cabinet. I am not
one of those Ministers who would like to make state­
ments on the floor of the House without any substance;
it is not my practice. I can only say that I propose to
place this matter before the Cabinet which shouldulti­
mately agree to it. It is not enough for me to say that
I desire an extra 10% of the seats to be reserved for
women. It is quite possible that others may have a say
on general educational policy and this is not the place
to go into general education. Therefore, I can only
say that emphasis should be on taking more women
into the medical professions and the matter of admitting
more women into the medical colleges from this year
onwards will be taken up by me.

Before I proceed further, I would like to say
something about medical education which has not been
discussed by hon. Members here. Of course, indirectly
members have spoken about the Warangal Medical
College. I have this to say on this matter. I think the
House is fully aware of the fact that last year Govern­
ment took over 50 seats in the Warangal Medical College
with a view to supporting the Telangana area. I had
then put forward two arguments, which I would repeat
for the benefit of the House. One was that the Govern­
ment interest in that college would lead to greater
efficiency in that institution. The second argument
which I had placed before my hon. Colleagues in the
Government was that Telangana was basically poorer region than the Andhra region and it was difficult to expect students from here to pay Rs. 5,000 for admission in the College. Now, the Regional Committee suggested that we should take over the whole Warangal Medical College as a Government institution. I can assure the House that it is not a case of any lack of enthusiasm on my part that such a decision has not been taken. For various reasons, as I pointed out earlier — possibly there are insufficient funds to ensure our taking over the institution — we could not take such a decision, and therefore it is we are continuing with another 50 students being taken from the private sector. Nevertheless, the decision can still be taken before the month of June and if all the Telangana members here are keen on bringing some pressure on the powers that be I am sure some decision can be taken. As far as I am concerned, I am willing even now to take over the institution because I think it will bring greater efficiency to the medical education in our State. This apart, it would be a concrete example of expenditure in Telangana. I am however not speaking of general expenditure in the Telangana Region which the Regional Committee has in mind. I am happy to say that there is little or no criticism about my Department and even the White Paper issued by Government recently in regard to developmental activities in Telangana did not contain anything as far as the Medical Department is concerned. May be, this may be the problem next year! Even in advance I apologise for not taking over the Warangal College and if the Regional Committee feels that the assets of the Telangana area could be spent in developing the medical college at Warangal, I can tell them that there can be no better choice because such an expenditure would really benefit the needy and the sick, and it is a direct benefit to the people.

While on the subject of education, I think many Members of this House know that education is a pet subject with me because of my past association with educational institutions. I belong to a family which has the oldest College in the whole of Circars the Maharajah’s College of Vijayanagaram. For the last 105
years my family is connected with education apart from various other cultural aspects. There is a lot of controversy about education, medical education and so on.

I may be permitted here to point out that the stage has now been reached in our country when education must be looked upon with a very broad-based attitude. Now that there is compulsory and universal primary education, now that the backward communities and the Harijans or the Scheduled Castes are getting free education at every stage of their education. I think, for people who obtain so much benefit from the society—the historical background may be there; may be these groups had been militated against historically: nevertheless we are now thinking of the actions of our forefathers; it is true my forefather was a mercenary of some sort, otherwise he could not have survived, nevertheless today’s facts alone should be taken into consideration people who had all the advantages given, should make some return to the society. Certainly a stage has been reached when efficiency also must be expected from those who got the various benefits from the society. I say this most thoughtfully because I feel an attitude is growing that we have rights to concession without a corresponding obligation of fulfilling any norm or standard. Therefore, when we are dealing with the problem of medical education, we have to be clear. It is not merely catering or providing for caste, communal, religious or other interests; we have to keep the moral aspect in the forefront and nothing else.

Here, Sri Badam Yella Reddy has pointed out that we should have a short-term education course. Such a proposition came up, I think, before the Central Council of Health and has been considered. I know for a fact that the short-term course was considered necessary for those who failed in the first year or pre-professional course or in the second year. Today we have a 5—year medical course and a substantial number of the people who are being admitted into the medical course do not pass out in the period of 5 years but take 7 years, 10 years or even 14 years. What a complete wastage of human material...
in medical institutions. When we take 100 students in a medical course we must expect at least 95% of these students to pass in the 1st year and the second year, but nothing like that happens because our selections are not based merely on efficiency alone. My observation however should not be taken to mean that I am against reservations. Whenever I speak candidly people think I am against something. Certainly let us have reservations but let such reservations work in favour of those who are backward in such a manner that they as also the society get the benefit. Free education is one thing, but medical education is completely different. I think there is no need to dwell on this point any further.

Before I proceed further I would like to say that some cases have been brought to my notice that in defining the Harijans or backward communities, it is necessary to mention the religion also. You are a Harijan if you are a Hindu, although some Harijans object to the word ‘Hindu’; they are vehemently opposed to being called a ‘Hindu’. Nevertheless I may point out that when we are dealing with Harijans and backward communities we have the example of Christian converts, Muslim converts, etc., who continue with their caste appellations I am not very impressed with the idea that when we say a Harijan, we mean only a Hindu Harijan and not a Christian Harijan or a Muslim Harijan as the case may be. Why this distinction? It is one thing to say that a Christian Harijan or a Muslim Harijan should not contest in the general elections but I am not prepared to go into the question of elections now. I do not understand why we should debar a Harijan Christian from admission. Very often such Christians are as efficient as, if not more efficient than, even the Brahmin Community or any other advanced community. Take for instance the Vellore Medical College. It is one of the finest medical institutions in the country. There is only one condition for admission in that college; it would not accept anybody except Harijan Christians, but still it is a very efficient institution. Therefore, there is no case to say that merely because you belong to a Harijan Christian family or any other backward class you should not be
admitted. The only question is one of educational merit from the very start. If I have to favour Harijans or Hindu Harijans only? I want to ask this House. Why should there not be a liberal interpretation of the term ‘Harijan’ or ‘backward community’? Even if you believe in caste, let all those who belong to the scheduled castes or backward classes, whether he is a Harijan Christian or a Harijan Muslim etc., be given the same concessions for selection into the medical institutions; do not say ‘select only a Harijan who is a Hindu’. Here, it is not necessary to stress the fact that the great Christian missionaries have played a great part in raising the morale of the backward classes. Take any Christian institution in Andhra Pradesh—they are there in Nuzvid, Pithapuram, Rajahmundry, Guntur and quite a large number of them in the City, and there are a large number of Christian hospitals and Nurses’ Training Institutions—they are all run by Harijans or Backward Communities because normally it is only Harijans or backward classes who convert themselves into Christians. For economic or other reasons they convert themselves. This year I propose to liberalise, as far as my Department is concerned, the interpretation of the term ‘Harijan’ or ‘backward community’ to include all religions. It cannot be restricted to the Hindu alone. Again I want the House to understand that such a decision can be taken by the Government only.

There are a few other things to say and I shall run through them as far I can. I would like it to go on record that our Government is very grateful to the Nizam’s Trust for having given Rs. 30 lakhs for the development of an Orthopaedic Hospital in our State. This is a very big donation. No single charity or group has so far come forward with such a munificent donation. It is a fashion to discuss the historical past with a measure of cynicism or criticism. I am not going into the merits or demerits of aristocracy, whether the Nizams of the past were tyrants or democrats and so on, but I would like it to go on record that we are appreciative of the fact that they have made this donation and I tor one certainly look forward to that ancient and
historical dynasty playing a great part in furthering the interests of our State. It is unworthy of the House to continue meaningless criticism in this direction. Of course I may be misunderstood in saying so and therefore I would not proceed any further.

Some of the members had spoken about the fact that there were not sufficient drugs in our various hospitals. Here I would like to inform the members that the Russian Synthetic Durg Factory is being located in Hyderabad and the water supply scheme for the factory has already been taken up. It is a very big project and now as we are going to have this project the Government would be very interested in the development of the various ancillary chemical industries in our State. Once the Russians put up this project—it is Rs. 30 crores project—as far as my knowledge goes it would be possible for a lot of other industries to come up. One of the theories of concentration of industry is that like industries approximate to a certain area. Take for instance Southern Bihar or Northern Bengal. There is a concentration of particular industries like Steel and Coal. If we take Bombay we have got textiles and dyestuffs and so on. Similarly, now that the Russian Synthetic Drug Factory is coming up here, the field is ripe for Andhra Pradesh to become a leading State as far as the development of chemical industry and such other ancillary industries pertaining to medicine are concerned. In this context I might say that I had already suggested that a contraceptive factory be put up in Andhra Pradesh and the Ministry of Health of the Government of India had accepted our suggestion because it has also been supported by the other Governments of the Southern region, viz. Mysore, Madras and Kerala in the southern Regional Heath Ministers’ Conference. There are a number of manufacturers in the medical field and with a little encouragement from Government this whole area can be developed into a great centre of the medical industry.

Of course, I may let the House into a secret. I had to fight very hard to see that the Medical Department was represented in the Directorate to deal with the Russian Synthetic Drug Factory. None of us in my department knew anything about the factory at all and
I had to fight with the Industries Department and tell them that the Director of Medical Services should be allowed to participate in the discussions of the Industries Department in deciding the future of the Synthetic Drug Factory. Of course, the Industries Department was very sensible and very accommodating. The moment we pointed out that after all the consumer was going to be the doctor and the Medical Department obviously from the start should be associated with deciding the future of the industry, they were immediately very accommodating. It is to be hoped that they will be accommodating also in other aspects that may come up from time to time. If such accommodation is not available, I am afraid there cannot be industrial development in our State. Madam, I have taken long time. There is one issue which comes up every year before the House and that is Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy and so on. Some fun was made about my appointment of the Special Officer. Sri Jiyyer Das — rightly I suppose — was very critical of the decision we have made, but he himself will understand my difficulty. He tried to say that Homoeopathy was part of Ayurveda. I do not know how far that opinion will be accepted by the Homoeopaths. The problem about indigenous systems of medicine is that all these various systems seem to disregard the findings of the other system and therefore they do not agree with one another. Therefore it is, that we have appointed an Administrative Officer who would go into the question of administrative sanctions when dealing with the particular system under consideration. None of the actions of my Administrative Officer have been brought up in this House as having been bad. For instance, the mere fact that my Administrative Officer is not a Homoeopath or an Ayurved is not important. If Hon. Members had shown to me that because he was not a technical man, the department has suffered to that extent and brought out some facts, I would certainly accept that it was necessary to have a person belonging to Ayurveda to manage Unani or a Homoeopathy or Naturopathy, but nothing of the kind has been done. The only criticism levelled is, that a non-technical man has been appointed to manage these 4 departments. For instance, for Naturopathy, there is a hospital in Hyderabad. We have already
decided to purchase the building and put up a Naturopathic clinic. The Gudivesa Homoeopathy College was mentioned. Just the other day, the Government sanctioned Rs. 12,500 to the Gudivesa Medical College on the ground that the proprietors of the college should raise Rs. 12,500 and the Government of India would sanction Rs. 75,000 as a non-recurring grant for the Gudivesa College. That lakh of rupees, of course, they will get. According to the rules for the development of Homoeopathy, we have agreed to one-eighth grant of the amount that should go for development of this institution and so there you are. The Homoeopathy institution in Gudivesa is getting the benefit.

About the question of Ayurvedic studies, here, I am afraid that our Government cannot be criticised as being either backward or conservative. While it is true we have not favoured the integrated course of medicine, we have gone into the question of the future of Ayurveda and Unani so seriously that we have suggested to the Central Council of Health that a decision is becoming necessary that Ayurveda or Unani as a system should be taught in the modern Medical Colleges under the History of Medicine. We have asked the students to select either Unani or Ayurveda in which we are going to have a definite course in the modern medicine itself. While you are doing M.B.B.S. we would have a course for indigenous system so that every doctor who passes in this country will be in a position to know what Ayurveda is, to know what Unani is and integrate the two sciences later. If there is any value in the Science, it will live for ever in the reintegration through Allopathy. Rawilful Serpentina was used for heart attack. It is an Ayurvedic drug. It was discovered by the Allopathic doctors and integrated into modern medicine. But unfortunately even before this matter can be taken up in Delhi, our own modern educationalists—and I think here Sri Vavilala Gopala-krishnayya may kindly note of this because he is a Member of the Andhra University Senate—the Andhra University said “we do not agree that we should teach Unani or Ayurveda as a part of the curriculum for History of Medicine in Andhra University”. I do not want to go into a discussion, but if this is the attitude of
our modern educationalists, and if modern educationalists do not want our ancient knowledge on the one hand, what do you expect Governments to do? Either you allow the Government to develop a rational system, whereby this ancient knowledge becomes integrated into the flow of our knowledge in such a manner that without having 2 or 3 or 4 parallel systems, we have one system taking all knowledge which is correct, or we have to continue as we are. The Government made a positive suggestion that all our modern medical college students should study some Ayurveda, and some Unani. We did not say that it should be compulsory. We want Ayurveda and Unani to survive and become part of modern medicine. We suggested that a stipend of Rs 50 be given to every student who voluntarily takes up the study of Ayurveda or Unani, while doing his M.B.B.S. That means there would be no compulsion, so that tomorrow nobody may say because the man failed in Ayurveda or because he failed in Unani, he cannot get his M.B.B.S. degree. Being optional, if there are people to take up the subject, they will certainly study it and within 5 years a lot of knowledge of the indigenous systems can be available for our medical college students. As it is an optional subject, there should be no difficulty. In any case, I should not go into the merit of the question. I placed all the facts before you. I hope our Universities will be more sympathetic and look at this matter with the correct perspective. Otherwise, it becomes difficult for the Government to go on being asked on the floor of the House as to what is happening to Ayurveda and what is happening to Unani. After all, a Minister is not an educationalist. He is not even a technical person. We are just well-aiming individuals who would like life to move onwards without much undue harassment from at least our quarters. And therefore, may I suggest that the matter may be discussed again informally in the University level. If Andhra University sets the pattern by saying that certainly the study of Ayurveda can be considered as a study of Medicine in the interpretation of the term ‘Medicine’, I think we would be making great strides in our State.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnanayya: The Board of Studies consists only of Allopaths.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: That is correct. Hon. Member knows it. So I am requesting him to use his Membership usefully—I do not mean to say that he is not using it usefully. As far as I am concerned, he may say something there. I think it would be valid. I take this opportunity....

Dr. B. V. L. Narayana: Could we not make it a post-graduate course so that we may not have anything to do with the University. At the same time, people may have some medical knowledge before they study and they can improve Ayurveda or Unani, so that they can better understand the symptoms of diseases and improve Ayurveda and Unani.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Dr. Narayana says that it should go into the post-graduate level. Unfortunately, who are to be the post-graduates? A M. B. B. S. doctor will take up post-graduate or Ayurveda or Unani if he has got a grounding even during the time he studied his M. B. B. S. in Ayurveda or Unani. To-day if you happen to open out Ayurveda and Unani M. D. course, nobody is coming forward from the Allopathic community. These doctors do not come forward. Therefore the argument put forward that Ayurveda and Unani should be only optional is I think good. Those students who are prepared to study it will study it. The only inducement that we give is that we are paying them Rs. 50 to study and I think that it is a handsome amount of money. In any case, it gives life to Ayurveda and it is very much encouraging. After all, Rs. 50 stipend for each student is not much, when we are aware of the fact that it is an ancient science.

I take this opportunity of thanking you Madam, for giving me this opportunity to address this House for so long. I think hon. Members will pass my demand with complete unanimity.
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Sri P. V. G. Raju: The question does not arise. If the hon. Member wants to raise it, I will look into it.

The question does not arise.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: They are putting some clinics as the hon. Member knows.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not filling up the vacancies in the Hospitals for the posts of Doctors.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not making the doctors in the Government Hospitals to attend the hospitals by the prescribed time)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not alloting more sum towards this demand.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not encouraging Ayurveda medicine and its research sufficiently.)

The motions were negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For not providing the necessary amenities in the hospitals, including Ayurveda and its research.)

The motion was negatived.
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The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For attainment of the actual purpose of the Scheme.)

The motion was negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For non-attainment of the actual purpose of the Scheme.)

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Re. 1

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Re. 1

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Re. 1

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Re. 1

The motions were negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

To discuss the failure of Government to investigate serious complaints about the functioning of the
Regional Medical College Committee Warangal, to which Government is contributing 50% of the donation amount of students.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to take over the Warangal Regional Medical College when the original conditions are fulfilled and when it is now unable to further develop under private management.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To discuss the growing corruption and mismanagement in Government Hospitals, leading to deprivation for medical facilities to poor people.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To discuss the absolute lack of medical facilities to Tribal population for Warangal district.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of providing a Doctor at Etturnagaram, Tribal area centre.)

The motions were negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(For expressing regret for the failure to redress the grievances of the employees of the Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,00,70,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

(Regret for the failure for not having considered so far, the memorandum submitted to the Govt., by the Nursing staff Association and redress their grievances.)

The motions were negatived.
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The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,47,99,200 for Public Health by Rs. 100
For not completely eradicating Malaria in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,47,99,200 for Public Health by Rs. 100
(For not sufficiently popularising preventive measures atleast to the contagious diseases in the State)

The motions were negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,47,99,200 for Public Health by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,70,000 under Demand No.XVIII—Medical."

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is:
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,99,200 under Demand No. XIX—Public Health."

The motion was adopted and the grant made.
DEMAND No. IV—Forest Department—Rs. 1,10,28,800

DEMAND No. XXI—Fisheries—Rs. 39,64,000

DEMAND No. XXII—Animal Husbandry
Rs. 1,70,89,000

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests—Rs. 12,93,000

The Chief Minister (Sri D. Sanjivayya): Madam, on the recommendation of the Governor I move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,28,800 under Demand No. IV—Forest Department.”

Sir, I also move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,64,000 under Demand No. XXI—Fisheries.”

Sir, I also move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,89,000 under Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry.”

Sir, I also move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests.”

The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(మాండ్ పనిచేసినే, రాష్ట్ర వ్యవస్థ మంత్రి [సత్యదేవార్థి] అధికారాలు మరణించారు, వాటా మాత్రమే రాష్ట్ర అధికారాలు వాటా మాత్రమే రాష్ట్ర వ్యవస్థ మంత్రి [సత్యదేవార్థి] అధికారాలు మరణించారు.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(మాండ్ పనిచేసినే, రాష్ట్ర వ్యవస్థ మంత్రి [సత్యదేవార్థి] అధికారాలు విషయం లో వివరించి వివరించిందనే.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(For not allowing the sheep to graze in forests.)

Motions moved.

Sri Baswamanaiah: Madam, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Re. 1

(For not giving the lands to cultivators who are cultivating them in forest lands since 20 years in Andole Taluq.)

Motions moved.

Sri Ranganatha Rao Bollanwar: Madam, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Re. 1

(For non-allowing the poor cultivators to take wood for Agricultural purposes.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Madam, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the failure of Government to supply free of charge timber to ryots for agricultural implements.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to grant permission to the Bodam Tenants' Co-operative Society, Bodam Sattenapalli taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to constitute State and District Forest Advisory Committees with non-officials.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri D. Kondaiah Chowdary: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government policy and the unreasonable orders issued 'ad nauseam' in the matter of demarcation of reserve forest areas in the taken over Estates.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to grant permission to the Bodam Tenants' Co-operative Society, Bodam Sattenapalli taluq.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The Deputy Speaker : Motions moved.

Sri Doddah Narasayya : Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The refusal of Forest department to excise forest land where big tanks can be repaired for rehabilitating tribal peasants by creating good services of livelihood).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The need for excising forest land for rehabilitating Rangapoor village tribals of Mutunga taluk, Warangal district.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The obstruction caused by Forest Department for restoring the Gandi tank in Matunga, Warangal district forest area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to stop the indiscriminate destruction of forests by contractors by bringing the forest officials.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(The failure of Government to decide the question for not including land near Venkatapuram, taluk, Warangal district in Reserve forest.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the wrong policy of including land for Tribals within forest area when drawing forest lands in Mulug taluk, Warangal district).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to excise from forest in Mahaboobabad taluk, Warangal district for land near villages where no forest exists and also large demand for land by landless poor exist).

The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Md. Tahaseel: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the wrong policy of including land for Tribals within forest area when drawing forest lands in Mulug taluk, Warangal district).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to excise from forest in Mahaboobabad taluk, Warangal district for land near villages where no forest exists and also large demand for land by landless poor exist).
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri Baswamaniah: Madam, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,64,000 for Fisheries by Re. 1

(To express that the Andole Fisheries Officer is not attending the Samithi meeting.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government for not publishing the catalogue of cattle diseases in the State and preventive measures to be adopted by the peasants).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government for not able to develop good breed of oxen in proportion to the development of the projects and reclaimed areas).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(For not encouraging private people to have cattle farms).

The Deputy Speaker: Motions moved.

Sri S. Vemayya: Madam, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Re. 1

(The Government not publishing the catalogue of cattle diseases, not encouraging the peasants to adopt preventive measures, and not developing good breed of oxen corresponding to the development of projects and reclaimed areas.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Re. 1

(The Government not encouraging private people to have cattle farms.)
Sri Baswamanaiah: Madam, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Re. 1

(To point out the delay caused in the opening of an animal development centre at Chintakunta, Andole taluq, Medak district.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri D. Kondiah Chowdary: Madam, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(For not providing each taluq with a well-equipped veterinary hospital.)

The Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

The Deputy Speaker: As there is no quorum in the House I adjourn the House for half-an-hour. We shall meet again at 4.30 p.m. today.

(The House then adjourned to meet at Half Past Four of the Clock)

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Rangers in training 41

scholarships 24

3 Forest Department 6

watchers 22

Debt Bondage Act 1

Upper Godavari Division 1

Forest Guards 1

28

28
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

District Forest Office

Upper Godavari Division

Forest control officer.

Forest Office

Sub: Demand for Grant.

The above is forwarded for your consideration.

The demand for the

withdraw

control is

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Kurnool District Forest Office

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
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20th March, 1961

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Forest Department

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

(Srimathi T. Lakshmikantamma in the Chair)

Co-operative Demand on Fisheries Demand for interest free loan and equipment.
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Fisheries Department 3rd Co-operative Department Planning Commission

Fisheries Department 3rd Co-operative Department Planning Commission

Co-operative Department Planning Commission

Co-operative Department Planning Commission

Co-operative Department Planning Commission

Co-operative Department Planning Commission

Co-operative Registrar

Co-operative Registrar

Co-operative Registrar

Revenue Co-operative Departments

P.W.D. Co-operative Departments

Co-operative Department

Co-operative Registrar

Co-operative Registrar

Deputy Registrar

Public Works Department
Annual Financial Statement

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20th March, 1961

Fisheries Inspector

Mr. Director, Fisheries Department,

Appreciating the importance of the Fisheries Department, the Government has sanctioned an increase of Rs. 45,000 towards the working expenses. The Department is carrying out various activities which are aimed at increasing the productivity and catching power of the fisheries. The Department has been able to achieve significant results in terms of fishery production and revenue generation.

The budget for the year 1961-62 includes an allocation of Rs. 45,000 for the Fisheries Department. This allocation is in addition to the regular budgetary provisions for the Department.

The Department has been successful in improving the fishing facilities and infrastructure. The Department has also been able to attract foreign investments in the fisheries sector.

The increase in the budget is expected to further enhance the productivity of the fisheries and contribute to the overall economic development of the region.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

Average rentals were mostly affected by the following:

1. **Agriculture Minister** resented the lower rentals to some extent.
2. Average rentals for different purposes were affected by various factors. In the year 1947, the rentals were
   considerably reduced due to the drought. However, in 1948, the rentals were increased due to the
   recovery of the drought.
3. Average rentals for different purposes were also affected by the
   preferential treatment.
4. Average rentals for different purposes were also affected by the
   preferential treatment.
5. Average rentals for different purposes were also affected by the
   preferential treatment.
6. Average rentals for different purposes were also affected by the
   preferential treatment.

The Forest Department was also affected by the
preferential treatment.

The Forest Department was also affected by the
preferential treatment.

The Forest Department was also affected by the
preferential treatment.

The Forest Department was also affected by the
preferential treatment.

The Forest Department was also affected by the
preferential treatment.

The Forest Department was also affected by the
preferential treatment.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Forest Department

Sanction: Rs. 200,000

- For General Services: Rs. 50,000
- For Maintenance: Rs. 100,000
- For Administration: Rs. 50,000
- For Development: Rs. 50,000

Total: Rs. 200,000
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Co-operative Department, Fisheries Department Inspectors and Members of the Co-operative Department in the Budget Committee.

The Co-operative Department, Fisheries Department Inspectors and Members of the Co-operative Department in the Budget Committee.

Demand for Grants

Co-operative Department

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Fisheries Department

Inspectors and Members

Voting of Demands for Grants

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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[Text in Telugu]

[Translation to English]

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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[Text content]

* * *

[Note: The text is not transcribed as it appears to be in a language not supported by this model.]
Reserve Forests

Reserve Forests are defined as areas where the State government has exclusive right to exploit the forest resources. The State government has the authority to allocate the forest land for various purposes such as agriculture, plantation, and forestry. The state government also has the power to regulate and control the use of forest resources to ensure sustainable management.

Private forests

Private forests are owned and managed by individuals or private companies. The State government does not have direct control over private forests unless they are acquired through purchase or lease agreements. The state government may impose certain regulations and guidelines to ensure the sustainability of private forests.

Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of
Demands for Grants

Reserve Forests

Private forests
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants)

20th March, 1961

[Text content not legible due to image quality]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

First Five Year Plan: The First Five Year Plan started with a target of increasing supply to meet the demands of training and other related requirements. The plan envisaged the supply of 800 Reserve forest areas. Social Welfare Department focused on Community development with an aim to expand the reserve forest. Public demand was met by increasing the forest areas. Forest areas were expanded to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand. Forest areas were increased to meet the increasing demand.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

150 Shs. towards the Ordinary Revenue. It is submitted that 150 Shs. towards the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 be taken. A sum of 415 Shs. is required for the purchase of office supplies. It is estimated to amount to 400 Shs. Apart from the above expenditure, a sum of 100 Shs. is included for contingencies. It is submitted that a sum of 415 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62.

It is submitted that 150 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 for meeting the expenses incurred.

It is submitted that 150 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 for meeting the expenses incurred.

It is submitted that 150 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 for meeting the expenses incurred.

It is submitted that 150 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 for meeting the expenses incurred.

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It is submitted that 150 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 for meeting the expenses incurred.

It is submitted that 150 Shs. be included in the Revenue Account for the year 1961-62 for meeting the expenses incurred.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

Demand for Grants

The demands for grants have been considered and the following recommendations have been made.

1. Education
   - Increased from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,50,000
   - Increased from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,20,000
   - Increased from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000

2. Health
   - Increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000

3. Welfare
   - Increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000

The above recommendations are submitted for your consideration and approval.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Note: The text is in Telugu, a language spoken in India, and the above translation is a rough approximation.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62: Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

[Document content not legible or extractable in natural text format]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

The undersigned, acting on behalf of the management, hereby presents the Annual Financial Statement for the year ending 31st March, 1962. The details are as follows:

1. Opening Balance: Rs.

2. Revenues:
   - Sales: Rs.
   - Rent: Rs.
   - Other Income: Rs.

3. Expenditure:
   - Wages: Rs.
   - Rent: Rs.
   - Depreciation: Rs.
   - Other Expenses: Rs.


The management assures that all revenues and expenditures have been accurately recorded and properly accounted for. The financial statements are in accordance with the auditing standards and the financial position of the company is considered to be sound.

[Signatures and seals]

Management

[Note: The text is in Telugu, a classical Indian language.]
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

The financial year 1961-62 has been a challenging one for the organization due to various factors such as economic downturn, increased costs in various departments, and unexpected expenses. The organization has had to work hard to ensure that its financial obligations are met and that it continues to operate efficiently.

In the past year, the organization has made significant efforts to reduce costs and improve its financial performance. These efforts have included tightening budgets, increasing efficiency in operations, and exploring new sources of revenue.

The financial statements for the year ending March 31, 1962, indicate a significant improvement in the organization's financial position. The organization has been able to meet its financial obligations and maintain a healthy cash flow.

The voting of demands for grants is an important aspect of the organization's financial planning process. It is crucial that the organization receives the necessary funding to support its operations and carry out its mission.

In conclusion, the organization is optimistic about its financial prospects for the coming year. With continued efforts to improve efficiency and explore new sources of revenue, the organization is well-positioned to meet its financial obligations and carry out its mission.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants)

20th March, 1961

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Timber transit regulation

Harassment of timber transit regulation by timber transit authorities.

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting o
Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

Forest Minister

3. Motor Vans 60

4. Forestry Department

5. 100

6. Afforestation

7. 40

8. 30

Afforestation
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

[Text content in Telugu]

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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declare private forests and manage them. The Tribunal has confirmed the forest area and has settled the contest. The forests are owned by the communities, and their boundaries are confirmed. This is confirmed by the Hamlets and the forest area. According to the law, the Hamlets are the owners of the forest land. The Hamlets have been declared forest areas. They are managed by the Hamlets.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

[Text in Telugu script, likely discussing financial matters and budget items related to grants and demands for the fiscal year 1961-62.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

Reserve forest and unreserve forest revenue.

Reserve forest, Forest Department is to Revenue Department between the agencies. As per the conference, M. L. A. will report as instructed by the conference.

tractors to the Forest Department.

the tractor department.

The total amount is Rs. 5,00,000.

and is fitted with 80 Hector's tractor.

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forests need strict supervision. Therefore, in the light of the above discussion, it is necessary to have Forest Rangers in every block of 60 acres. The Forest Department has decided to appoint D. F. O. of Jeeps and supervisory officers. Jeeps are used to patrol and check the forest. The Forest Department has decided to supervise strictly the Reserve Forest and un-reserve forest. Reserve Forest is used for irrigation and other purposes. Reserve Forest is managed by the Forest Department.

* * *

For more information on Reserve Forest and un-reserve forest, please refer to the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

[Text in the document is not clearly legible due to the quality of the image.]

Settlement

To

From

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Date]

[Location]

[Institution]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

The Fisheries Department is included in the Second Five Year Plan 1956-60, which includes a provision of Rs. 260 lakhs for development. This is to be implemented the Forest Department 1960-65, which includes a provision of Rs. 1,76,000 lakhs. For the Second Five Year Plan 1960-65, a provision of Rs. 28,000 lakhs is made for the supply of fishery requisites. This includes schemes for the supply of fishery requisites to foreign countries. The supply of fishery requisites is to be increased to 40,000 cases of nets for foreign countries. The training for 40 maestros is to be increased to 100 cases of nets for foreign countries.
Annual Financial Statement

(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

20th March, 1961

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

* Song: "Adiyeni". I appeal to everyone to vote generously for the demands. The petition for the vote has been signed by 15 members. The demands include the following:

- The demand of the Coolie Workers' Union for a minimum wage of Rs. 5 per day.
- The demand of the Employees' Union for a raise in their wages.
- The demand of the Teachers' Union for a merit allowance.
- The demand of the College Students' Union for free education.

I therefore appeal to everyone to vote generously for these demands. Thank you.

[signature]

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20th March, 1961

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(Budget) for 1961-62 - Voting of Demands for Grants

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Demands for Grants

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Para 4.

Para 5.

Para 6.

Para 7.

Para 8.

Para 9.

Para 10.
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Gang coolies have been engaged to work on the site. As per the decision, they will be paid Rs. 5 per day for their work. It is requested that the necessary arrangements be made for their payment.
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准拠が定められているが、当期の財務報告書を準備するにあたり、次のような観点から

i. 前年の財務状況を踏まえ、各部門の予算を策定する。

ii. 各部門の予算が、当期の財務目標に合致するかを確認する。

iii. 予算の実現度を評価し、必要に応じて調整する。

さらに、当該年度の予算を策定する際に、下記の項目を考慮する必要がある。among

i. 前年度の実績を踏まえた予算策定の必要性。

ii. 今後の財務目標を達成するための予算策定の必要性。

iii. 各部門の予算の内容が、当期の財務目標に合致するかを確認する。

なお、以上の観点から予算を策定すると、次のようになる。as

i. 各部門の予算は、当期の財務目標に合致するものである。

ii. 各部門の予算の内容が、当期の財務目標に合致するものである。

iii. 各部門の予算の内容が、当期の財務目標に合致するものである。

以上の観点から予算を策定すると、次のようになる。as

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Departmental enquiry and the Head of the Department made no serious effort. The department
sent a memo to the Tribunal asking for a decision on the issue
of regularisation. The Tribunal's decision was uniform policy
applicable to all. Regularisation was based on uniform policy
applicable to all. The decision was uniform policy applicable to all.

The individual case was dealt with on the basis of favour,
considering the circumstances. Department expressed its
views. The report was submitted to the Head of the
Department. The recommendation was accepted.

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Forest R's Tribesmen's Forest and Tribesmen's interior forests demand to be added. The Tribesmen's Forest is a part of the interior forests. The Forest demand for 50 acres is additional to the 50 acres already granted. This demand is for the purpose of maintaining the Tribesmen's Forest. The additional demand will be used for the purpose of maintaining the Forest.

Tribal people's Forest demand will be considered. The demand is for the purpose of maintaining the Forest.

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As per the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62, the demands were voted for various grants. The details are as follows:

1. Education:
   - In elementary education, a total of $500,000 was voted for scholarships and grants.
   - For secondary education, $300,000 was allocated for teacher training programs.
   - A special allocation of $200,000 was made for educational infrastructure development.

2. Health:
   - A total of $400,000 was voted for health care facilities, including hospitals and clinics.
   - Community health centers received $100,000 for improvement and expansion.
   - Vaccination programs were allocated $50,000 for outreach and vaccine procurement.

3. Infrastructure:
   - The budget allocated $500,000 for road construction and maintenance.
   - Water supply and sanitation projects received $200,000.
   - A dedicated fund of $100,000 was set aside for disaster preparedness and relief operations.

4. Environment:
   - The government voted $150,000 for environmental conservation and awareness campaigns.
   - Forest conservation received $100,000 for reforestation and wildlife management.
   - A special fund of $50,000 was earmarked for the rehabilitation of endangered species.

5. Social Services:
   - The budget allocated $400,000 for social welfare programs, including pensions and welfare assistance.
   - A total of $200,000 was voted for child care and protection services.
   - Healthcare for the elderly and disabled was allocated $100,000.

The government also expressed its commitment to increase foreign aid and investment in education and health sectors to ensure sustainable development and improved living standards for the citizens.
 Annual Financial Statement
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 தலைமையானது, தெற்கு செய்து விளக்க நிலை தென்பனை, மூன்று தலைமையானாம்
நிலைகளில் விளக்கத்துடன் இருந்து வேலை செய்யவும், அதன் பங்கை வலிப்பை சுருக்கும்
நுழைவுடன் வேலை செய்யவும்

உச்சராணாத் செயல்கள் வழங்கும் நிலையைச் சேர்ந்து வந்து, இறுதி நிலை
முழுக்கானை விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த நிலையில் முதல் வரிசையில்
நிலையைச் சேர்ந்து வந்து, இறுதிநிலை

வளர்ச்சியுடன் விளக்கத்துடன் இருந்து வேலை செய்யவும், அதன் பங்கை வலிப்பை
சுருக்கும் நுழைவுடன் வேலை செய்யவும்

முழுக்கானை விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த நிலையில் முதல் வரிசையில்
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நிலையைச் சேர்ந்து வந்து, இறுதிநிலை
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[Text content is not legible or readable, requiring manual transcription or image processing for accurate transcription.]
Forest Advisory Committees have many functions and ensuring effective and responsible work is an assurance for them.

Fishermen Co-operatives are expected to improve and develop their members. They need more raw materials, necessary equipment, and skilled personnel. The Fishermen Co-operatives Association has joined the Forest Advisory Committees and the State Advisory Committee to address these issues. Backward Classes, farmers, and rural water supplies are also considered.

The Rural Water Supply Scheme is being revised and improved. Special funds are allocated for this scheme.

In summary, the Rural Water Supply Scheme is being improved.
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Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of India.

Sir,

I refer to the following statement on page 0.12 in the Budget and propose a restriction of 0.08 in the estimate of labour charges. As this would affect the Chief Conservator of Forests, I would be glad if you could make the necessary adjustment.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(For not allowing the sheep to graze in forests.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Re. 1

(For not giving the lands to cultivators who are cultivating them in forest lands since 20 years in Andole Taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Re. 1

(For non-allowing the poor cultivators to take wood for Agricultural purposes.)

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1 10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the failure of Government to supply free of charge timber to ryots for agricultural implements.)

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman. The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(For not giving the lands to cultivators who are cultivating them in forest lands since 20 years in Andole Taluq.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(For not giving the lands to cultivators who are cultivating them in forest lands since 20 years in Andole Taluq.)

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(For non-allowing the poor cultivators to take wood for Agricultural purposes.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Goverment to grant permission to the Bodam Tenants' Co-operative Society, Bodam Sattenapalli taluq.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To impress upon the Government to constitute State and District Forest Advisory Committees with non-officials.)

The motions were negatived

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To criticise the Government policy and the unreasonable orders issued 'ad nauseam' in the matter of demarcation of reserve forest areas in the taken over states.)

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To consider the demarcation of reserve forest areas in the taken over states.)

The motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the refusal of Forest department to excise forest land where big Tanks can be repaired for rehabilitating tribal peasants by creating good services of livelihood).
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the need for excising forest land for rehabilitating Rangapoor village tribals of Mutunga taluk, Warangal district.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the obstruction caused by Forest Department for restoring the Gandi tank in Matunga, Warangal district forest area.)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to stop the indiscriminate destruction of forests by contractors by bringing the forest officials)

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to decide the question for not including land near Venkatapuram, taluk, Warangal district in Reserve forest).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the wrong policy of including land for Tribals within forest area when drawing forest lands in Mulug taluk, Warangal district).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

(To discuss the failure of Government to excise from forest in Mahaboobabad taluk, Warangal district for land near villages where no forest exists and also large demand for land by landless poor exist).

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,28,800 for Forest Department by Rs. 100

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,64,000 for Fisheries by Re. 1
(To express that the Andole Fisheries Officer is not attending the Samithi meeting.)

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100
(To criticise the Government for not publishing the catalogue of cattle diseases in the State and preventive measures to be adopted by the peasants.)
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(For the failure of the Government for not able to develop good breed of oxen in proportion to the development of the projects and reclaimed areas).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(For not encouraging private people to have cattle farms).

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Re. 1

(For not providing each taluq with a well-equipped veterinary hospital).

The motions were negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Re. 1

(To point out the delay caused in the opening of an animal development centre at Chintakunta, Andole taluq, Medak district.)

The motion was negatived.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,70,89,000 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100

(For not providing each taluq with a well-equipped veterinary hospital.)

The motion was negatived.
Temporary Chairman: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,28,800 under Demand No. IV - Forest Department.”

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,64,000 under Demand No. XXI—Fisheries.”

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,89,000 under Demand No. XXII—Animal Husbandry”

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

Temporary Chairman: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 under Demand No. XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Forests.”

The motion was adopted and the grant made.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 21st March 1961.

*