THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.
OFFICIAL REPORT.

Forty-Third day of the First Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 24th July, 1962
The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.
(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CULTIVATION OF BANJARA LANDS IN DEVARAKONDA TALUK

721—

* 758 Q.—Sri P Parvathareddy (Peddavaora) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state
(a) the acreage of all kinds of banjar lands being cultivated in Devarakonda taluq, Nalgonda district;
(b) the total amount of penalty levied on these lands during 1961-62?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy) :—
(a) Acres 21,948-17 Guntas.
(b) Rs. 17,453 84 nP
CHARCOAL BURNING IN DISTRICTS.

*985 Q—Sri K. Rayamallu (Chinnur).—Will the hon Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state the names of the charcoal burning districts in Andhra Pradesh, with special reference to the Telangana region?

The Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry (Sri M. Pallam Raju).—Athabady, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts in the Telangana area and Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts in the Andhra Region.

(No answer)
Oral Answers to Questions.

1. என் கோட்டையில் ஒரு கல்லறிக்கை நோக்குத்தை உருவாக்க வேண்டும். தொடருந்து விளக்கம் தேர்வுயியம் தங்குவது என்றழைக்கியது. அவதர்வதற்கு தோன்றியது விளக்கம்.

2. தான் தற்கொலை மனத்தை பிள்ளை சாத்தமாக முன்னேற்றப்பட்டு விளக்கம்?

3. கொந்நாக குடிதெளியில் ஊர்வராசன மகளானை வசந்தத்துறையில் புழக்கப் பகுதியில் ஒரு கோட்டையில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. பெருமையாலும் ஊர்வராசன நோக்குத் தை உயர்வும், தொடருந்து விளக்கம் தேர்வுயியம் தங்குவது என்றழைக்கியது. அவதர்வதற்கு தோன்றியது விளக்கம்?

4. என் கோட்டையில் முந்தைய மகளானை வசந்தத்துறையில் புழக்கப் பகுதியில் ஒரு கோட்டையில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. அவதர்வதற்கு தோன்றியது விளக்கம்.
Question Nos 723 (*1079) and 724 (*1081)—

**PATH ACROSS UPPUTERU AT PEDDAPAVANI VILLAGE.**

*28 Q.—Sri S. Venayya [Put by Sri Mohammad Tahseel]— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the representation dated 8-12-1961 from Sri S. Venayya, M.L.A., regarding the construction of a 600 feet path across Upputeru at Peddapavani village, Kandukur tahsil, Nellore district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Sri A. C. Subba Reddy)—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The petition has been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in original.

**ANICUT TO THE RIVER CHAMPAVATHI NEAR ANDHRAIN VIJAYANAGARAM TALUQ.**

*289 Q.—Sri G. Suryanarayana [Put by Sri T. Sanyasi Naidu (Gajapathnagaram)]— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for the construction of an anicut to the river Champavathi near Andhra in Vijayanagaram taluq, Visakhapatnam district;

(b) if so the amount granted by the Government therefor; and

(c) the acreage of land to which water will be supplied in Vijayanagaram and Salur taluqs respectively?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimates are yet to be received from the Chief Engineer's Office. Therefore the question of providing funds for the scheme does not arise now.

(c) The scheme will provide irrigation facilities to 6,600 acres in Vijayanagaram, Salur and Bobbili taluqs.

†Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the questions and answers are included in the proceedings at the end of the question Hour.
AMOUNT ALLOTTED FOR MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES

727—

*Sri V. Visvesvara Rao [Put by Sri Mohammad Tahseel]:— Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for medium irrigation schemes during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) what are the schemes taken up in 1961-62;

(c) the number of schemes sanctioned and executed in 1961-62;

and

(d) the amount lapsed in 1961-62?

Sri A. C Subba Reddy —

(a) 1961-62—Rs 144.47 Lakhs, 1962-63—Rs 147.87 Lakhs.

(b) & (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The total expenditure on Medium Schemes during 1961–62 is Rs. 188.29 lakhs as against the allotment of Rs. 144.47 lakhs. The expenditure figures are provisional subject to final adjustment in supplemental accounts.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

The following are the particulars of Medium Irrigation Schemes which were sanctioned and taken up for execution during 1961—62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Torrigedda Pumping Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Remodelling Bandamattu Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Narayanapuram Anicut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nagavalli Right Side Channel Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vegavathi Anicut Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Seethanagaram Anicut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Paidigam Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Denkada Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Mallimadugu Reservoir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kalangī Reservoir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Nakkalagandi Reservoir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Lower Sagleru Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Puncha Project.</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Siddalagandi Project.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Zurreru Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Chennarayaswamgudi Project.</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Swarna Project.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Musi Project.</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Sarlasagar Project.</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Bhumanapalli Project.</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Salvagu Project.</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Sirala Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Laknapur Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Ramadugu Project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Kinnerasam Project.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Srisailam Project

728—

*886 Q.—Srī P. Rayagopal Naidū [Put by Sri K. Māra Reddy]:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government agreed for the execution of Srisailam project in Kurnool district; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?
**Sri A. C. Subba Reddy** — (a) The approval of the Government of India for Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project report is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT OVER CHINA-PALERU AT MAMADALA VILLAGE.**

729—

*Sri N Srinavasa Reddy* [Put by Sri Mohammad Talseel]:—

Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to construct a medium-sized Project over the China-Paleru at Mamadala village, Nalgonda taluq and district during the second five year plan period stands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project had been surveyed twice or three; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not commencing the work so far?

**Sri A. C Subba Reddy** :— (a) It was dropped.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) this does not arise.

**EXTENSION OF ELECTRICITY TO CERTAIN VILLAGES IN VISHAYAWADA TALUQ.**

730—

*410 Q—Sri V. Venkateswar Rao* [Put by: Sri Mohammad Talseel].—

Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction extension of electricity to Kodur and Vallatur villages in Vijayawada taluq Krishna district; and

(b) if so, when?

**Sri A. C. Subba Reddy** — (a) and (b) The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. It is reported that the scheme for extension of supply to Vallatur village in Vijayawada Taluk, Krishna District was sanctioned in November, 1961 and the scheme for extension of supply to Koduru village in the same taluk and district was sanctioned in October, 1961.
*770 Q.—Sri J. Vengala Rao (Vemvar) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the dispute between the Singareni Collieries and the Electricity Department regarding the line between Illendu and Kothagudem has been settled; and

(b) if not, when the same will be settled?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — The matter relates to the State Electricity Board as ascertained from them the reply is as follows:

(a) Not yet.

(b) The matter is under examination of the State Electricity Board in consultation with the Chief Engineer for Electricity (Projects and Board)
ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN SATTENAPALLI TALUK.

*869 Q.—Sri Vavula Gopalakrishnayya [Put by Sri Tenneti Viswandham] —Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

the stage at which the electrification of the villages of Madala, Gollapadu, Muppalla, Pakalapudu, Rentapala, Pisapadu, Krosur, Achemepta, Bellamkonda, Pedanemalipur and Gudlavalli of Sattenapalli taluq in Guntur district stands?

Sri A C Subba Reddy -The matter relates to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. It is reported as follows

Madala The scheme has been sanctioned and will be taken up for execution subject to availability of funds

Muppalla. The village was electrified on 30-5-1962.

Pedanemalipur Scheme for electrification has been investigated and it is under finalisation in the field

The rest of the villages. The feasibility of extending supply to these villages is under investigation.
6. Will the hon. Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently sanctioned a Subordinate Judge’s Court to be located at Vijayanagaram (Visakhapatnam district);

(b) if so, whether the Government based their order on the recommendation of the District Judge, Visakhapatnam and of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) what are the recommendations made by them;

(d) whether this question was considered by the Government some time during 1961 or the early part of this year and whether the Government then declined to sanction the said court;

(e) if so, for what reasons; and

(f) what are the supervening reasons for the present decision?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government order is based on the recommendation of the High Court.

(c) The High Court agreed with the District Judge, Visakhapatnam and recommended the establishment of a Sub-Court at Vijayanagaram for a period of 2 years with jurisdiction limited to Vijayanagaram Municipality.

(d) In November 1961 the Government merely deferred the proposal.

(e) For reasons of economy.

(f) In the interest of public and in order to reduce the heavy pendency a sub-court was sanctioned for a temporary period.
Oral Answers to Questions


Mr. R. D. S. Shankara – Did you receive a representation from the Bar Association at Chodavaram in view of the number of cases at Chodavaram there is no justification for having a Sub-Court at Chodavaram as, in that case circulation for matters of economy. Bar Association requested to consult representations. In view of the representation of the Bar Association, Bar Association resolutions are adopted. Reasons of economy are adopted. Bar Association is deferring inaugurations. There will be no commissions at the Sub-Court. Bar Association is deferring inaugurations. There will be no commissions at the Sub-Court.
Sri P. V Narasimha Rao —The High Court agreed with the District Judge, Visakhapatnam and recommended that a temporary Sub Court may be established at Visakhapatnam as an experimental measure for a period of two years and that there was no justification for the establishment of a Sub Court at Chodavaram. When the High Court's proposal was put to the Finance Department, that department advised deferring the same.

Mr Speaker —For over two years a number of old suits have remained pending.

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —Those details are not available but the total number is 71 appeals and 304 suits and on the basis of this number, the High Court opined that the establishment of a Sub Court is necessary.
Oral Answers to Questions.


work must be done. The process will be followed by an investigation.

question regarding general question of this matter should be raised. I have previously sufficient work in this regard. Sufficient
work, which is relative to the matter raised, will be done. The litigant
public will be consulted. In this aspect consideration to be given to Institutions, pendency consideration will be
institutions, pendency of which will be considered. Sufficient work
consideration will be given to. Institutions, pendency of which will be
considered. Sufficient work will be done in this regard.

Sufficient work will be done in this regard. Institutions, pendency of which will be considered. Sufficient work
will be done in this regard.
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING GRADUATES OF KHARGAPUR.


(a) the number of Agricultural Engineering graduates of Khargapur who were appointed as Assistant Engineers in Agriculture Department and Soil Conservation as per G O No. 180, Agriculture dated 12-8-1959; and

(b) whether the special rules amended as suggested by the above G O be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy):—(a) There are no Agricultural Engineering Graduates appointed as Assistant Agricultural Engineers so far.

(b) Amendments to Special Rules as per the G O. have not been finally issued.

J. Sree Vyshukumar— why the Minister?

J. Sree Vyshukumar— is there any academic qualification or experience that Director of Agriculture of the Department has? What qualifications does a Director of Agriculture have? Is it necessary that he have experience in soil conservation or experience in civil engineering? Experience in B Tech. degree shall be required of the Director of Agriculture.
PRICES OF ESSENTIAL FOOD STUFFS.

1285 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of increase in prices of essential food stuffs in the market;

(b) why the price of rice is moving rapidly upward when the State is said to be surplus in (paddy) rice; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a great volume of paddy and rice was exported by rail from Andhra Pradesh to Madras, Mysore and Kerala?

Sri A. Balarama Reddy:—(a) Taking the year 1952-53 as the base period, the rate of increase during the periods 1960-61 and 1961-62 in the price of certain essential foodgrains is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Base price in 1952-53</th>
<th>Rate of increase per decrease in 60-61</th>
<th>Price in 60-61</th>
<th>Rate of increase per decrease in 61-62</th>
<th>Price in 61-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy, II sort</td>
<td>Rs. 9.96</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>Rs. 14.11</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>Rs. 14.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, II sort</td>
<td>Rs. 16.68</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>Rs. 22.07</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>Rs. 22.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragi</td>
<td>Rs. 8.10</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
<td>Rs. 18.91</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
<td>Rs. 18.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(54-55)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>Rs. 11.94</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>Rs. 14.60</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>Rs. 13.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redgram</td>
<td>Rs. 12.48</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>Rs. 16.57</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>Rs. 15.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greengram</td>
<td>Rs. 15.89</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>Rs. 19.13</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>Rs. 17.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3738—3
(b) The price of rice is not moving rapidly upward.

(c) 1,45,884 tons of paddy were exported to places outside the State during the period January to May 1962.

1) The price of rice is not moving rigidly upward.
2) 1,45,884 tons of paddy were exported to places outside the State during the period January to May 1962.

Q. 1. How many...—A.: 3740. Analyses were done. The number...44,170 were received. A total of 380 reports were prepared. The total...165,84,600

Q. 2. Soil testing...—Soil testing is an essential part of the research programme. It is...2.80 and 72.00

Q. 3. The package programme...—The package programme of West Godavari...research in the field has been completed. The results...permission of the authority. Correspondence must...Soil testing pit...10 and 50 feet in diameter must be dug. The radius...is 2 feet.
Oral Answers to Questions

1. Whether it is a fact that the Engineering Section of the Agriculture Department, has conducted the survey on Naranja river near Buchvelli village, in Zahabala taluk of Medak district, for lift irrigation purpose in the year 1960-61, and

2. Whether any detailed survey maps have been prepared; and

3. The reasons for the delay?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy — (a) Preliminary survey has been conducted by the survey party of the Agricultural Department on Naranja river near Buchvelli village (Mirajpur Block) Zaherabad taluk Medak district for lift irrigation purpose during 1960-61 and 1961-62

(b) A detailed survey map has been prepared.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri R. Ramesh Reddy (Narayankhed) — Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any similar survey was conducted on Manjra near Pampa river in the same district?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy — No, Sir. In other districts there are schemes which are ready. For instance, in Karimnagar district there is one scheme that has been investigated and for various reasons that scheme has been dropped. In Khammam district, there are two schemes ready now with all details, maps, etc., but the rules to establish these centres are under consideration and as soon as the rules are finalized we will try to implement these schemes.
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Speaker — The hon. Member Sri G. Ramaswami Reddi who gave notice of this Short Notice Question is not in the House.

Sri T. N. Radhakrishna Reddy — I put the question on his behalf, Sir.

Mr. Speaker — No. When Members send short notice questions, I expect them to be present when the questions are called in the House, for otherwise all the trouble which the Government takes for getting information would not be worthwhile. Hereafter at least, I expect the Members to be present when they send short notice questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

MATCHING GRANTS TO THE PANCHAYATS

723 —

*1079 Q. — Sri D. Gopalaraju. — Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Planning Council has decided recently at the seminar held at Mussoori that the State Government should give matching grants to the panchayats equal to the house tax collected by them to build up their finances;

(b) if so, whether all the panchayats in the State have been advised in this matter; and

(c) if not, why?

A — (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SURCHARGE ON LAND REVENUE BY THE PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

724 —

*1081 Q. — Sri D. Gopalaraju (Nagari). — Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

Whether the Government have any proposal to authorize levying surcharge on the land revenue by the Panchayat Samithis?

A — The Nayudupet, Amadalavalasa and Samalkot Panchayat Samithis resolved to obtain the permission of the Government to levy a surcharge on land cess at 25% of the demand and the proposals sent by the Samithis are now under consideration.

DETAILED SURVEY FOR THE VAIKUNTAPURAM LIFE IRRIGATION SCHEME, GUNTUR TALUQ AND DISTRICT.

740 — A

S. N. Q. No. 2121—X.

Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed survey for the Vaikuntapuram Life Irrigation Scheme Guntur taluq and district has been ecompleted;
24th July, 1962. Answers to unstarred Question

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure therefor,
(c) the acreage of the ayacut thereunder,
(d) the names of the villages to be benefitted, and
(e) when the work will be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Rs. 48.89 lakhs.
(c) 17,000 acres
(d) The villages that will be benefitted by the Scheme are —

(1) Vaikuntapuram. (2) Harischandrapuram.
(3) Kondamarajupalem (4) Abbarajupalem.
(5) Rayapudi (6) Pedapasumul
(7) Kondamarajupalem (8) Nelapudi.
(9) Uppalapadu (10) Ayhravolu.
(11) Numukonda (12) Velapaudi.
(13) Malkapuram (14) Mandaam.
(15) Yerrapalem.

(e) After the estimates for the schemes are finalised and the approval of the Government of India is obtained.

ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

LICENCES FOR MAJOR AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES.

41—

818 Q.—Sri B. Srvamurthy —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences were issued during 1961-62 for the major and medium scale industries in the State, and

(b) what are the industries and the details thereof?

A.—(a) 54 and 9 firms have been licensed during the period January 1961 to December 1961 and January 1962 till to date respectively under the Industries (Dev. & Reg) Act, 1951 for setting up new industries as well as manufacture of new items in the existing industrial undertaking in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House,
## STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

**LICENSES ISSUED DURING JANUARY, 1961 TO DECEMBER 1961 UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1940— IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Industry</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products &amp; Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M/s Family Welfare Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd., Vijayawada, Krishna District, L/36 (20)/61 Chem IV, dated 5-2-1961</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>72,000 gross boxes P.A. of matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M/s Shri Ram Mills, Bombay, L/19/4/2/61, Ch II, dated 15-2-1962.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>7,500 T.P.A. of Polystyrene and 10,000 T.P.A. of Styrene Monomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M/s. Deccan Sugars &amp; Abkari Samalkot Co., Ltd., Samalkot, East Godavari District L/25/N-34/61, dated 20-2-1961.</td>
<td>Samalkot</td>
<td>Expansion from 500 to 800 tons cane crushing per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M/s Shakkar Udyog (P.) Ltd., Bombay L/1-A (8) (22) MEI/60, dated 1-2-1961.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Malleable Iron castings (capacity to be assessed later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>M/s. Andhra Pradesh Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., Kothagudem, Khammam District, L/19 (1)/8/61 Ferts, dated 28-4-1961</td>
<td>Kothagudem, Khammam District</td>
<td>10,000 T.P.A. of Urea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M/s International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, California, Chemical Co., Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>(1) 88,500 M.T.P.A. Ammonium Phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl No</td>
<td>Name of the Industry</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Products &amp; Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>M/s Andhra Sugars, Ltd, Tanuku, West Godavari District</td>
<td>Tanuku, West Godavari District</td>
<td>600 TPA of Chloro-Acetic Acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>M/s Sri Pharma Ltd, Vijayawada</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>(1) 1,20,000 Nos P.A of Pethadine Hydro-Chloride Tablets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 1,20,000 Nos P.A of Pethadine Hydro-Chloride Ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>M/s Shri Ram Mills, Ltd, Bombay</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>15 Lac Gallons P.A of Alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>M/s Scientific Engineering House (Private) Limited, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Rs 6 15 lacs worth P.A. of surveying instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sri V Nimbkar, Bombay</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>4,800 TPA of Ferrous Alloy Steel Forgings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>M/s Sree Ramachandra Spinning Mills, Pandalapaka, East Godavari District</td>
<td>Pandalapaka, East Godavari District</td>
<td>From 7,044 Spindles 9,044 spindles (2,000 spindles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>M/s Est A Nylia Plastics India, Ltd, Calcutta</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam or Vijayawada or Rajahmundry</td>
<td>2,400 T.P.A. of Cellulose Acetate Flakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>M/s International Equipment Corporation Limited, New Delhi</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Jacketted Glass lined equipment (capacity to be fixed later)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 24 | M/s. Alphm Studios, Hyderabad | Hyderabad | (1) 25,000 sq meters P.A. of sensitized paper  
(2) 12,000 sheets P.A. of sensitized perspex Astralon and Plexi Glass  
(3) 36,000 sheets P.A. of sensitized Glass Plates  
(4) 36 tons P.A of sensitized Aluminium Sheets |
| 26 | M/s Mysore Fertilisers Co Ltd, Madras | Kotturu, W.G. District | (1) 600 T P A of Endrin  
(2) 150 T P A of Chlordane  
(3) 50 T P A of Heptachlor |
| 27 | M/s Electric Construction and Equipment Company Ltd., Calcutta | Visakhapatnam | (1) 60,000 Nos P A of Singles Phase Electricity Metres.  
(2) 18,000 Nos P A of Poly Phase Electricity Metre. |
| 28 | M/s Electric Construction and Equipment Company Ltd. | Visakhapatnam | (1) 1,50,000 K.V.A. P.A. of Transformers.  
(2) Rs. 66 lac worth P.A. of Switchgear |
| 29 | M/s Andhra Steel Corporation (P) Limited, Calcutta | Visakhapatnam | 1,800 T P A. of Steel structural and Oil & Water tanks |
| 30 | M/s Thungabhadra Industries Ltd., Kurnool | Kurnool | 20,000 T P A. of Cotton Seed Oil. |
| 31 | M/s Indian Commerce and Industries Co., Private Ltd. | Ramavaram, Krishna District. | (1) 1,500 T.P.A. of Steel Structures.  
(2) 900 T.P.A. of Tanks. |
| 33 | M/s T H Gangappa & Sons, Secunderabad | Hyderabad | (1) 1,500 T.P.A. of writing and printing paper  
(2) 1,500 T.P.A. of Pulp. |

3738—4
34 M/s Sri Nageswara Rao, Madras L/27 (4) (7)/61 Ch II, dated 14-8-1961
Eluru, West Godavari District
50 T.P.D of Wheat Products

35 M/s The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd, Madras L/26 (2) (2)/61, Chem II, dated 8-7-1961
Chagallu, East Godavari District
1,800 T.P.A of Food Yeast

36 M/s Indo-Burma Trading Corporation, Bombay L/28 (1) N-151/61, dated 7-8-61
Bhimavaram, East Godavari District
2,000 T.P.A of Rice bran oil

37 M/s Andhra Sugars, Ltd, Tanuku L/25-N-58/61, dated 7-9-1961
Tanuku, West Godavari District
From 1,000 tons to 1,250 tons per day of cane crushing

38 M/s Sri Pharma Limited, Vijayawada L/19 (11)/15/61 A & I, dated 28-10-1961
Vijayawada, Krishna District
75,000 Lbs T.P.A of D.D.T Water Dispersable oil bound paste

39 M/s Sri Sarvaraya Sugars, Limited, Chelluru, East Godavari District L/26 (2) (1)/61 Ch II, dated 19-8-1961
Chelluru East Godavari District
1,500 T.P.A of Food Yeast

40 M/s Biological Products, Ltd, Hyderabad L/22/801/61 Ch III, dated 5-6-1961
Hyderabad
(1) 240 Litres P.A. of Tetanus Toxoids.
(2) 120 Litres P.A. of Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Vaccines
(3) 120 Litres P.A. of Rabies & Distemper vaccines
(4) 380 Litres P.A. of Cholera & Typhoid vaccines

M/s Kirlampudi Sugar Mills, Limited, Pithapuram, East Godavari District L/25/9-22/61, dated 3-8-1961
Pithapuram, East Godavari District
From 1,000 to 1,800 T.P. D. of Cane crushing

42 M/s Sri Sarvaraya Textiles, Limited, Kaknada, East Godavari District L/23 (1)/161/61, Text (B), dated 30-11-1961
Kaknada, East Godavari District
From 17,600 spindles to 23,600 spindles

Tanuku, West Godavari District.
From 17,280 spindles to 22,280 spindles

44. M/s Thirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta, Chittoor District L/23 (1)/119/61, Text (B), dated 28-5-1961.
Renigunta, Chittoor District
30 Nos of Cotton Waste Blanket looms.

Renigunta, Chittoor District
1,200 spindles for Cotton Blanket looms.
Answers to unstarred Questions. 24th July, 1962. 173

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46. M/s Hemalatha Textiles, Ltd., Guntur L/23 (1)/162/61-Tex, (B), dated 30-11-1961. Peddakakani, Guntur District. From 12,000 spindles to 18,000 spindles.


N.B. — TPA — Tonnes per annum.
PA.— Per annum.
T P D.—Tonnes per Day.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the undertaking</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Products &amp; Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 2,50,000 Nos P.A. of adjustable tap wrenches.</td>
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<td>(3) 2,50,000 Nos. P.A. of Dies</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) 2,50,000 Nos. P.A of Die Holders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers to unstarred Question 8.

3. M/s Thirupathi Cotton Mills, Limited, Renigunta, Chittoor District, L/28 (1)/208/62-Tex (B), dated 24-3-1962
   Renigunta, Chittoor District
   From 12,000 to 21,000 spindles

   Visakhapatnam
   1,200 T P A of Chilled Iron Shots and Grits

5. M/s Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited, New Delhi L/22/112/62 Ch III, dated 9-3-1962
   Hyderabad
   850 T P A of Sulpha Drugs

6. M/s Kamani Brothers (P), Limited, Bombay L/IA (7)/ (21)/62, EI (M), dated 15-2-1962
   Hyderabad
   (1) 4,000 T P A of Transmission Towers
   (2) 4,000 T P A of Structuralts

7. M/s Sree Sarvaraya Sugars, Limited, Madras L/26 (1) (4)/62, Ch II, dated 8-3-1962
   Chelluru, West Godavari District
   (1) 4,80,000 gallons P A of Alcohol
   (2) 600 T P A of acetone.

   Kakinada, East Godavari District
   15 Nos. P M. of Bus, Lorry Station Wagon Bodies

   Vijayawada, Krishna District
   144 T P A of Malted Milk Foods

N.B — T P A = Tonnes per annum
P.A. = Per annum
T.P.D. = Tonnes per Day.

HARIJAN HOSTELS.

434 Q — Srin P. Gunnayya:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Harijan hostels in the State;

(b) the district-wise amount of additional grant sanctioned there for till the end of March during 1961-62; and

(c) the district-wise number of students for whom such grant were given?

A:—(a), (b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
### ANDHRA REGION

Number of additional Boarding grants sanctioned during the year 1961-62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Additional grants sanctioned</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>575</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,587</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TELANGANA REGION

No. of additional boarding grants sanctioned during the year 1961-62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Additional grants sanctioned</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,81,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1828 Q—Sri G. C. Kondiah—Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beggar homes functioning in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the names of places where they are functioning;

(c) the number of persons residing in the various beggar homes respectively;

(d) the expenditure spent on various beggar homes annually;

(e) the procedure as to how these beggars are brought to the homes; and

(f) the amount so far spent on Kurnool Beggar Home?

A.—A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) There are four Beggar Homes now functioning in Andhra Pradesh under the control of Social Welfare Department

(b) Two Beggar Homes in Hyderabad City, one for Men and the other for women located at Puram Hawai and Old Malakpet, respectively. One Beggar Home at Warangal (Naimnagar) One Beggar Home in Kurnool Town.

(c) Present strength in each home as on 15-6-1962:

1. Men Beggar Home, Hyderabad . . . . 45
2. Women's Beggar Home, Hyderabad . . . . 80
3. Beggar Home, Warangal . . . . . . . 39
4. Beggar Home, Kurnool . . . . . . . 25

(d) Annual expenditure incurred during the year 1961-'62 on each Beggar Home is as follows:

Rs.

Normal:  1. Beggar Home (Males), Hyderabad . . . . 27,850
2. Beggar Home, (Women) Hyderabad . . . . 29,400

Plan:  3. Beggar Home, Warangal . . . . . . . 9,785
4. Beggar Home, Kurnool . . . . . . . 6,909

(e) In the absence of Beggary Act in the State, beggars are being admitted into the existing homes, when brought by local Police or philanthropic organisations or local leaders or institutions for the blind. Also deserving cases recommended by any well wishers are admitted. The Superintendent of these homes also personally verify
and admit deserving cases into the homes if they come across such persons in their daily routine work.

(f) The amount spent on Kurnool Beggar Home since its opening in 1961, till 31-3-1962 is Rs 6,909/-. Expenditure particulars for the months of April and May, 1962 are yet to be received

Declarations filed under section 5 of Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act 1961.

1054 Q.—Sri A. Venkateswar Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have filed declaration under section 5 of Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961;

(b) how many cases have been disposed of so far determining the ceiling area of the declarants; and

(c) what is the total extent of land found in excess of ceiling area in district?

A.—

(a) 10,586
(b) 2,989
(c) *Acres Guntas

Nizamabad District 1-5
Adilabad 455 Family Holdings.

Land Revenue

1066 Q.—Sri S. Vemarah.—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

The district-wise amount of land revenue realised in the current year for the last two months (February and March 1962) during the special drive of the land revenue collections in the State?

A:—The special drive for land revenue collections has been started only in May, 1962. Hence the question of realising land revenue in the months of February and March 1962 as a result of the special drive for the said collections does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Programme in Chittoor District

1105 Q.—Sri A. P. Vajravelu Chetty.—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state.

*These figures relate only to cases so far enquired into.
(a) the amount of allotment to Chittoor district under additional minor irrigation programme for 1960-61;

(b) the amount spent out of the allotment;

(c) whether the full amount was spent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A:

(a) Rs. 8,50,000

(b) Rs. 3,05,161

(c) No please.

(d) The balance of Rs. 44,889 could not be spent due to non-completion of works by the close of the financial year.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

47—

1119 Q.—Sri A. P. Vajravelu Chetty —Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allotment to Anantapur district under minor Irrigation Programme for 1960-61;

(b) the amount spent out of this allotment; and

(c) if the full amount was not spent, what are the reasons for the same?

A:

(a) Rs. 2,50,000

(b) Rs. 2,49,010

(c) The unspent balance is only Rs. 990 which is negligible.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLECTIVE FARMING SOCIETIES.

48—

516 Q.—Sri V. Visveswara Rao —Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Collective Farming Societies formed in the state during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the total membership of these societies and the amount of capital provided;

(c) the area of land cultivated;

(d) whether there is any difference between the Government farming societies and collective farming societies with regard to the work; and


A.—(a) Two co-operative collective farming societies were registered during 1960-61 and 12 societies in 1961-62.

(b) Total number of members of these societies during 1960-61 was 67 and during 1961-62 1244. No share capital is provided by Government.

(c) The two collective farming societies started in 1960-61 cultivated 210 acres and the societies started in 1961-62 have not cultivated any area as they are recently started.

(d) and (e) There are no co-operative farming societies in the state which are directly managed by Government. Presumably the member is referring to co-operative joint farming and collective farming societies. In a co-operative joint farming society, small land holders pool their land for the purpose of joint farming and cultivation by the society. In a co-operative collective farming society the lands are not owned by members and they are cultivated on the society's account by its members for which they are paid wages.

**ASSETS AND PUBLIC DEBT LIABILITY OF THE STATE.**

49—

1102 Q.—Sri A. P. Vajravelu Chetty—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operative be pleased to state:

(a) The total assets and Public Debt Liability of the State as on 31-3-1961 and 31-3-1962; and

(b) whether the Government propose to float any development loan in 1963-64.

A.—(a) The total assets of the Government cannot be accurately assessed in monetary terms as they consist of investments in shares and securities, loans and advances to various local bodies, commercial concerns, banks, buildings, land, communications, forests, irrigation projects, etc. The Public Debt liability of the State as on 31-3-1961 was rupees 218.76 crores and as on 31-3-1962 Rs. 244.10 crores.

(b) Yes, please.

**DY' RANGERS PROMOTED AS RANGERS.**

50—

1070 Q.—Sri D. Gopalraju: Will the hon. Minister for Forests Fisheries and Animal Husbandry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dy. Rangers promoted as Rangers in Forest Department in the State during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the number of Harijans out of them?
A.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>During 1961-62</th>
<th>During 1962-63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Andhra</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5 on regular basis and 10 on temporary basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>5 on temporary basis</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices Index at Important Towns.

51—

388 Q.—Srt V. Visveswara Rao—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state.—

(a) the prices index at important towns in the State during 1961 and 62; and.

(b) the steps the Government propose to take to regulate the prices?

A.—(a) The information is furnished in the statements appended herewith.

(b) The steps taken to regulate the prices mainly consist of opening of fair price shops and distribution of commodities like wheat and wheat product etc., on permit system through retail dealers at the prices fixed by the Government.
Statement showing the CPI Nos for working classes at Hyderabad City for the year 1961-62.

Base — August 1948 to July, 1944 — 100.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food</td>
<td>⋯ ⋯</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Clothing</td>
<td>⋯ ⋯</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Rent</td>
<td>⋯ ⋯</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. General Index number</td>
<td>⋯ ⋯</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>212</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## STATEMENT SHOWING THE C.P.I. NOS. FOR WORKING CLASSES AT WARANGAL CENTRE FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

Base: August 1948 to July 1944—100.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>239</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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Base: July 1965 to June 1966—100.

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473 Q.—Sri P. Gunnapapa:—Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) The amount spent by the Parvatipuram Samithi, Srikakulam district during 1961-62 towards the laying of roads;

(b) the villages between which the roads had been laid;

(c) the number of Minor Irrigation tanks under Parvatipuram Samithi;

(d) the amount spent for the repairs of the said tanks during 1961 and upto the end of March in 1962.

(e) whether the Parvatipuram Samithi has prepared any schemes for the benefit of the Harijans, Yerukalas, Oil-makers, Pot-makers, Blacksmiths etc;

(f) if so, the villages in which the said schemes have been implemented;

(g) the schemes through which the said Samithi helped the ryots (till March 1962) during the year 1961-62;

(h) whether the societies for tanners and brickmakers have been started; and

(i) if so, the expenditure incurred therefor?

A.—(a) Rs. 3,880.

(b) 1. Venkampeta (under progress). Connecting from Parvatipuram to Narayanapatnam.

2. Karadavalasa under progress.


4. Vikrampuram (under progress).

5. Gumada (Completed).


7 Addapuseela (under .... Parvatipuram to Palakonda progress).
8. Garugubillh (Under progress)  .. Ullibhadra to Garugubillh villages
9. Gottivalasa (Completed)  .. Ullibhadra to Gottivalasa village.
   (c) 842
   (d) Rs. 26,070 during 1961-62.
       Rs. 82,499 upto 81-8-1962.
   (e) Yes, Sir.

   (f) The only scheme i.e., Demonstration-cum-Training Centre
   in Bamboo Rattan products with 10 trainees was started at Pedda-
   bondapalli village for Harjans and Yerukulas. Proposals are pending
   approval with higher authorities for the remaining schemes for the
   benefit of oil-makers blacksmiths, etc.

   (g) Besides the normal activities of the Samith towards agriculture
   for the benefit of the ryots the following schemes also were
   implemented

   (i) An amount of Rs. 12,410 12 was sanctioned under Intensive
       Mannure Scheme (in the shape of fertilisers to the needy ryots).

   (ii) An amount of Rs. 4,500 was also sanctioned under the
       New Wells Subsidy Scheme

   (h) No Sir

   (i) Does not arise.

   **Drinking Water Wells.**

   **53**

   473 Q Sri P. Ganaayya  Will the Hon. Minister for Planning be
   pleased to state:

   (a) the district-wise amount of grant sanctioned to the Zilla
       Parshads for the sinking of drinking water wells in the State till March
       during 1961-62;

   (b) the district wise figures of the number of wells sunk ; and

   (c) the district-wise figures of the amount of expenditure incurred
       thereon?

   A (a) It is not possible to answer in the absence of the Member
       in charge under-with schemes for programme the information is
       required;

   (b) Does not arise;

   (c) Does not arise.

   **Educational Scholarships**

   **54**

   1037 Q —Sri M. H. Ismail  Will the hon. Minister for Education
   be pleased to state:
The amount spent towards educational scholarships in the year 1931, community-wise and district-wise?

A. The scholarships awarded by the Education Department are based on merit-cum-poverty test, but not on the community-wise and district-wise basis.

**Tungabhadra High Level Channel**

867 Q — Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya - Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the settlement (or if not a summary thereof) arrived at the inter-State meeting held at Bangalore in June 1956 relating to the Tungabhadra High Level Channel between the then Mysore Chief Minister, Sri K Manjappa and the then Andhra Deputy Chief Minister Sri N Sanjiva reddy, and

(b) how far it was implemented till now?

A. — (a) & (b) A summary of the Proceedings together with the stage of their implementation is placed on the Table of the House

**PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

(a) Summary record of the Proceedings of the Inter-State Conference on the Tungabhadra High Level Canal held at Residency Building, Bangalore on 18th June, 1956.

The Conference was held under the Chairman ship of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the following participated —

**Government of Andhra**

1. Shri N Sanjivee Reddy, Deputy Chief Minister for Andhra
2. Shri V. V Subramaniam, I.C.S, Secretary, P.W.D.,
3. Shri L Venkatakrishna Iyyer, I.S.E, Special Chief Engineer for Irrigation
4. Shri E!adidal Ma!appa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works
5. Dr. R. Nagan Gowed, Minister for Agriculture.
6. Shri D K Srinivasachar, I.A.S, Secretary, P.W.D.
7. Shri Balasubramaniam, Secretary, Planning.
8. Shri Ananthachar, Chief Engineer
9. Shri D'sa, Chief Electrical Engineer.
Government of India

1. Shri Kanwar Sam, I.S.E., Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi.

2. Shri S Swayambu, Chief Natural Resources Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

3. Shri Ripudaman Singh, I.S.E., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation & Power, New Delhi.

4. Shri George Oommen, Director (Dam Designs) Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi.

Tungabhadra Board:

1. Shri B. K Gokhale, I.C.S. (Retd.) Chairman, Tungabhadra Board.

2 Shri A R. Venkataraman, I.S.E. Chief Engineer (Irrigation Branch) & Secretary, Tungabhadra Board.

(1) The Deputy Chairman enquired from the State Engineers what would be the quantity of water available for release through the High Level canal. The Chief Engineers of both Mysore and Andhra stated that a figure of 50,000 million cubic feet would be a reasonably correct estimate and this was also confirmed by Shri A. R. Venkataraman. It was however agreed that allowing for some marginal adjustment, the availability could be taken to be in the range of 45 to 50 T. M. Cft.

(2) After exchange of views, it was unanimously agreed that the waters of the High Level Canal should be shared in the ratio of 35:65 between Mysore and Andhra.

(3) In regard to the implementation of the Scheme, it was agreed that the execution of all the common works in respect of the High Level Canal should be undertaken by the Tungabhadra Board and that the Chief Engineer of the Board should undertake immediately the planning and design of the canal with such changes as may be required as a result of the sharing now agreed to. In doing this the Chief Engineer of the Board should act as the convenor and evolve the designs in close concurrence with the Chief Engineers of Andhra and Mysore.

(4) It was also agreed that the sharing of the cost of the common works of the canal should generally be on cusec-mile basis.

(b) State of implementation of the decisions:

(1) As a result of the agreement, the High Level Canal Scheme was taken up for execution.

(2) In 1956, an estimate on Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Scheme for Rs 25 35 crores was sent to Central Water and Power Commission. The scheme was to serve 1,86,000 acres in Mysore and
8,21,540 acres in Andhra. The Commission suggested reduction in the cost by deleting the Pulivendla scheme and ayacut under Cuddapah South Canal below Papangni river, which were suggested to be taken up separately. Due to this alteration, the ayacut in the Andhra area was reduced by 70,000 acres from the original figure of 8,21,540 acres.

(3) Accordingly an estimate for Rs. 21 90 crores as per modified proposals was forwarded jointly by the Government of Andhra and Mysore to the Government of India in 1957. The Planning Commission, while principally agreeing for the project, suggested to take up the scheme in two stages, each for nearly half the benefits of the full scheme. The scheme was split up and the stage estimate amounting to Rs 18 90 crores was sent to Government of India which was sanctioned in their letter No. NRC 2/7/59 dated 9th April, 1959.

(4) The full scheme of Rs 21 90 crores will benefit an ayacut of 1,86,000 acres in Mysore and 2,51-540 acres in Andhra Pradesh. The first stage of the scheme now in execution brings under irrigation an area of about 68,000 acres in Mysore and about 1,19,115 acres in Andhra Pradesh.

(5) The work on the scheme was started in 1956-1957 and is progressing satisfactorily. Construction of main canal in the Board area from Mile 0/0 to Mile 68/6 is in progress. In the Andhra area, the works on Mid-Pennar Regulator North and South Canals are in brisk progress. The main canal from mile 68/6 to Mile 116 and Uravakonda cut is under detailed investigation. The first stage scheme was originally programmed to be completed by the end of Third Five-Year Plan. The expenditure on the scheme to the end of the Second Plan is Rs 280 57 lakhs. The scheme is expected to be completed in the IV Plan and if more funds become available, even by the end of Third Plan; partial benefits of the scheme utilizing Pennar waters are expected to be given from 1963-64 onwards on completion of the first stage of the Mid-Pennar Regulator.

ELECTRICITY SCHEMES IN PODILI TALUK

9010—SrK Guravamagredy—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state
(a) the names of the villages for which estimates have so far been prepared for electricity schemes in Podali taluk, Nellore district, and
(b) if so, the estimated expenditure therefore?

A—(a) and (b).--

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the villages.</th>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yedavapalli</td>
<td>Rs. 10,10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammulapalli, Chintagampalli, Arravaram</td>
<td>95,480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uppalapadu, Gakersivapalem (hamlet)</td>
<td>Rs. 62,400</td>
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Answers to unstarred Questions

Answers to unstarred Questions.  24th July, 1962

MINOR AND MEDIUM SIZED IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN MEDAK DISTRICT

57—

1014 Q.—Sri M. Baga Reddy — Will the Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state—
(a) the number and names of minor and medium sized irrigation projects included in the First Five-Year Plan of the State in Medak district; and
(b) the number and names of the projects of which survey has been conducted and the names of the projects sanctioned?

A.—(a) No Minor and Medium sized Irrigation Projects were included in First Five-Year Plan of the State in Medak district.

(b) Does not arise.

MINOR AND MEDIUM SIZED IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN MEDAK DISTRICT

58—

1015 Q.—Sri M. Baga Reddy — Will the Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state—
(a) the number and names of the minor and medium sized irrigation projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan of the State in Medak district,
(b) the names of the projects, surveyed and found remunerative; Plan, and
(c) the names of the projects sanctioned and yet to be sanctioned?

A.—(a) No Minor Irrigation schemes were included in the Second Five-Year Plan in Medak district. Two Medium Projects were included, one in Nakkavagu and the other Nallavagu.

(b) Nallavagu Project.

(c) Sanctioned Nil. Yet to be sanctioned; Nallavagu.

NEW ROADS IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

59—

768. Q.—Sri J. Vengala Rao. Will the Hon. Minister for Buildings and Communications be pleased to state:
(a) the number and names of new roads in Khammam district the construction of which has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan and
(b) the reasons for not starting so far the survey programme for the said roads.

A.—(a) Nil. "Sir, The reason for not including any new schemes in the Third Five-Year plan is that the Plan ceilings for Highways Department in the Third Plan is so meagre that it is not even sufficient to meet the cost of the spill-over works of the Second Five-Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.
Although not included in the Third Five-Year Plan the Government have allotted some funds under the Telangana surpluses and against this allotment the following works are taken up,

(1) Constructing Hume Pipe Culverts on Khammam-Yellandu Road  
(2) Constructing R C C. Slab bridges on Khamman-Yellandu Road  
(3) Constructing minor culverts on Mahaboobabad-Yellandu Road  
(4) Constructing Burugampad to Etumagaiam Road

EXTENSION OF SERVICE TO THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES

1228 Q—Sri P V Ramana—Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether extension service after the usual date of retirement has been given to the present incumbent of the post of Director of Medical services; and

(b) if so on what conditions and for what period?

A—(a) The answer is in the negative,

(b) Does not arise

DEFUNCT SOCIETIES

710 Q—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu—Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state

(a) the number of societies treated as defunct under Societies Registration Act, 1960 during 1961-62; and

(b) the number of societies registered during 1961-62 under the Hyderabad Public Societies Registration Act?

A—(a) Nil Sir,

(b) 215 (Two hundred and fifteen)

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1276 Q—Sri G. C Kondaven—are the following Small Scale Industries are there in Andhra Pradesh with Government Loans from 1959 to 1961 December,

(a) how many Small Scale Industries are there in Andhra Pradesh with Government Loans from 1959 to 1961 December,

(b) what are the places where these industries are operating and who are the owners; and

(c) how much money so far was spent by the Government on these industries?

A—(a) 165

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House;

(c) Rs 12,77,900.
### Statement Laid on the Table of the House

**Statement showing the particulars of Small Scale Industries granted loans in the Andhra Area under the State Aid to Industries Act from 1st January 1959 to 31st December 1961.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Loanee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name of the Industry</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sri Karri Papa Rao</td>
<td>Raos Pen Works, Rajahmundry, Pen works</td>
<td>Rs 2,000</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Sri K. Vasudeva Rao</td>
<td>22/80 Bandar Road Buckingham pet, Vijayawada</td>
<td>Tyre works, Rs 4,000</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Sri Macha Aukamma</td>
<td>Saibaba Trunk Factory, Rajas Garden, Guntur.</td>
<td>Trunk Factory, Rs 8,000</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Sri R. Ramachandra Rao</td>
<td>R.P. Saradhi &amp; Sons Canal Road, Vijayawada.</td>
<td>Kalamkari Printing, Rs 4,000</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Chintalapati Suryanarayana Prop.</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>Scientific glass works</td>
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<td>Kalpana Scientific Glass Works.</td>
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<td>Poorna Industries.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>V. Raja Ratnam Naidu, Sri Venkateswarra Prathamakara</td>
<td>Nandragunta, Chittoor District</td>
<td>Rice Mills</td>
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<td>Naidu, Sri Venkateswara Prathamakara Rice Mills.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>M/s Murali Krishna Motor Works</td>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>M/s. Bharati Type Foundry Private Ltd. Buckingham pet, Vijayawada</td>
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<td>Type foundry</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>M. V. Gappa, New Mysore Footwear</td>
<td>No. 4 Vital Buildings' Anantapur</td>
<td>Footwear</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name and Details</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Industry</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>M.V. Krishna Reddy, Pro. Technocasting</td>
<td>Navealakh gardens, Nellore</td>
<td>Techno Castings</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>R.V. Narayana Moorthy, Prop. Raynor Pen works</td>
<td>Near Hindu College, Guntur</td>
<td>Pen works</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sanda Govindappa, Cloth Merchant</td>
<td>Uravakonda</td>
<td>Readymade dress</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Annakotaiah, Kanyakaparameswari Trunk Manufacturing Co.</td>
<td>Lalapet, Guntur district</td>
<td>Trunk Manufacturing Co.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Lanksetty Narasimha Rao, Pro. Kanakadurga Engineering Works</td>
<td>Masulipatnam</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sreenivasulu Setty, Prop. Satyanarayanaswamy Ginning Factory</td>
<td>Kanekal, Rayadurg taluk</td>
<td>Oil Mills</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of the Firm</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>City</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Muvvarapu Narasimha Rao, Andhra</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cement Pipes and Buildings Products</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cement Pipes and Buildings Products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Kesuri Appa Rao, Mount Khas Pen Co.</td>
<td>Bimavaram, West Godavari district.</td>
<td>Pen Works</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Colluri Veerabhadra Rao, C/o. Venkataswamy &amp; Sons, Timber Merchants Contractor and Saw Mill Owners</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
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<td>N Chinnaswamy Prop. Maruti R C C</td>
<td>Kanakapuram, Trunk Road, Nellore</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Kodali Venkatalakshnamah, The National Mangalaguri Guntur district Engineering and Cottage Industries Works</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Beddu Sanka Saha, Ananda Industries</td>
<td>Innespet, Rajahmundry Aluminium Works</td>
<td>Aluminium Ware</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Abdul Rahim Baj, Prop. Modern Auto Reconditioning Works</td>
<td>Trunk Road, Guntur</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>Shakti Tengella, and Shakti Hussain Prop.</td>
<td>New India Iron Safe Manufacture</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>B. Rangappa</td>
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<td>Engineering Workshop</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>M/s. Sandal Oil Distilleries</td>
<td>Kuppag, Chittoor District</td>
<td>Sandal Oil</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>M/s. Sandal Oil Distilleries</td>
<td>Kuppag, Chittoor District</td>
<td>Printing</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>K. Balarammuthy, Bharat Manures</td>
<td>Chirala, Guntur District</td>
<td>Manures.</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>M. Balasubrahmaniy, P.B. No. 15, Markapur, Kurnool Shite</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>Dasar Sambhaig, Prop. &amp; B. B., P. B.</td>
<td>J. B. Beachamuntry</td>
<td>Brass Works</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>D. Rama Rao, P. B. &amp; P. Rama,</td>
<td>Besant Road, Vijayawada</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>K. V. Pattabhi Ramam, Prop. &amp; B.</td>
<td>Mechanical Works</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Yelamachnuli Nagabhusanam, Sri Krishna Welding Works and Saw Mills.</td>
<td>Eluru</td>
<td>Weldings Works</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Abdul Subham General Engineering and Welding Works.</td>
<td>Mangalagiri Road, Guntur</td>
<td>General Engineering Works</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>A L Abdul Aziz, Prop S.A K Tannery</td>
<td>Post Box No 41 Eluru</td>
<td>Tannery</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>R Sambasivareddy, Prop. Aruna Engineering</td>
<td>8/8, Almospet, Cuddapah</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Ratnam Modaligar, Prop Dhanalaxmi Motor Engineering Works.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Varada Satyanarayana, Prop Fountain Pen Works</td>
<td>Velpur Road, Tanuku, West Godavari district</td>
<td>Pen Works</td>
<td>1,200</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>P. Subramanya Sastry, M/s Rajendra Mechanical Works</td>
<td>Governorpet, Vijayawada</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>K Anasuyamma, Prop Confectionery Works.</td>
<td>18/220, Gandla Street, Cuddapah</td>
<td>Confectionery</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>C.V. Ramiah, B B. Dressings</td>
<td>6/15, Gunduvarti Street, Rajahmundry</td>
<td>Dress Manufacturing</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>C Lakshmana Raju</td>
<td>12/46, Vadlapalem, Tadipatri</td>
<td>China Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Basha Mohnuddin alias P.M. Awarr Nickle Plating Works</td>
<td>Nickle Plating</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>K. Venkata Rao, Sarswati Pen Works 12/997, A.V.N. College Road, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Pen Works</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>B Sri Rama Reddy, S/o B. Laxmi Narasimhulu Santaveluru</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Ambati Balaswami Reddy, Prop. Vijayalaxmi Engineering Rentachintala</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Putchala Appa Rao, Prop. Rama Motor Industries Rajahmundry</td>
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</table>
Statement Showing the Particulars of Small Scale Industries Granted Loans in the Telangana Area Under the Hyderabad State Aid (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Act from 1st January 1959 to 31st December 1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Name of Loanee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name of Industry</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M A Sattar</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>Tannery</td>
<td>Rs 25,000</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Kasinnathan</td>
<td>Geeta Power Press, Warangal</td>
<td>Printing Press</td>
<td>Rs 14,000</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>M A. Gafoor</td>
<td>Nizam Shahi Road, Fashugunj Lane, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Cement Tables etc, Manufacturing</td>
<td>Rs 9,000</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>L. B. Batt, Prop. Weldon Cycle Co</td>
<td>Troop Bazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Cycle Seat Manufacturer</td>
<td>Rs 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M. Laxmanah, Prop. M/s Modern Foot Wear Mart.</td>
<td>Kingsway, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Foot Wear</td>
<td>Rs 6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shankerji, S/o Shiddoji</td>
<td>Jiyaguda, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Tannery</td>
<td>Rs 10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Business/Industry</td>
<td>Capital (in Rupees)</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Jagadishershad, Prop Bapu Oil Mills</td>
<td>Miralam Mandi, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Oil Mills</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Syed Yaseen</td>
<td>Hyderabad Repowering Service,</td>
<td>Automobiles Works</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Ramkrishna, Prop. M/s Indian Press</td>
<td>Afzalgunj, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Litho Works</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>B.V. Narasimha Rao</td>
<td>Prop Andhra Mechanical and</td>
<td>Oil Mills Parts Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Agricultural Industry.</td>
<td>Karimabad Road, Warangal</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Govind Ram, Prop. Hindustan Button Factory</td>
<td>Suleman Ki Chowdi, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Button Manufacturing.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>V. Vallab Reddy</td>
<td>Nagarjuna Sagar, Nalgonda</td>
<td>Dairy Farm</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Surendar Reddy</td>
<td>Modern Electrical Works, University</td>
<td>Electric Fans etc, Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Road</td>
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<td>M. Veeriah, Prop. M. Krishna Murthy</td>
<td>Rangunj, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Automobile Workshop.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Chota Rajanna</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Lachanna S/o Tippanna</td>
<td>Market Road, Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>Foot Wear</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Vishwanatham S/o Ranaji</td>
<td>Jiyaguda, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>K Rama Reddy</td>
<td>429, Nallakunta, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical Works</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Srimathi Chand Bibi</td>
<td>Ismailgalli, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Tailoring embroidery</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Md. Ismail Shariff S/o Shaik David</td>
<td>Old Office, House Abid Road, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Auto Works Shop</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>G. Upender Rao, Prop M/s. S.V.S. Engineering Works</td>
<td>Jublipura, Khammamet</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Sadu Sithyya S/o Sivayya</td>
<td>Old Mallapalli, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Kalyani Mallappa S/o Pakirappa</td>
<td>Afzalgunj, Goal Bunglow Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<td>D S Kamath, Prop. M/s. unifursyd chte</td>
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<td>Rama Chandra Rao S/o Ranoji</td>
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<td>Leather Tannery</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Mirza Mohsin Baig S/o Mirza Ahmed Baig</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Appalaswami Prop. Andhra Technical and Mechanical Works</td>
<td>Rani Gung, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Mechanical Works</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>M. Rangiah S/o Nambaah</td>
<td>Hussamalam, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Lamp Turner</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Hanumaiah S/o Narayan Swamy</td>
<td>Hussamalam, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Button Manufacturing</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>M.P. Srinivassulu, Prop. Sarvodaya Press</td>
<td>Mahanksh Street, Secunderabad</td>
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<td>Md. Jaffer Hussain, United Glass Works</td>
<td>Ameerpet, Hyderabad.</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Md Syed, Prop Syed Turning Works</td>
<td>Rangunj, Secunderabad.</td>
<td>Radio Assembling</td>
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<td>S.B. Deshpande, Prop. Radio Waves.</td>
<td>Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Cycle Parts</td>
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<td>Md Mahmood, S/o Md Siddik</td>
<td>Motgalh, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Aurangabad Village, Medak dist</td>
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<td>M. Brammaiah, S/o Narasimhulu</td>
<td>Inside Lal Darwaza, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>Bhagavan, S/o Mukarji</td>
<td>Musheerabad, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Foundry Workshop</td>
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<td>55.</td>
<td>Smt Sardar Unnisa Begum, W/o Syeed Khan.</td>
<td>New Agapura, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hair Oil</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>Dawar Hussain Khaja, Prop, M/s Saba &amp; Co, Chappel Road, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Chappal Road, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Neon sign manufacturing</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Sri Narayana Mathur, Prop M/s Skips Trading Corporation</td>
<td>Charminar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Skips Trading</td>
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<td>58.</td>
<td>S Rangaiah &amp; A. S Rajagopal, Partners, M/s Gopal Brothers</td>
<td>Rangamahal Road</td>
<td>Mechanical Workshop</td>
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<td>59.</td>
<td>K. Lakshman Rao</td>
<td>Balnagar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Leather</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name and Address</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Industry/Activity</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>Sri Md Hibbatullah Partner Unani Tibbi Board, Reg No. 243.</td>
<td>Afzalgunj, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Unani Medicine Manufacturing</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Abdul Aziz Khan, S/o Qumaruddin Khan</td>
<td>Viccaji Compound, Abid Road, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Mechanical Workshop</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Sravvasa Vishnu Gokhle Prop. Popular Printers</td>
<td>B-1-775, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Printing Press</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Gopal Singh, Qulbagh, Sultan Bazaar</td>
<td>Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Sri Linganah, S/o Linga Murthy, Prop. Sri Krishna Printing Press</td>
<td>Dokalavari Street, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Printing Press</td>
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<td>Asba Singh, S/o Sooba Singh</td>
<td>Distillery Road, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Band saw manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>T. R. Mathu Krishna Rao, &amp; Sons</td>
<td>General Bazar, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Metal Works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Ganeshal Prop, Ganesh Das and Co.,</td>
<td>55, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Secunderabad.</td>
<td>Engineering Industry,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Deccan Cycle and Ahmed Industry,</td>
<td>Bank Street, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Engineering Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>K. Janardhana Chari, Sultan Bazaar,</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Survey Instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>R. Amolak Chand, Andhra Cycle Industry</td>
<td>Sanghvee Bhavan, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Cycle Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>G. Upendra Rao, M/s S. V. S. Engineering Works,</td>
<td>Jublipura, Khammamet</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>R K Vishnatham, S/o Ramakrishnaiah</td>
<td>Ramgunj, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>RamaChandra Rao, Hindu Industrial Works</td>
<td>15-2-598, Mahaboobgunj, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Agricultural Implements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Shamsuddin, Prop. Always Steel Works</td>
<td>H. No. 22-8-167, Inside New Bridge Chatta Bazaar, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Drake Deccan Industry,</td>
<td>Outside Daburpura, H.No 17-6-207 Batteries Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Abdul Kareem Khan</td>
<td>474-A, Class New Colony Agapura Electrical Casing Industry Hyderabad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Md Khasim and Smt. Ghousia Begum</td>
<td>17-4-604, Shaik Faiz Kaman, Furniture Works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name and Address</td>
<td>City, District, Ward</td>
<td>Profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Osman Amzad Ali Khan, Adilabad District, Itchoda</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Md. Giasuddin Deccan Industries</td>
<td>28-5-45 Jalalkucha Hussain Alam, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hair Pin Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Shaik Ahmed.</td>
<td>H No 13-45-38, Subsezemandi, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Abdul Rahman Baig, Boyanapalli</td>
<td>70 Boyanapalli Pensionline, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Abdul Karim, S/o M Gulam Murtuza</td>
<td>Bhongir, Nalgonda Dist</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Mirza Md Taqui</td>
<td>2-8-98 outside Dabirpura Hyderabad</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Maqbool Hussain</td>
<td>152-Syecdabad, Kurmaguda, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Sports goods Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Venkateswara Engineering Works</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Chinthalpuri Narasimha, s/o Venkatswamy</td>
<td>206, Adiah Nagar, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Engineering Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Abdul Sattar Ansari, Prop Auto parts Manufacturing Co</td>
<td>Basheerbagh.</td>
<td>Auto parts accessories Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Shaik Mahaboob</td>
<td>Itchoda, Adilabad Dist</td>
<td>Timber and Saw Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Pola Krishna Moorthy, Prop Pusupati Hardware.</td>
<td>Station Road, Warangal</td>
<td>Hardware Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>M/s Scientific Engineering House</td>
<td>Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar</td>
<td>Scientific Instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>K. Viswanatham</td>
<td>Kalasiguda, Secunderabad</td>
<td>Brass Copper Utensils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Lank Ananta Reddi Partner Bollam Venkatarasaiyah and Co.</td>
<td>Industrial Estate, Warangal</td>
<td>General Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Chunnilal and Agarwal, Sarat Tube and Printers</td>
<td>Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar</td>
<td>Drums, pipes manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Anisetty Balara?</td>
<td>Kumarapalli Street, Sagarreddi, Hanumakonda</td>
<td>Cement Concrete Pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>K. Prabhakara Rao</td>
<td>6228 Regimental Bazar, Secunderabad.</td>
<td>Welding Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>J. Sankarlal</td>
<td>Ghansibazar</td>
<td>Carpentry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>J. Veera Swamy</td>
<td>Kasikunta, East Fort, Warangal</td>
<td>Tiles, Bricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Syed Mohammood</td>
<td>17-1-175 Rambazar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>General Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. A. Rajamouli</td>
<td>Peddapendyal, Warangal, Dist.</td>
<td>Photo frame</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. M.A. Gasfor</td>
<td>16-8-59 Gachi Bowli, Chan-chalaguda, Hyderabad.</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. Syed Hussam Zaidi Prop: Charminar, Bamboo Crafts, House</td>
<td>Madina Building Shop 91</td>
<td>Bamboo, Crafts</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. Narayana Rao</td>
<td>85-74 M.G. Road, Secunderabad</td>
<td>General Engineering</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106. Laxamiah</td>
<td>45 New Bhojaguda, Secunderabad. Leather Works</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107. V.R. Kuppu Rao of Dhanalaxmi, Type Foundry</td>
<td>1-7-888 Bakaram Musirabad, Type foundry</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. Pacha Rama Rao, Proprietor Venkata 6-1-804, Karratabad, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Match factory</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. Meer Ashraf Ali, Naya pool, State Road</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hindustan Medicines</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. K Purusotham Rao, Proprietor Porus Porus radios Troop Bazar, Radios.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Radio &amp; Television</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 6,85,800

Total: 6,42,100

Total: 12,77,900
Neera Societies

554 Q.—Sri M. Muniswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state;

(a) the district-wise number of Neera Societies in the State;
(b) the total number of share-holders in the said Societies;
(c) the market facilities given to these Societies?

A.—A statement showing the particulars is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement showing the particulars of districtwise number of Neera Societies in the State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Neera Societies</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The total number of shareholders in the said Societies:

The membership of the above societies (No. of shareholders) stands at 33,066.

(c) Marketing facilities given to these societies:

The members of the Neera Societies are permitted to sell Neera as beverage at places selected for the purpose. The societies assist the members in disposing of the Neera tapped by them by selling the
same through the Neera Depots or Bhavans opened and run by the societies. In the latter case, the restrictions on the quantity of Sweet Toddy that may be possessed by the societies under a permit is relaxed by Government.

**SALE PRICE OF HOUSES IN KHAIRATABAD AND MALLEPALLY**

64—

458 Q—Sri V. Rama Rao—Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration and Housing be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government finalised the sale-price of the house (2/R.Ts and 3/R.Ts) constructed under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Khairstabad and Mallepally during 1955-56;

(b) if so, how much, in respect of each 2/R.T and 3/R T,

(c) the details as to how the above price has been arrived at for each house viz,

(i) construction cost of each of the houses 2/R.Ts and 3/R.Ts, built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during 1955-56;

(ii) cost of land, per square yard, included in the sale-price of the houses for each 2/R.Ts and 3/R.T at Mallepally and Khairstabad, separately,

(iii) cost of internal fittings viz., water, electricity and drainage (sanitary fittings) separately, on the average for each 2/R.T and 3/R.T.

(iv) cost of incidental charges, if any, included in the sale-price of the house, towards external fittings or betterment charges, on the average per 2/R.T and 3/R.T., respectively?

A—(a) to (c), A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.**

Statement showing the finalised sale price, cost of construction, internal fittings etc., in respect of the Low Income Group Houses in Mallepally and Khairtabad colonies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Colony</th>
<th>Type of House</th>
<th>Cost of Construction</th>
<th>Cost of land per sq yds</th>
<th>Cost of internal connections Water supply</th>
<th>Electricity Drainage</th>
<th>Incidental charges</th>
<th>Finalised sale prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mallepally</td>
<td>2 R.T. with asbestos roofing for verandas.</td>
<td>8,004.62</td>
<td>3.50**</td>
<td>192 87</td>
<td>179 87</td>
<td>217 05</td>
<td>718 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>8,058.79</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>192 73</td>
<td>182 25</td>
<td>198 79</td>
<td>713 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>R.C.C.</td>
<td>4,512.92</td>
<td>8 50</td>
<td>207 65</td>
<td>152 00</td>
<td>245 91</td>
<td>1,116 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Khairtabad</td>
<td>2 R.Ts.</td>
<td>8,616.84</td>
<td>8 50</td>
<td>207 56</td>
<td>171 17</td>
<td>212 52</td>
<td>484 98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No 8 R. Ts. at Khairtabad

**The cost of land is worked out after excluding the land left for roads, parks, and community purposes.**

*In addition to the cost of items specified under Cols. 3 to 8, the following items are included in the finalised sale price indicated in col. 9.

(a) Interest payable to Government of India on the loan amount drawn for the period covered for the construction of the houses

(b) 1% of the total cost is charged to meet unforeseen charges which may arise subsequently and which the Board has to meet. Finalised cost varies from house to house with reference to the actual area of the house site.
VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME

65—

997 Q—Sri K. Rajamallu:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration and Housing be pleased to state

(a) whether any amount under the Village Housing Project Scheme (sponsored by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India Master Plan) was made available to Adilabad district during 1960-61 and 1961-62,

(b) if so, the names of villages to which the said amount was disbursed and the houses constructed therein, and

(c) the number of villages (district-wise) in Andhra and Telangana regions where the above scheme was implemented thereon during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

1960-61  1961-62
Rs. 60,000  Nil
Rs. 80,000  Nil

(b) Name of Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khanapur Block:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Khanapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Konukur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bellal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Amberpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Randavapur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Namayanpur;
   (Hamlet of Bellal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinaman Block:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Haivalpali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rapanpali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Devalwada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rampur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Please see the enclosed statements.
Statement showing the number of Villages (District-wise) taken up for implementation during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 in Andhra and Telangana Regions under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blocks</td>
<td>Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDHRA REGION.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Srikakulam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. East Godavari</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Krishna</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. West Godavari</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guntur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nellore</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Chittoor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cuddapah</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Anantapur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Kurnool</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Andhra</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **TELANGANA REGION.** |         |         |         |         |
| 12. Khammam        | 1       | 5       | 1       | 5       |
| 13. Warangal       | 2       | 8       | 2       | 8       |
| 14. Nalgonda       | 4       | 10      | 5       | 12      |
| 15. Karimnagar     | 2       | 10      | 2       | 10      |
| 16. Adilabad       | 2       | 10      | 2       | 10      |
| 17. Medak          | 2       | 8       | 3       | 14      |
| 18. Nizamabad      | 2       | 10      | 2       | 10      |
| 19. Mahaboobnagar  | 3       | 15      | 4       | 18      |
| 20. Hyderabad      | 3       | 15      | 4       | 20      |
| **Total for Telangana** | 21   | 89      | 25     | 107     |

Grand Total for Andhra Pradesh | 53 | 210 | 63 | 258
Distribution of Seeds

856 Q—Sarvasri G. C. Venkanna and V. K. Adinarayana Reddy. — Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

the types of seeds and their quantity distribution in the State under the "Scheme for Multiplication of Paddy and other seeds" during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62?

A—A Statement showing the types of seeds and their quantity distribution in the State under the Scheme, is placed on the Table of the House
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Statement showing the Quantities of Improved seed Distributed during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Improved Seed distributed</th>
<th>Andhra</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>7,490-806</td>
<td>8,084-608</td>
<td>2,764-666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Millets</td>
<td>1,060-754</td>
<td>346-351</td>
<td>832-247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17-278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>519-201</td>
<td>1,818-532</td>
<td>26-417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Castor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Seesamum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>868-047</td>
<td>191-779</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>8,454-096</td>
<td>9,716-581</td>
<td>8,859-004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Regionwise figures not available.
Answer to unstarred Questions.

Distribution of Improved Seeds

857. Q.—Sarvagni G. C. Venkanna, V. K. Adinarayana Reddy and N. Nagireddy—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

the total quantity of improved seeds distributed under the "Comprehensive scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds" in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62?

A.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Kgs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supply of Chemical Fertilisers in Nellore District.

859. Q.—Sri K. Guruswami Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the block-wise figures of the quantity of the Chemical fertilisers supplied in Nellore district during 1961-62, and

(b) the quantity of the fertilisers allotted for the year 1962-63?

A.—(a) and (b) — A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement Placed on the Table of the House.

Clause (a):

The quantities of Chemical fertilisers supplied in Nellore District during 1961-62 in each block are shown below.

Statement showing the quantities of Chemical Fertilizers supplied in Nellore District during 1961-62 in each Block.

(Figures in Metric Tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Ammonium Sulphate</th>
<th>Urea</th>
<th>Ammonium Sulphate</th>
<th>Ammonium Nitrate</th>
<th>Calcium Nitrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Venkatachalam</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indukunjet</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thotapaliengudur</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Atmakum</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chejerla</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to unstarred Questions. 24th July, 1962. 219

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area (in acres)</th>
<th>1962-63</th>
<th>1963-64</th>
<th>1964-65</th>
<th>1965-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Gudur</td>
<td>87.780</td>
<td>48.162</td>
<td>16.110</td>
<td>49.120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Butchreddipalem</td>
<td>166.685</td>
<td>88.500</td>
<td>17.825</td>
<td>56.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Podalakur</td>
<td>30.105</td>
<td>7.182</td>
<td>2.485</td>
<td>24.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Naidupet</td>
<td>108.020</td>
<td>50.948</td>
<td>18.540</td>
<td>63.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Venkatagiri</td>
<td>84.022</td>
<td>50.900</td>
<td>18.700</td>
<td>68.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Daru</td>
<td>16.084</td>
<td>9.084</td>
<td>8.345</td>
<td>18.500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Tallur</td>
<td>18.835</td>
<td>8.534</td>
<td>3.845</td>
<td>18.850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kondapi</td>
<td>42.450</td>
<td>15.400</td>
<td>10.930</td>
<td>11.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Podigh</td>
<td>16.720</td>
<td>8.208</td>
<td>2.740</td>
<td>18.400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Chnakraka</td>
<td>71.310</td>
<td>35.184</td>
<td>18.170</td>
<td>40.600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Sulurpet</td>
<td>104.375</td>
<td>46.260</td>
<td>17.325</td>
<td>58.750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Kovur</td>
<td>160.015</td>
<td>69.042</td>
<td>25.795</td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Butchi</td>
<td>191.200</td>
<td>81.680</td>
<td>81.000</td>
<td>102.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tarilupadu</td>
<td>10.175</td>
<td>4.590</td>
<td>1.925</td>
<td>15.150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Allur</td>
<td>195.190</td>
<td>32.180</td>
<td>81.000</td>
<td>99.620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Gudur</td>
<td>68.590</td>
<td>31.476</td>
<td>12.780</td>
<td>26.540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Nellore Municipal area</td>
<td>10.245</td>
<td>3.578</td>
<td>1.015</td>
<td>32.180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Gudur Municipal area</td>
<td>8.490</td>
<td>1.552</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>9.400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause (b):

The quantities of fertilizers allotted to each block for the year 1962-63 are shown below:

3738—10
Statement showing the quantity of fertilizers allotted for the year 1962-63.
(Figures in Metric Tons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Quantity allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Venkatachalam</td>
<td>1088 940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Indukrpet</td>
<td>956.640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Thotapalligudur</td>
<td>1818 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Atmakur</td>
<td>414.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vehgandla</td>
<td>452.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gudur</td>
<td>670.895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Butchireddipalem</td>
<td>781.226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Podalakur</td>
<td>98.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Naidupet</td>
<td>815.665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Venkatagiri</td>
<td>801 690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Darsi</td>
<td>140.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tallur</td>
<td>188 575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kondapin</td>
<td>282.695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Velgandla</td>
<td>166 085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Kanigiri</td>
<td>240.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Udayagiri</td>
<td>193.085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Podili</td>
<td>115.710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Tumnakraka</td>
<td>567.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kavali</td>
<td>628.170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Varikuntapadu</td>
<td>178.840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sulurpet</td>
<td>727.885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Kovur</td>
<td>1025.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Butchi</td>
<td>1212.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tarlupadu</td>
<td>74.295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Allur</td>
<td>1227.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Kandukur</td>
<td>1227.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Gudur</td>
<td>276.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Rapur</td>
<td>186.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Nellore Municipal area</td>
<td>33.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Gudur Municipal area</td>
<td>19.875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers to unstarred Questions. 24th July, 196.

LABOUR STRIKES

526 Q.—Sri V. Vivesvara Rao.—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour strikes that took place in 1960-61 and 1961-62 in the State together with the number of labour days lost; and

(b) what will be the cost of labour days lost?

A.—

(a) Year, Number of Strikes, Number of man days lost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strikes</th>
<th>Days Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1,02,269½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,37,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Year, Wages lost, Production lost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wages Lost</th>
<th>Production Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>6,52,329.23</td>
<td>30,87,067.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>4,57,561 56</td>
<td>40,38,466 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LABOUR DISPUTES

606 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu.—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of awards given in labour disputes during 1961-62;

(b) the number of awards implemented thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the Report detailing the work turned out by the Special Officer, Evaluation and Implementation be placed on the Table of the House?

A.—

(a) 83.

(b) 80.

(c) There is no report as such regarding the work turned out by the Special Officer, Evaluation and Implementation. However, a detailed note on the work of the Special Officer is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Note on the work of the Special Officer, Evaluation and Implementation.

Out of 83 awards given in Labour Disputes during the year 1961-62, only 3 complaints of non-implementation of the awards have been received. On the intervention of the Labour Department 5 out of 8 awards have been implemented and action is being taken in respect of the remaining three.
Wide publicity was given to the Code by the Special Officer convening meetings of employers and unions at Guntur and Visakhapatnam. During his tours he contacted important representatives of employers and workers organisations and impressed on them the need for observance of the Code in their day to day dealings. Working under way to translate the Code and other relevant material into Telugu and Urdu so that attractive pamphlets could be got out for distribution to employers and unions.

A circular letter was also issued to employers and employees informing them of the constitution of the local committees at Guntur and Visakhapatnam and requesting them to refer any matter relating to non-implementation of Labour Laws, awards and settlements of breaches of the Code to the respective committees to enable these bodies to contact the concerned parties and suitably advise them to set right the breaches.

The State Government have sanctioned 5 Inspectors stationed at important areas during December, 1961, to take prompt preventive steps by intervening at an early stage and prevent differences errupting with major troubles and to implement the awards passed in Labour Disputes without any further loss of time. The Inspectors are stationed at Hyderabad, Warangal, Kurnool, Guntur and Visakhapatnam.

The Special Officer was also deputed to go to Madras and Kerala States in September, 1961 to study the procedure and methods adopted by the Implementation Machinery in those States.

The unions are also persuaded to accept the code at the time of registration of the union under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

During the year 1961-62, 42 cases of non-implementation of awards and agreements and 18 cases of non-recognition of unions under the Code of Discipline have been received. The efforts of the state Evaluation and Implementation Unit have resulted in getting awards and agreements implemented in 88 cases and in recognition being granted in 12 cases. Out of 14 cases in which appeals were preferred by the parties against the awards of the Labour Courts or Industrial Tribunal as the case may be, three cases have so far been settled out of court.

At the State level two Evaluation and Implementation Committees, tripartite in character, have been constituted, one for public and the other for private sector with the Minister for Labour as Chairman and the Special Officer as Secretary.

The State Private Sector Committee met four times and the State Public Sector Committee met thrice.

Two local Evaluation & Implementation Committees one at Guntur and the other at Visakhapatnam with the Special Officer as Chairman have also been set up. The local committee at Guntur met four times and the local committee at Visakhapatnam met once.

To supplement the Code of Discipline and to reduce inter-union rivalry a code of conduct was evolved at the 10th Indian Labour-

re: Election to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Conference held in Nainital in May 1958. For this purpose a State Committee has been proposed with representatives of the Central Organizations of workmen at State level under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour.

The Government of India have published the Wage Board reports in respect of Textile, Sugar and Cement industries and the State Government have been asked to get the recommendations implemented in the units located in their States.

There are 13 Textile Mills, 11 Sugar Mills and 5 Cement factories in our State, and out of the above 10 Textile mills 9 Sugar mills and all the 5 Cement factories have so far implemented the Wage Board recommendations. Action is being taken to get the managements in respect of other factories to implement the recommendations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

re: Election to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Mr Speaker I have to announce to the House that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation for a period of one year from today:

1. Sri P Narayana Reddi,
2. Sri V. Visweswara Rao,
3. Sri A. Venkateswara Rao,
4. Sri Poola Subbaiah,
5. Sri L. Venkata Reddy,
6. Sri Rehala Dasaradhama Reddi,
7. Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy,
8. Sri Bandan Janakiram,
9. Sri A. Vasudeva Rao,
10. Sri Ch. Ramaiah Chowdary,
11. Sri E Ayyapu Reddi,

As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz. Twelve, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Under Rule 198 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate Sri E. Ayyapu Reddi to be the Chairman of the above Committee.
Mr Speaker—I have to announce to the House that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1962–63.

1. Sri G. Latchanna,
2. Sri M. Ramagopal Reddy,
3. Sri P. Venkateswarlu,
4. Sri Vanka Satyanarayana,
5. Sri V. Srkrishna,
6. Sri Arutla Ramachandra Reddy,
7. Sri Bh. Nagabhushana Rao,
8. Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy,
9. Sri Krishnamraju Bahadur,
10. Sri C. Rajanarasimha,
11. Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy,
12. Sri G. Raja Ram,
13. Sri J. Vengal Rao,
14. Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi)
15. Sri Kammili Apparao,
16. Sri Ganapa Ramaswamy Reddy,
17. Sri L. Lakshmana Das,
18. Sri T. V. Raghavulu,

As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled in, viz. Eighteen, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1962–63.

Under sub-rule (8) of rule 185 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate Sri T. V. Raghavulu to be the Chairman of the above Committee.
Announcement
24th July, 1962. 22^

re: Election to the Committee on Public Accounts.

re: ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Mr. Speaker —I have also to announce to the House that the following candidates have been nominated for election to the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1962-68:

1. Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu
2. Sri K. Govinda Rao,
3. Sri T. Nagi Reddy,
4. Sri K. L. Narasimha Rao,
5. Sri G. Rama Rao,
6. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya,
7. Sri N. Amarnath Reddy,
8. Sri G. Viswanatha Reddy,
9. Sri B. Sreeramamurthi,
10. Sri C. Madhava Reddi,
11. Sri P. Mahendra Nath,
12. Srimati B. Rasmimi Devi,
13. Sri Peta Bapayya,
14. Sri G. Ranga Raju,
15. Sri T. Papa Rao,
16. Sri Md Ismail,
17. Sri P Gunnayya,

As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz. Eighteen, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1962-68.

Under rule 166 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly rules I hereby nominate Sri T. Nagi Reddy to be the Chairman of the above committee,
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker:—The House will now resume discussion on the Demand for Excise.

The Chief Minister (Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy).—It will be helpful if you can indicate the time for closure, voting, etc.

Mr. Speaker:—It is now 9.20 a.m. There is another Demand, Labour and Transport, to be introduced today. So, we will close the debate on Excise by 11.30, including the reply by the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition.

Mr. Speaker—I don't mind; otherwise, we cannot sit in the evening because there is a Joint Select Committee meeting in the evening.

Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy.—Tomorrow we can take 2 hours for the Demand on Labour and Transport.

Mr. Speaker:—Yes.

Shri T. Venkataramaiah (Madura):—I do not think they have withdrawn. When the report is received we will know the whole thing.

Shri T. Venkata Vishwanath:—Whether they have withdrawn, is it a fact?

Mr. Speaker.—That you must have read in the papers; that is the information which the hon. Member is bringing to my notice.

Shri G. Latchanna.—I rise on a point of Order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:—Why a point of Order on this?

Shri G. Latchanna.—I move, Sir, toochen (cheri cherinsu) a section of people are also included in the proposal, we are opposing the proposal. We are opposing the proposal as we feel it is not good for the country. We feel it is not good for the people of this country. We feel that this proposal will not benefit the country and the people. Therefore, we are opposing the proposal. We do not think that this proposal will be beneficial to the country and the people.

Mr. Speaker — Whatever it may be, as it is I am not in a position to give any information.

Mr. Speaker — I think you must have been supplied with copy of the Rules and you must have gone through them. I do not know whether the Rules provide for any information being given. As far as I know, no member of the select Committee can resign, there is no provision even for resignation, whereas in Lok Sabha Rules there is definite provision for a Member of the Select Committee to resign; any Member of any Parliamentary Committee can resign, whereas in our Rules there is no such provision. So far as some Committees are concerned, the Speaker has, of course, got powers to discharge a Member for some specific reasons. So far as Select Committees, Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Accounts and Committee on Privileges, are concerned, no Member can resign also, there is no provision for resignation, if they do not want, they can of course abstain themselves from attending the meetings.

Mr Speaker — There is definite provision in the Lok Sabha Rules, a Member can resign from any Parliamentary Committee.

Sri G. Latchanna. — The Speaker may have power under Rule 263 of the Rules, which reads: "All matters not specifically provided in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct." I think that there is no such provision. As far as the Standing Order of this House, the Speaker has powers to discharge a Member for some specific reasons; if a Member does not want to attend the meetings, he can of course abstain himself.

Mr. Speaker: — Very good. Please put it in writing and give me notice. I will consider about it. Whatever you read, you put in writing.

Sri G. Latchanna: — I gave my letter to you.

Mr. Speaker — You must have given it in the office, to the Secretary. I will consider it.

Sri G. Latchanna:— Can I take it that if I give it to the office it does not...
2 th July, 1962

Mr. Speaker—When the Members send notices to the Secretary, they will come to me in due course in a day or two.

Sri G. Latchanna—No paper given in the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker—No. It is sent to the office for scrutiny, whether it is in order or not.

Sri G. Latchanna—Am I to give another letter?

Mr. Speaker—I will consider about it. You have given it to me yesterday, if I remember correct I did not go through the whole thing myself. If I remember, it is some kind of resignation you have sent. Is it not so?

Sri G. Latchanna.—I gave a letter requesting you to give me permission to explain to the House why I have withdrawn from the Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker.—You will get some endorsement.

*Sri G. Latchanna (Madras) —...*

Sri G. Latchanna wants to know whether under the residuary powers of the Speaker I can consider the matter and allow him to raise that issue.

Mr. Speaker—There is no discussion at all. The hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna has given notice, I have not gone through his letter. I will just see what the point is, which he has raised and I will consider what action should be taken.

*(Sri G. Latchanna again rose to speak.)*

Mr. Speaker—I am not permitting any discussion. You may give notice and I shall consider.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1962-63
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. II—Excise Department—Rs 1,07,00,000.

Prohibition has been tried several times and Demand has been raised. The Excise Department, in Prohibition as an answer, has suggested a budget of Rs 1,07,00,000. However, the following recommendations have been made:

1. The prohibition has been successful in some areas, but extend it is not practical. The system of forming co-operative societies to tap neera and sweet juice and make jaggery should be abandoned.

2. The system of forming co-operative societies to tap neera and sweet juice and make jaggery should be abandoned and the existing societies cancelled as their working has been a thorough failure and has led to much corruption.

3. Toddy may be allowed without permit to the extent of introducing it in areas where it has been successful. The system of forming co-operative societies to tap neera and sweet juice and make jaggery should be abandoned and the existing societies cancelled as their working has been a thorough failure and has led to much corruption.

4. Both under Indian rulers as well as under the British Government the tapping of sago and palm trees is a national necessity as it has increased our national wealth and removed poverty. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past. Both under Indian rulers as well as under the British Government the tapping of sago and palm trees is a national necessity as it has increased our national wealth and removed poverty. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past.

5. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past.

6. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past.

7. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past.

8. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past.

9. The recommendations of the three men committee are advisable. At the very outset it must be mentioned that the introduction of prohibition has created unemployment among thousands of tappers and other workers engaged in the industry in each village and district and subjected them to poverty and starvation as they have been deprived of their profession handed on to them by their ancestors for centuries past.
110 24th July, 1962. Annual Financia! Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands & Grants.

for prohibition failure 12. Tindal, M.P., suggested another 42.

for prohibition 17 17 per cent cut in toddy shop and toddy hawker tappers 11.

prohibition shops 50 per cent cut in toddy.

prohibition to toddy shops 50 per cent cut in toddy.

for prohibition staff to toddy shops.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Deputy Speaker (in Chair) —Attributed, [resumption of Jeur of

for prohibition staff 12. Tindal, M.P., suggested another 42.

for prohibition staff to toddy shops.

for prohibition staff the 12. Tindal, M.P., suggested another 42.

for prohibition staff to toddy shops.

30,000 a year for revenue to prohibition staff.

30,000 a year for revenue to prohibition staff.

20,000 a year for revenue to prohibition staff.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.
Voting of Demands for Grants
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1962-63.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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for the year 1962-63.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text content in Telugu, not fully transcribed due to quality of the image.]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Prohibition Sub-Inspector's report states that during the year 1962-63, the following demands for prohibition were made:

- 100 licenses for tappers at the rate of Rs. 20 each.
- 100 licenses for distillers at the rate of Rs. 50 each.
- 100 licenses for barbers at the rate of Rs. 30 each.
- 100 licenses for milkmen at the rate of Rs. 10 each.
- 100 licenses for peddlers at the rate of Rs. 5 each.
- 100 licenses for barbers at the rate of Rs. 2 each.

The total number of licenses issued during the year was 600.

Prohibition Sub-Inspector


Footnotes:

1. Prohibition

2. Sub-Inspector

3. Milkmen

4. Peddlers

5. Barbers

6. Distillers

7. Tappers

8. Barbers

9. Prohibition Officers
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants

The prohibition of retail liquor sales was legal difficulty for the government. The legal prohibition has been in place since 1962. The Constitution regarding liquor sales has been debated and amended over the years. The demand for prohibition has been a topic of discussion in the legislature. The administrative cost has been high, and the sales tax has been a significant source of revenue. The experimental sale of liquor in individual shops has been discussed. The strength of prohibition has been a point of contention. The sale of liquor has been a source of income for the government. The impact of prohibition on the economy has been debated. The government has been paying attention to individual shops.
Annua} ^nancial Statement (Budget) 2^th July, 1962 237
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year 1962-63.

Individual shops as located in the city. Division of 6-4-0 levies. A committee of "the society" to be appointed to 

society and to be called a "co-operatives society levy". In the official year January 1 st to December 31 st , 1962.

Village Co-operatives: 28. August September 1,012 V

9-4-0 500. 250. 150. 100.

1. 393. 20. 18. 14. 10. 100.

3. Prohibition.

100. 70, 80 100 100.

(1) 100 (2) 100. 100.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th Jan, 1982
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year 1982-83

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Mr Speaker, Sir, I oppose this prohibition policy of the Government because it is a policy which is not liked by the people and which is pursued by the Government without the consent of the people and without their co-operation.
After all prohibition is intended for the good of the people. Only ten per cent of the people take to drinking habit. Out of the ten per cent, five per cent of them are able to adjust themselves and look after their families. They are not in any way causing or doing anything which is detrimental either to their interests or to the interests of their families. So, what remains will be only five per cent. Of the five per cent, only a few can be said to be irredeemable. A few of them can also be redeemed. For the sake of two or three per cent, should we forgo so much of revenue? Is it desirable? Is it commensurate with the loss that is caused to the Government? I would say, it is not. It is not a good policy because this Government is trying to raise revenues by other means and this Government wants to impose additional assessment on land. Most of the people in Andhra, say about 90 per cent, are earning a living on agriculture and this Government is seeking to impose additional assessment. This Government wants to redeem only five per cent of the people at so much cost. Why should the Government impose taxes which cause great burden to 90 per cent of the people? It is not at all desirable. The present policy of prohibition is also not working well. It is making people not only immoral but lawless also. Most of the children and some women are doing this business as earners. At every stage they are breaking the laws. The laws are not properly implemented. The officials who are convincing and the middlemen who are manufacturing illicit liquor are benefitted by this prohibition policy. It looks as though this prohibition policy is pursued by the Government only for the sake of the officials and middlemen. Most of the officials are corrupt. They are making thousands and thousands. This is a fact known to everybody. Every Sub-Inspector makes a thousand or two through this prohibition policy. And what is more, there is no prohibition in Telangana. There is prohibition in Rayalaseema and Circars. Is it possible that a law can be administered in two different ways? Suppose I get drunk or possess liquor bottles, is it possible to find fault with me in Telangana? When I take some liquor bottles to Kurnool, the police men can catch me because there is prohibition. It is absurd. It must either be introduced here or scrapped there. There cannot be a Minister for Excise as also for Prohibition. Either there must be a Minister for Prohibition or Excise. This is incompatible. So, what I would suggest is that it is undesirable that this kind of legislation should be continued. It is high time that this Act is repealed. In order to raise some more money, it is better that this Act is repealed. It would be also better if the proposed additional assessment on land is dropped for the present because the ryots, as it is, are not able to make any money. The poor ryot who has got three or four acres cannot educate his children because he will not be able to save a thousand or two. Therefore, I oppose this Demand and I thank you Mr. Speaker for the opportunity given me.
24th July, 1962 • Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants

* (1) Mr. J. V. G. - Agriculture, Forests & Industries:

Agriculture

Office: 106. Expenditure: Rs 2,19,000. 1957-58 Rs 2,37,000 1958-59 Rs 1,92,000 1959-60 Rs 1,79,000 1960-61 Rs 1,58,000 1961-62 Rs 1,47,000. Rs 2,44,000 1962-63 Rs 1,91,000. Rs 1,80,000.

(2) Mr. T. S. - Education:

Elementary:

Expenditure: Rs 53,000. 1957-58 Rs 59,000. 1958-59 Rs 54,000. 1959-60 Rs 50,000. 1960-61 Rs 44,000. 1961-62 Rs 42,000. Rs 54,000 1962-63 Rs 40,000. Rs 38,000.

Secondary:

Expenditure: Rs 60,000. 1957-58 Rs 60,000. 1958-59 Rs 62,000. 1959-60 Rs 58,000. 1960-61 Rs 56,000. 1961-62 Rs 54,000. Rs 62,000 1962-63 Rs 48,000. Rs 46,000.

(3) Mr. V. P. - Health:

Medical:

Expenditure: Rs 9,000. 1957-58 Rs 9,000. 1958-59 Rs 8,000. 1959-60 Rs 7,000. 1960-61 Rs 6,000. 1961-62 Rs 5,000. Rs 7,000. 1962-63 Rs 5,000. Rs 4,000.

Health Education:

Expenditure: Rs 1,000. 1957-58 Rs 1,000. 1958-59 Rs 1,000. 1959-60 Rs 1,000. 1960-61 Rs 1,000. 1961-62 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000 1962-63 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000.

(4) Mr. G. N. - Industrial Development:

Expenditure: Rs 1,000. 1957-58 Rs 1,000. 1958-59 Rs 1,000. 1959-60 Rs 1,000. 1960-61 Rs 1,000. 1961-62 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000 1962-63 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000.

(5) Mr. D. T. - Public Health:

Expenditure: Rs 1,000. 1957-58 Rs 1,000. 1958-59 Rs 1,000. 1959-60 Rs 1,000. 1960-61 Rs 1,000. 1961-62 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000 1962-63 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000.

(6) Mr. S. N. - Housing:

Expenditure: Rs 1,000. 1957-58 Rs 1,000. 1958-59 Rs 1,000. 1959-60 Rs 1,000. 1960-61 Rs 1,000. 1961-62 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000 1962-63 Rs 1,000. Rs 1,000.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) - 4th July, 1962.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Prohibition

[Text continues with financial details and figures related to the budget and financial statements for the year 1962-63.]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for the year 1962-63. Voting of Demands for Grants


Voting of Demands for Grants

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
for the year 1962-63
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
for the year 1962-63
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
for the year 1962-63
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


Voting of Demands for Grants.


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Voting of Demands for Grants.


Annu! Financial Statement fBudMtt

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1962-63:

1. All India Co-operative Marketing Federations
2. All India Co-operative Rice Marketing Federations
3. All India Co-operative Sugar Marketing Federations
4. All India Co-operative Tobacco Marketing Federations
5. All India Co-operative Jute Marketing Federations
6. All India Co-operative Tea Marketing Federations
7. All India Co-operative Coffee Marketing Federations
8. All India Co-operative Coarse Grains (Maize, Millet, Sorghum, etc.) Marketing Federations
9. All India Co-operative Oilseeds Marketing Federations
10. All India Co-operative Groundnut Marketing Federations
11. All India Co-operative Groundnut Marketing Federations
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63

Voting of Demands for Grants

The statement shows a budgetary vote of Rs. 240 lakhs for the year 1962-63, comprising the following:

1. Development Grants
   - Rs. 120 lakhs

2. Capital Grants
   - Rs. 40 lakhs

3. Special Grants
   - Rs. 60 lakhs

Total: Rs. 220 lakhs

Rs. 20 lakhs are proposed to be voted for the following purposes:

1. Police Action
   - Rs. 10 lakhs

2. Special Staff
   - Rs. 10 lakhs

The statement also provides details of the previous years' grants and arrears, as well as the distribution of funds to various departments and institutions.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

...
Voting of Demands for Grants for the year: 1962-63:

- Prosecutions and senders of real offenders.
- Sugar centrifuges.
- Khadi and Village Industries Board.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1 ton Sugar factories 42,000,000 rupees in the last yer 1961-62 are provided. The demand for the year 1962-63 is thus included as per the budget. The total number of tappers is to be increased by 1,000. The total amount is estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs.

The Secretary—[Signature]

Voting of Demands for Grants, 233

[Paragraphs discussing the budget and its implications]

[Signatures and dates]

[Statement regarding the sugar factories and tappers]

[Details of the budget for the year 1962-63, including the plan to increase the number of tappers]

[Conclusion and signatures]

[Note: The text is incomplete and contains several typographical errors, making it difficult to fully understand the context.]

Illicit distillation and the penalty prescribed for it. Distillation of liquor for personal use is prohibited and the punishment provided is severe. A gradual increase in the penalty for illicit distillation is envisaged, with imprisonment for 5, 10, 100, and 500 days, respectively, for first, second, third, and fourth convictions. The deterrent punishment is provided for habitual offenders, with a maximum of five years' imprisonment for the fourth conviction.

The new arrangement for the assessment of arrears of demand was introduced on 1st July, 1962. The arrears have to be paid within 10 days of the assessment.

Q. What are the arrears of demand for 20 days mentioned?

A. The arrears of demand for 20 days refer to the arrears of demand for 20 days.

Q. What is the maximum period for which the arrears can be assessed?

A. The maximum period for which the arrears can be assessed is 10 days.

Q. What is the maximum period for which the demand can be assessed?

A. The maximum period for which the demand can be assessed is 10 days.

Q. What is the maximum period for which the demand can be assessed?

A. The maximum period for which the demand can be assessed is 10 days.

Q. What is the maximum period for which the demand can be assessed?

A. The maximum period for which the demand can be assessed is 10 days.

Q. What is the maximum period for which the demand can be assessed?

A. The maximum period for which the demand can be assessed is 10 days.
for the year 1962-63

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July 1962.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Prohibition activities (i.e. excise duties ñ 1962) remained as before. The pilot scheme was extended. National movement is receiving increased interest. Efforts are being made to attract more, and Presidents were given autonomy to decide on prohibition activities. In a number of cases, tanners are being allowed to employ more men, and the rate for employment is 20, 30, or 40 percent. Contractors are encouraged to extend their work. The rate for Prohibition is increased to 8 percent. There is an increase in the number of officers. The rate for excise duty is increased. The rate for increased Prohibition is increased to 8 percent. These measures are expected to increase the rate of Lawlessness and immorality.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The following is the statement of the annual financial statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63. The details are as follows:

- Voting of Demands for Grants.

- Illicit arrack prohibition

- Too-much

- Arrears

- Land revenue

- Honest officers

- Statistics
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Dishonest people should not be tolerated. The transfer of an dishonest officer to a government department should be immediate action. If the general Government policy honest officer should encourage honesty, dishonest officer should be punished. In cases where dishonest officer does not encourage honesty, honest officer in the usual course of transfer should be transferred immediately. Pilot scheme should be introduced to encourage honesty and to prevent dishonesty.

The amended Criminal Procedure Code should be amended to prosecute an officer in cases of dishonesty. The amended Criminal Procedure Code should be amended to prosecute an officer in cases of dishonesty.

Pilot scheme should be introduced to encourage honesty and to prevent dishonesty.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for the year 1962-63)

Voting of Demands for Grants

"The cost of processing sugar cane to get sugar is very competitive in the market. In order to make sugars naturally from sugar cane factorv to get juice from it, we also collect sugar and sell it as a by-product. The sugar cane factor v is in the sugar industry, collects juice from it, and sells it as a by-product.

The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by Re. 1

To disapprove the present policy of Excise and Prohibition.

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. II - EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Rs. 1,07,09,000

Mr. Deput j Speaker — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by Re. 1

To disapprove the present policy of Excise and Prohibition.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962. 261
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by

Re. 1
To disapprove of the Government Policy.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by

Re. 1
To censure the Government’s Prohibition Policy.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by

Rs. 100
1. అందమైనా పుణయండి సంఘరషం నిర్ధారించాలంటే మీరు రాష్ట్ర వర్గం
నిర్ధారించాలంటే ప్రధాన మంత్రి

2. జాతిస్థానం భారతదేశం నిర్ధారించాలంటే మీరు అధికారి
తప్పించాలంటే ప్రధాన మంత్రి

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by

Rs. 100
1. అందమైనా పుణయండి సంఘరషం నిర్ధారించాలంటే మీరు రాష్ట్ర వర్గం
నిర్ధారించాలంటే ప్రధాన మంత్రి

2. జాతిస్థానం భారతదేశం నిర్ధారించాలంటే మీరు అధికారి
తప్పించాలంటే ప్రధాన మంత్రి

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker.—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by

Rs. 100
1. అందమైనా పుణయండి సంఘరషం నిర్ధారించాలంటే మీరు రాష్ట్ర వర్గం
నిర్ధారించాలంటే ప్రధాన మంత్రి

2. జాతిస్థానం భారతదేశం నిర్ధారించాలంటే మీరు అధికారి
తప్పించాలంటే ప్రధాన మంత్రి

The cut motion was negatived.

**Annual Financial Statement (Budget)**

**for the year 1962-63**

**Voting of Demands for Grants.**

2. The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by Rs.

1. The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. D—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

2. The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. D—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,07,09,000 for Excise Department by Rs. 100

1. The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Deputy Speaker — The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,09,00 under Demand No II—Excise Department”

The motion was adopted and the Grant made.

DEMAND No. XXVI—LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT Rs. 35,80,800

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Motion moved.

“Mr. Deputy Speaker—The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,80,000, under Demand No. XXVI—Labour & Employment”

Mr. Deputy Speaker — Motion moved.


rection to conciliation. The labour officer has stated, 264 24th July, 1962. Annual Financial Statement (Budget for the year 1962-63: Voting of Demands for Grants. (Mr Speaker in the Chair)
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for the year 1962-63:
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget for the year 1962-63:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

26th July, 1962.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Standing orders: 3§gxbSb 3oa)o$o^ S&3 sid^eo ^odb^a^&^8o^^

Minimum service conditions — 3§gxbSb 3oa)o$o^ S&3 sid^eo ^odb^a^&^8o^^

Compensation: 3§gxbSb 3oa)o$o^ S&3 sid^eo ^odb^a^&^8o^^
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Process cumbersome and a cumbersome process is to be certified standing orders as certification of standing orders is a cumbersome process. Process automatic apply a principle which is to be adopted. Labor news statistics and labor education are comprehensive. Wage Board and State Labor Conference are comprehensive. Voting comprehensive.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962–63.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Employment Exchanges

Workers Education Scheme, Productivity Centre, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Workers Education Scheme, Productivity Centre, Heavy Electrical plant, Synthetic
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962
Young of Demands for Grants.

Drugs factory aan ts secured Era of Industrialisation, era of prosperity proposed by the 24th Plan. Assesdly of industries activity in backward industries. Also an independent Organisation Council election Labour Department will arise in the near future.

Drugs factory on the basis of productivity study and industrial safety and Productivity Council to support the theory. Learning of machines working order. Capital 20% production industries. Industrial safety and Productivity Centre is forming to support the study. Labour Department will arise in the near future.

Labour Department will arise in the near future. Labour Department will arise in the near future. Labour Department will arise in the near future.

Training Centres will arise in the near future. Labour Department will arise in the near future.

* * * A. Labour and Employment No. 26
12th Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Seasonal employment &

Labour market

Indian Labour
Conference &

A.I.T. U.C. &

I.L.T.D. &

2000 &

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58 &

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383 &

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Workers special 4\textsuperscript{th} technical side committee.

Voting of Demands for Grants, medical employees Highways, Irrigation, Road constructions, Electricity.

Labour Officer, Medical Department.

Grievances code of discipline.

Conciliation Board, Conciliation officer.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 24th July, 1962

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Factory legislation is vital. A legislation is, no less valuable accidents but also. Here, the other hand, avoid accidents to employees. We should ensure that there are no accidents in the factory. Such legislation is implemented to ensure safety at work. The Factory Act and the legislation of the employees' safety are essential. Periodical check up and periodic checks of the factory are necessary. In addition, all employees and the managers should be made aware of the importance of safety. 

Cash benefits are also important. According to the Central Bank, 6.7%, and so on. Cash benefits are also important. According to the Central Bank, 6.7%, and so on. Cash benefits are also important. According to the Central Bank, 6.7%, and so on. Cash benefits are also important. According to the Central Bank, 6.7%, and so on.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for the year 1962-63.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Cash benefits —

Employment Exchange —

Implementation —
Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63
Voting of Demands for Grants.

24st July, 1962

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1962-63

Demand for Grants:

1. Labour Unions
2. Trade Unions
3. Labour Laws
4. All India Implementations
5. Labour Acts
6. Labour

Labour Unions
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1962-63
Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Document content not transcribed due to language barrier]
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Employment Exchange officers, interviewed.

Second class marks H.S.C., second class L.D.C.

Second class marks H.S.C.

Employment Exchange oficer.

Selection Committee.

Insurance scheme.

T.B. hospitals.

T.B. wards.

Insurance scheme.

T.B. ward.

Insurance scheme.

Medicines.

Labor disputes.

Rotation scheme.
Voting of Demands for Grants from machinery and the Machinery Rationalisation scheme to implement the request of the members, Management Department has requested the House to consider the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1955, for Government employees, and the House has agreed.

Mr. Speaker. The House stands adjourned to 8.30 a.m. tomorrow morning.
APPENDIX

Statement of Shri B V Gurumoorthy, Minister for Labour and Transport, on the Demand for Grants for the Departments of Labour, Factories and National Employment Service

I rise to move the Demand No XXVI concerning the Departments of Labour, Factories and National Employment Service

The Budget Estimates for 1962-63 provide for a gross demand of Rs 85.81 lakhs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs 27.04 lakhs for the year 1961-62. This demand includes a provision of Rs. 7.09 lakhs on Plan Schemes to be implemented during 1962-63.

The departments serve the interests of working men and women in a multitude of ways. They are charged with the responsibilities of enforcing standards and regulations designed to protect the wage-earner and improve his working conditions, to broaden employment opportunities and to provide certain benefits to workers. In any economy, especially in a planned economy, the importance of an efficient and contented labour force cannot be over-emphasized. The twin goals of economic progress and individual security have to be made reasonably compatible with each other. Promotion of trade union activity and collective bargaining, provision of machinery for conciliation in labour management conflicts and where conciliation fails, for adjudication, avoidance of strikes and lock-outs by securing observance of the code of Discipline accepted at the National level by managements and workers alike, protection of weakly organised workers employed in sweated industries by setting minimum wages and fixing hours of work etc., and insulation of workers against industrial hazards are the means to that end.

Plan Schemes obviously refer mostly to strengthening of the staff adequately to employ the above means, labour welfare and education of workers.

I shall detail in the following paragraphs the more important of the activities of the Departments of Labour including Factories and National Employment Service.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

It is the policy of the Government to have all industrial disputes settled as far as possible by mutual negotiations between the management and the workers, and by conciliation efforts involving the good offices of the Labour Officers. Where conciliation fails, voluntary arbitration is encouraged and only in the last resort is adjudication invoked. To step up the quality of conciliation, three posts of Regional Assistant commissioners have been sanctioned in 1961-62. During 1961 formal voluntary arbitration occurred in 7 disputes and conciliation in 291 disputes. One hundred and thirty of these conciliation cases ended in settlement and 88 of the unsettled disputes were referred for adjudication. The number of strikes and man-days lost registered a decline, the number respectively being 49 and 1,33,922 in 1961 as against 61 and 1,98,290 in 1960.
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Present for record as a last step, of employers for infraction of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, was sanctioned by the Government in 7 cases during the year 1961.

Government issued a general notification in October 1961, requiring all industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen to constitute Works Committees under section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act. At the close of the year 1961 such Works Committees were functioning in 104 establishments as against 102 Works Committees at the end of 1960.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION MACHINERY

This Machinery, with a Special Officer in charge of it, has been set up to ensure observance of the Code of Discipline by workers and management and implementation of the Awards and Agreements. Two Evaluation and Implementation Committees—one for the public sector and the other for the private sector at the State level, and two local Committees—one at Guntur and the other at Visakhapatnam—are functioning. The State Committee for public sector met 8 times and the Committee for the private sector 4 times during 1961-62. The local committee at Guntur held 4 meetings and the one at Visakhapatnam met once.

During 1961-62, 42 cases of non-implementation of awards and agreements and 18 cases of recognition of unions under the Code of Discipline were received. The efforts of the State Evaluation and Implementation machinery have resulted in implementation of awards and agreements in 38 cases and in according recognition to unions in cases.

To make the machinery more effective, in 1961-62 the status of the Special Officer was raised to that of Deputy Commissioner of Labour and a staff of five Inspectors given. This step has helped quicken the pace of verification of membership of Unions where there are more than one in an establishment; investigate promptly complaints of breach of Code of Discipline, and implement better the awards and agreements.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WAGE BOARDS.

Efforts of this Department have secured implementation, in a large measure of the recommendations of the various Wage Boards. All the textile Mills except one, all the five Cement Factories, and 10 out of 11 Sugar Factories have implemented the recommendations, more or less to the satisfaction of the workers. The remaining one sugar factory is reported to have reached an agreement with the workers about phased implementation of the recommendations. In the case of the co-operative sugar factories, the implementation has been slightly staggered with the consent of the workers. All the jute mills too have also implemented the interim recommendations of the Jute Wage Board.

**Industrial Relation Committees, Two-tier Machinery in Public Sector and Joint Staff Councils**

In accordance with the recommendation of the State Evaluation and Implementation Committee for private sector, the Government have, as a first step, framed rules for the constitution of tripartite Industrial Relations Committees in the Sugar and Textile Industries, and constitution of the Committees is underway. These Committees are on the lines of those which have been functioning in Kerala for some time. There has been some delay in the constitution of these Committees for want of adequate co-operation from Managements and unions, especially the former, and also because it became necessary to amend the Rules in view of certain objections.

In order effectively to tackle labour problems in the public sector it is proposed to constitute two-tier Negotiating Committees at the district or workshop or unit level as the case may be and at the State level on the lines of the machinery now in vogue in the Railway and Defence organisations. At the local level, where local problems are to be settled, the Committee will consist of the local chief of the Department, a representative of the union and the Labour Officer. At the State level where problems of general nature and those not solved at the local level will be taken up, the Committee will consist of the Secretary to Government concerned and the Head of the Department, the Commissioner of Labour or his representative, and representative of the workers. These Committees will meet periodically and try to solve all problems in public sector.

It is hoped that the Industrial Relation Committees in the private sector and the Negotiating Committees in the public sector will go a long way to eliminate areas of friction between management and labour and provide a medium for peaceful settlement of disputes and redressal of grievances.

It is proposed to introduce the Scheme of Joint Staff Councils in the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, and other big Municipalities like Vijayawada, Guntur and Visakhapatnam. Such Staff Councils have been formed in the Secretariat, on the lines of the Whitely Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. These Councils are designed to foster happy labour-management relations by providing a forum for frequent mutual consultation on all service and welfare matters of the staff.

**Working Conditions of Mutta and Contract Workers**

To enquire into the unsatisfactory service conditions of Hammal working in market areas and to recommend remedial measures, Government have constituted a committee.

Similarly to prevent exploitation of labour through employment of contractors which is quite rampant, action is being taken to set up a committee to study the working conditions of contract labour in various industries and suggest appropriate remedial steps.
With a view to identifying the factors that make for happy industrial relations, case studies of labour-management relations were conducted in the industrial units of the ILTD Co Ltd, Chirala, and the Vazir Sultan Tobacco & Co Ltd, Hyderabad, which have to their credit a very good record of industrial harmony deriving from long term agreements secured by collective bargaining.

**Workmen’s Compensation**

The Workmen’s Compensation Act is a piece of social security legislation enacted with the sole object of providing a sort of social insurance to the workmen and their families against accidents arising in course of and out of employment. The Act applies to employments in railways, tramways, factories, mines, seamen, docks, construction, demolition or repairs to buildings, or of roads, bridges, tunnels, marine works, operations relating to telegraphs, telephones, blasting operations, excavations, boat service, light-houses, tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations, electricity or gas generations, drivers, etc.

During the year 1961, 1,112 accidents were reported, of which 314 were fatal and 798 non-fatal. In 36 fatal and 54 non-fatal accidents the employers contested their liability to pay the compensation. At the end of 1960, 62 fatal and 111 non-fatal contested cases were pending. Thus, of the total number of 98 fatal and 165 non-fatal cases, 87 fatal and 87 non-fatal cases were disposed of, as against the disposal of 154 fatal and 62 non-fatal cases in 1960. A sum of Rs 3,94,006.45 nP. was disbursed towards fatal cases and Rs. 49,745.43 nP towards non-fatal cases, as against Rs 4,09,403.81 nP and Rs 6,606.71 nP disbursed towards fatal and non-fatal cases respectively in 1960.

A sum of Rs 1,000 was sanctioned by the State Government under the head “Legal Assistance” to enable the workers with limited resources to conduct the cases filed under the Workmen’s Compensation Act. The Commissioner for Workmen’s compensation has been empowered to appoint legal counsels on behalf of the deserving applicants at State cost subject to a maximum of Rs 50 in respect of each case. In the year 1961 legal aid was sanctioned in respect of 18 cases to enable the dependants of the deceased workmen or the injured workmen to conduct their cases, as against one case in 1960.

**Trade Unions.**

Under the Indian Trade Unions Act, there are 586 registered Trade Unions now functioning in the State. During the year 1961, 87 unions were registered and the registration of 67 unions was cancelled owing mainly to their failure to submit their Annual Returns. According to the correct Annual Returns submitted by 170 unions for the financial year 1960-61, the total membership of these unions were 30,998—24,098 men and 6,845 women. The total income of these unions was Rs. 1,10,990.54 nP. and the total expenditure Rs. 1,00,678.26 nP.
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS).

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, 31 establishments submitted draft Standing Orders for certification during the year 1961. Taking into account 12 draft Standing Orders which were pending certification on 1st January 1961, 16 Standing Orders were certified during the year, leaving 27 to be certified at the close of the year.

The Government is examining the advisability of promoting a new legislation for Standing Orders in place of the present Central Act—providing for automatic application of standard conditions of service (to the prescribed under the proposed legislation) to all factories employing 100 and even less number of workmen. The present legislation required formal certification of Standing Orders in each case; and applies to factories having 100 and more workmen. The new legislation, if promoted, will ensure minimum conditions of service to all workers and anything beyond them could be negotiated and settled by collective bargaining or through adjudication.

LABOUR WELFARE

Under the Plan schemes great stress has been laid on Labour Welfare and Workers' Education. These schemes cover establishment of welfare centres at various industrial towns in the State and adult education classes in industrial undertakings.

Labour Welfare Centres

In the Second Five-Year Plan, 10 Labour Welfare Centres were established. These Centres provide creche and nursery for children, social work section for women, adult education classes for illiterate workers, reading rooms and libraries for literate workers, cultural activities, cinema shows, indoor and outdoor games, etc. Another 12 Labour Welfare Centres are proposed to be set up during the Third Five-Year Plan period. It is proposed to establish 3 centres during the current financial year, 1962-63.

Adult Education Classes

Fourteen Adult Education Classes were set up in the Second Plan for illiterate workers in the premises of factories. Another 12 education classes are proposed in the Third Five-Year Plan in Andhra area. Four Classes have been opened in 1961-62 in select factories in Andhra area.

LABOUR NEWS AND STATISTICS

The Labour Department issues a monthly journal by name “Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin” which contain a brief review of Industrial relations in the State, up-to-date information relating to labour legislation, important awards of the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court, employment position in the State, and Labour Statistics, etc.
The State Labour Advisory Board was constituted in 1958 and it was reconstituted again in 1960. The Board consists of representatives of Government, employers and employees to advise Government on broad principles of the policy regarding labour matters, industrial relations, and labour legislations.

The present Andhra Pradesh Labour Advisory Board consists of 24 official and non-official members and 2 special invitees. The Commissioner of Labour is the Secretary and the Labour Minister the ex-Officio Chairman of the Board. The Board, as constituted now, will continue to function till 30th May 1963, i.e., for a period of 3 years till it is reconstituted. The Board is to meet at least once in every four months.

Various important subjects such as extension of subsised Industrial Housing Scheme to other categories of workers who are not classified as industrial workers, payment of compulsory gratuity to workers, extension of Minimum Wages Act to Shops and Establishments, wage policy during the Second Five-Year Plan, legislation in regard to National and Festival Holidays, regulation of service conditions of Mutta, Zattu and piece-rate contract workers working in rice mills, markets, etc., constitution of Industrial Relations Committees, implementation of Textiles, Cement and Jute Wage Board recommendations; extension of Provident Fund Act to Tobacco Industry, constitution of two-tier joint negotiating machinery in the public sector undertakings, implementation of Motor Transport Workers Act in the State, linking of dearness allowance with cost of living index, Minimum Wage Committee for small-scale engineering industry, institution of Personnel Management Advisory Service, Minimum Wage Committees for employment in Co-operative Societies, welfare of workers in stone quarries, Joint Staff Councils for civic employees, etc., have been discussed and considered at the meetings of the Board, and suitable action has been or is being taken on the conclusions reached.

FACTORIES LEGISLATION.

The chief function of the Factories Department is to administer the Factories Act, which aims at preventing industrial accidents and occupational hazards; ensuring proper working conditions like ventilation and cleanliness, regulation of hours of work, rest and holidays, and provision of welfare amenities. The total number of factories as on 1st April 1962 was 6,008 as against 5,977 on 1st April 1961. According to the norms laid down at the National level, each Inspector of Factories should have not more than 150 factories for his regular inspection. Each Inspector is now having about 250 factories. This position has been achieved after strengthening the staff by the creation of two posts of Regional Inspectors of Factories and one post of Inspector of Factories in the Second Plan period, and 8 posts of Inspectors of Factories in the first year of the Third Plan period. The department obviously need further strengthening.

The standards of welfare and safety are comparatively satisfactory in the case of new factories. In the case of old ones, the Inspectorate
has been constantly striving to have the working conditions improved by suitable alteration in the lay-out of the machinery and provision of proper lighting and ventilation. Safety examinations have been conducted in various districts in respect of rice mills. So far, the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Nizamabad and Krishna, and 400 out of 900 rice mills have been examined. This year it is proposed to complete the examination in Nellore, i.e., in Warangal district, and extend to other districts. The safety examinations have created safety consciousness in the management and the workers alike.

To promote industrial safety, hygiene and productivity, an Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity is being set up in Hyderabad. The building has been completed in 1961-62 at a cost of Rs 1 00 lakh. Equipment of the Centre is going to be taken up on hire basis. Industrialists have contributed about Rs 60,000 for the purchase of equipment, besides gifting machinery worth Rs 40,000. In this Centre modern techniques of machine guardings, safety practices, industrial lighting, ventilation and effects of occupational hazards will be demonstrated. Training course in industrial safety and occupational hazards will also be conducted.

The setting of Minimum Wages has a fourfold object, viz.,—

(1) to stop sweating, which term signifies—(a) wages which are inadequate for necessities or disproportionate to work, (b) extra hours of work, and (c) insanitary work-place;

(2) protection of un or ill-organised workers;

(3) maintenance of industrial peace, and

(4) protection of good employers from unfair competition.

The Government have fixed or revised minimum wages taking into consideration minimum needs of the workers, owing to increase in food prices and other commodities, in the following employments,—

(1) Woolen carpet making or shawl weaving;

(2) Rice and dal mill

(3) Tobacco Manufactory (including beedi making)

(4) Oil Mill

(5) Employment in Local Authorities

(6) Construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.

(7) Stone breaking or stone crushing.

(8) Mica Works.
(9) Public Motor Transport

(10) Tanneries and leather manufactory.

(11) Agricultural operations

The Government have also added to the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act the following three employments, viz.—(1) Cinema theatres, (2) Wooden furniture manufacturing establishments, and (3) hotels, restaurants and eating houses. In the case of last two employments Minimum Wages Committees were constituted and minimum wages have also been fixed. The report of the Minimum Wages Committee for cinemas is under examination.

The Government have further issued a preliminary notification to add the following employments to the Schedule, with a view to extending the provisions of the Act to these industries also—

(1) Salt pans
(2) Printing presses (including litho and off-set printing).
(3) Metal foundaries.
(4) Auto-mobile engineering workshops

SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS—LEGISLATION

The legislation is designed to help the employees in the shops and establishments who are normally not well organised. The number of shops and establishments covered by legislation was 4,594 lakhs as on 1st April 1962 as against 2,417 lakhs on 1st April 1961. In the Andhra pradesh all Municipalities and Major Panchayats are covered by the legislation. In Telengana it is proposed to extend the coverage to another 20 places.

There are two sets of legislation—one for Telengana and other for Andhra, and it is proposed to bring out a consolidated legislation for the whole State.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT

Government of India have brought in a new legislation to protect the interests of Motor Transport Workers including running staff. The Act provides for regulation of hours of work—both for running staff and workers in the workshops and offices and also amenities like first-aid, rest sheds and other facilities and overtime wages for the work done beyond normal hours of work. The Act has been enforced in the State from 1st of February 1962 and Government have notified Inspectors of Factories and Assistant Inspectors of Labour as Inspectors under the Act.

Necessary rules are being framed under the Act.
Appendix.  


MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT

The Government of India have enacted the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and prior to this Act, the State Government were having two separate Acts—Madras Maternity Benefit Act applicable to Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh and another Hyderabad Maternity Benefit Act which was in force in Telengana area. The State Government have brought the Maternity Benefit Act 1961 into force in the whole State of Andhra Pradesh from 1st May 1962. The Act now in force is more comprehensive and confers more liberal benefits on the women workers in factories. The important benefits that are newly introduced in the Act are as follows—

The women workers are now entitled to longer periods of maternity benefit than under the previous Act, namely 11 weeks in place of 7 weeks. In addition to the maternity benefit there is also provision for payment of the same benefit in case of miscarriage. The rate of benefit per day in the previous Act was only annas eight. Under the present Act it is the average daily rate of earnings of the woman worker or Re. one whichever is higher. In case of illness arising out of pregnancy, delivery or miscarriage, the women workers are also entitled to extra leave upto a period of one month in addition to the ordinary maternity benefit. The workers are also entitled to medical bonus of Rs 25 if pre-natal and post-natal care is given by the employer free of charge. In addition to the normal rest intervals, women workers are also entitled to nursing breaks during the working hours for nursing the child until the child attains the age of 15 months. The other important provision in the Act is giving powers to the Inspectors to order payment of maternity benefit withheld by the managements and in case of non-payment it can be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The National Employment Service is run by the State Government in collaboration with the Central Government. The Government of India is responsible for formulation of national policies and procedures and co-ordination of the employment service in the country. The state Government is responsible for the execution of policies and programmes, for exercising administrative, financial and functional control of Employment Exchanges in the State. The Government of India bears 60 per cent of the cost and the State Government 40 per cent.

The chief object of the service is to register the employment seekers; to secure from the employers information about the number and types of vacancies; to secure suitable placements for the registrant; to provide suitable candidates for the employers; to collect information about the shortages of skilled personnel in various categories and to arrange for training of persons in the short skills; and to help the youth in proper selection of vocations and career. The department enforces the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, which requires all private managements employing 25 and more and all Government Departments to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges. Vacancies to be filled by recruitment through independent organisations like the Public Service Commission, Universities, etc. are not covered by this Act.

3738—19
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan only 11 districts had Employment Exchanges, and Exchanges were opened in the remaining 9 districts in the Second Plan period.

There has been a steady increase in the number of registrations and placements. The number of registrations rose from 1,74,011 in 1960 to 1,94,837 in 1961 and the placements from 19,332 to 30,35,352.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

Vocational Guidance Service was introduced in the Second Plan period to assist the employment seekers in the choice of a right career relative to their aptitudes, physical and mental capacities and educational qualification, and also to promote the most effective use of man-power resources and training facilities available. Seven Vocational Guidance Units were opened in the Second Plan period and 5 more have been started in the first year of the Third Plan. Units were established at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal, Kurnool and Kakinada in the Second Plan and at Nizamabad, Anantapur, Chittor, Eluru and Nellore in the first year of the Third Plan.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

To guide and assist the University students in choosing their future profession, there is a scheme of having University Employment Bureaux. One has been started at Waltair in the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to have another Bureau at Hyderabad attached to the Osmania University during the year 1962-63.

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION

There is also a scheme of collecting Employment Market Information designed to collect information for employment in the public and private sectors on regular quarterly basis, to study the employment situation based on these reports, and to ascertain the type of personnel in short supply in order that necessary vocational training could be sponsored to meet the shortages, to provide information so collected to school leavers and employment seekers; and to assess the changes in the level of employment and to analyse the reason for the changes. The Employment Market Information Units have been set up in all the districts except Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar Adilabad, and Medak. The above four districts will be covered in 1962-68.

To check the influx of rural people into urban areas and to generate more employment in the rural areas, Government are implementing various schemes with large employment potential on pilot basis in select Blocks. This department has opened National Employment Assistance and Information Bureaux in 9 such pilot project areas. Another 4 are proposed to be set up in 1962-68.

EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

To secure full co-operation from the employers and workers, Employment Advisory Committees have been set up at the State and District level. The District Level Committee has the Collector as the
Chairman and the Employment Officer as Secretary. The State Level Committee has the Minister for Labour as Chairman and the Deputy Director as the Secretary. The purpose of the State Level Committee is to offer suggestions for improvement of the working of Employment Exchange Organisations as such and to advise the Government on employment policy.

**EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME.**

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a social measure designed to secure and maintain the health of the industrial worker.

The main benefits provided under the Act are: (i) sickness benefit, (ii) maternity benefit, (iii) disablement benefit, (iv) dependents benefit, and (v) medical benefit. The Scheme provides for protection of workers in two ways—provision of cash benefits and medical care.

The Scheme was introduced in 1955 in Andhra and Telengana regions covering a population of 36,000. Since then there has been gradual expansion of the Scheme. As against 9 full-time dispensaries in 1955, there are now 82 dispensaries working at different places in the State. Since 1959 the benefits of the Scheme are extended to the families of insured workers also. At present the Scheme is in force in the following centres—

Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Warangal, Srispur-Kagaznagar, Adoni, Rengunta, Guntur, Peda Kakanu, Mangalagiri, Vijayawada, Eluru, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Guntur, Peda Kakani, Mangalagiri, Rajamundry, Kurnool and Dowlaiswaram.

Thus the Employee's State Insurance Scheme is in operation at 16 centres covering a working class population of 64,500.

**WORKERS' EDUCATION SCHEME.**

The Workers' Education Scheme formulated by Government of India was introduced in Hyderabad in April, 1959. The main object of the Scheme is to promote knowledge, self-reliance and awareness of the responsibilities among the workers. Under the Scheme there is one main centre at Hyderabad and 65 primary centres in the districts. The Hyderabad Centre has so far trained 196 worker-teachers while the primary centres have trained 3,884 candidates. The period of training at these centres is 3 months and instruction is given in the State regional languages, viz., Telugu and Urdu. The workers who are given training are drawn from factories and commercial establishments. The number of worker-trainees attending the classes at primary centres at present is 1,016.

**PRODUCTIVITY.**

The need for stimulating productivity consciousness in the country and to provide services for maximising the utilisation of available resources of men, machine, material and power; to wage war against waste and to help secure for the people of the country a better and higher standard of living has been felt for a long time. To meet this
need, National Productivity Council, an autonomous organisation with representatives of employers workers, Government and various other interests, has been established. This Council collects and disseminates information about techniques and methods of productivity. There is a State Council also. The programme of the Productivity Council covers training of personnel in various techniques of industrial management, industrial engineering, and industrial relations, dissemination of useful information on productivity, research into programmes of productivity, arrangement for inter-factory visits, etc. The State Council has constituted two industry-wise committees, one for Sugar and another for Cement, and has conducted productivity technical training course and is contemplating to extend its activities to various other industries.

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Appendix.

24th July, 1962

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Appendix

This page contains text that is not legible or interpretable due to the quality of the image.

Appendix

ప్రకాశం మహారాణ సామర్థయ నివల యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు యేలి ప్రతిపవసరం పాలిప్పు 

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48,745 48 ప్రపంచ పాలిప్పు.
Appendix.


For the reasons stated in the main body of this report, the following figures have been compiled:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>1960</td>
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<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures are based on the following criteria:

- 1960: The criteria used were based on the following:
  - 10,000
  - 20,000

- 1961: The criteria used were based on the following:
  - 20,000

The figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.
Appendix

300 24th July, 1962.

Appendix

[Text content not provided as it appears to be in an unknown language or format.]

[Note: The provided text does not seem to be in a standard language format and might require further transcription or translation for meaningful content.]
Appendix

Appendix.

శాస్త్రం పరిశీలించిన విశ్వసించిన, పరిగణించిన, లక్షణాలు, అంశాల అనే సంపాదన పత్రికలు అధికంగా నిర్మలంగా ఉండతాం. పత్రికలు, శాస్త్రం పరిశీలించిన విశ్వసించిన, పరిగణించిన, లక్షణాలు అనే సంపాదన పత్రికలు అధికంగా నిర్మలంగా ఉండతాం. పత్రికలు, శాస్త్రం పరిశీలించిన విశ్వసించిన, పరిగణించిన, లక్షణాలు అనే సంపాదన పత్రికలు అధికంగా నిర్మలంగా ఉండతాం. పత్రికలు, శాస్త్రం పరిశీలించిన విశ్వసించిన, పరిగణించిన, లక్షణాలు అనే సంపాదన పత్రికలు అధికంగా నిర్మలంగా ఉండతాం. 

ఇది గురించి ఉంటే — ఇది విశ్వసించిన సంపాదన పత్రికలు అధికంగా నిర్మలంగా ఉండతాం. మరొక చిత్రం —

(1) పత్రిక సంఖ్యలు గురించి ఉంటే (2) పత్రికల సంఖ్యలు గురించి ఉంటే (3) పత్రికల సంఖ్యలు గురించి ఉంటే (4) పత్రికల సంఖ్యలు గురించి ఉంటే.

(2) అ కృష్ణా పట్టణం దీని ఎక్కడ ఉంది (3) దీని ఎక్కడ ఉంది (4) దీని ఎక్కడ ఉంది.

(4) కృష్ణా పట్టణం దీని ఎక్కడ ఉంది. దీని ఎక్కడ ఉంది. 

అనేక నిష్ఠలు, అనేక నిష్ఠలు, అనేక నిష్ఠలు, అనేక నిష్ఠలు ఉండతాం. అనేక నిష్ఠలు ఉండతాం. అనేక నిష్ఠలు ఉండతాం. 

(1) కృష్ణా పట్టణం కృష్ణా పట్టణం కృష్ణా పట్టణం (2) కృష్ణా పట్టణం కృష్ణా పట్టణం (3) కృష్ణా పట్టణం కృష్ణా పట్టణం (4) కృష్ణా పట్టణం కృష్ణా పట్టణం.
Appendix


(1) நாள்புற வகைஞராய் மகரண குழுவின் கணை கொஷ்டம் பதிவு செய்தான். நாளிடை விளையாடும் பதிவுச் செய்து கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஏனைய நாள்கள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்றங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன. இதே வேளில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 24வது நாள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன.

(2) பதிவுச் செய்து வருகின்றன. ஏனைய நாள்கள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன. இதே வேளில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 24வது நாள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன.

(3) பதிவுச் செய்து வருகின்றன. ஏனைய நாள்கள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன. இதே வேளில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 24வது நாள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன.

(4) பதிவுச் செய்து வருகின்றன. ஏனைய நாள்கள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன. இதே வேளில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 24வது நாள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன.

(5) பதிவுச் செய்து வருகின்றன. ஏனைய நாள்கள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன. இதே வேளில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 24வது நாள் இந்த குழுவின் கையேற்கங்கள் பதிவு செய்து வருகின்றன.
Appendix

24th July, 1962

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Between this 24th day of My 1962, I hereby do, by virtue of the power and authority in
me vested, declare and proclaim the said 123rd Amendment, in the English, Urdu and
Tamil, to be hereby brought into operation on the 1st day of January, 1963.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th My, 1962.

[Signature]

3738—21
అంధకారం  ప్రత్యేకంగా కూడా మనుకు మీదుగా ఉండటం వలన మనం కొంతంగా సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. ఇందులో మనం కొంతంగా సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. యాహుంటే
మనం అంధకారం ప్రత్యేకంగా కూడా మనుకు మీదుగా ఉండటం వలన మనం కొంతంగా 
సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. ఇందులో మనం కొంతంగా 
సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. యాహుంటే 
మనం అంధకారం ప్రత్యేకంగా కూడా మనుకు మీదుగా ఉండటం వలన మనం కొంతంగా 
సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. ఇందులో మనం కొంతంగా 
సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. యాహుంటే