Andhra Pradesh
Legislative Assembly Debates

Official Report

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(Cr. 7. 6.)

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COLLECTION OF RENT PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION OF RENT REDUCTION ACT.

1638—

*1638 (1973) Q.—Sri K. Saranath Appala Naidu (Chintamani) —— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of rent collected prior to the introduction of Rent Reduction Act in Andhra area per acre per fasil in different tarams;

(b) what is the rate of rent now being collected for the lands mentioned above; and

(c) what is the difference of percentage between 1947 and 1962?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy)—There are as many as about 8,000 villages wherein notifications have been issued from time to time, since 1947, under the Rent Reduction Act, 1947. Prior to the
abolition of estates, there was neither survey nor settlement in these areas and in most of the cases there have been no well defined rates of rent. As the purpose of the Rent Reduction Act was only to bring down the rents payable by ryots in estates approximately to the level of the assessments levied on similar lands in ryotwadi areas in the neighbourhood, each rate of rent in a village was reduced pro-rata, with the result that even after rent reduction, there will be innumerable rates of rent varying from S. No. to S. No. and village to village. Government consider that the time and labour required for collecting and furnishing such vast data is not commensurate with the results expected by it.
23rd March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

(i) According to G. O. Ms. No. 1835 Rev. dated 24-11-1962, assignment of land has been banned in view of its reservation to demobilised soldiers. There is however a provision that the Sivajamai cultivators in unoccupational cases will be allowed to continue in occupation without any commitment that the land will be assigned to them. There is therefore no proposal with the Government to issue temporary pattas for banjar lands under Togurupeta Project.
(b) The following 15 villages are likely to be affected (benefited) by the Project:

Rajampet Tahuk:

1. Pulapathur
2. Mundapalle
3. Sreedarsiapanam
4. Gunder
5. Harthavaram
6. Kothapalle
7. Akopud
8. Srinangaripuram
9. Brohmanapalle
10. Manpur
11. Rajampet
12. Poli
13. Pedur

Sidhout Tahuk:

15. Vontimitta.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—They will be continued.

Sri T. Venkata (senior officer):—The Jeevanagas will not be disturbed.
23rd March, 1965

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—That will be looked into. The suggestion will be taken into consideration and if there are any soldiers who are already working there, their case will be considered and they will be allotted land.

Sri S. Devaraj: Dodge, a car full of wine, went past Me. I went inside the car. The driver the next day said, "If we had not done this, we would have been killed." What is the punishment for this?

Shri K. Mana Reddy.—There are hundreds of acres which are not irrigated. They are Banjar lands. If pattas are given to people who have applied for pattas, they will cultivate and the lands can be brought under cultivation immediately, Sir.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy.—For the present, there is no fresh assignment, Sir.

Sri S. Devaraj: (to Shri K. Mana Reddy) The proposal contains this, Sir...

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy —— Yes, Sir. It is a valid question and it has to be considered. Recently Government has taken a decision that for those cases of rehabilitation this ban will not apply.

(a) An extent of 13.29 acres was assigned to 9 persons.

(b) & (c) The lands assigned to five of the nine assignees are under encroachment by and occupation of others and these assignees will be put in possession, after evicting the
encroachers under the Land Encroachment Act. The remaining four assignees are in possession of the lands assigned to them and cultivating them.

Q. Mr. D. T. J., Advocate: Amount of compensation paid to the four assignees by the State?

A. Mr. S. L. R., Advocate: Amount paid to the four assignees by the State is Rs. 5,000 each.

A. Mr. D. T. J., Advocate: How many landless poor encroachments are there?

A. Mr. S. L. R., Advocate: There are no landless poor encroachments.
Landed proprietors 3W JV. jRawacAaMcfrj 7!e^: I do not have the details, Sir. If it is delayed, certainly instructions will be issued to expedite.

Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy: I do not have the details, Sir. If it is delayed, certainly instructions will be issued to expedite.

Landed proprietors 3W JV. jRawacAaMcfrj 7!e^: I do not have the details, Sir. If it is delayed, certainly instructions will be issued to expedite.

Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy: I do not have the information.

Landed proprietors 3W JV. jRawacAaMcfrj 7!e^: I do not have the details, Sir. If it is delayed, certainly instructions will be issued to expedite.

Sir N. Ramachandra Reddy: I do not have the information.
23rd March, 1961

Oral Answers to Questions 928

FACILITIES TO THE GIRL'S STUDENTS APPEARING FOR THE VILLAGE KARNAM'S SURVEY TEST.

1506—

* 1962 Q.—Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna (Telangana) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to provide any facilities to the Girijan students appearing for the Village Karnam's Survey Test?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — There is no such proposal at present with the Government.

1507—

* 1202 (1862) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Put by Sri S. Venappa) — Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the construction of a new road between Settipalem to Tekamadla in Mysore district; and
(b) the amount spent out of the amount sanctioned by the end of May 1962; and
(c) the reason why the construction of the said road has not been completed by the end of June, 1962 as scheduled even though it received the technical sanction?

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy) —

(a) Rs. 2,33,000/-

(b) Rs. 2,33,000/-

(c) The technical sanction for the project was received only in August 1961, and the work was started soon after that.
(b) Rs. 16,743-63 nP.

(c) The reasons are:

(i) Difficulties caused in acquiring the land required;

(ii) Settlement of representations received from villages for the change of alignment originally proposed; and

(iii) Setting in of the monsoon.

The reasons are:

(i) Difficulties caused in acquiring the land required;

(ii) Settlement of representations received from villages for the change of alignment originally proposed; and

(iii) Setting in of the monsoon.
1508—

[Image 0x0 to 236x364]

Dr. Affiria:—

(a) Whether the Government started Rural Community Workshops in each district;
(b) The capital outlay of each workshop;
(c) The number of workshops now existing;
(d) Whether they are going to be converted into larger units; and
(e) If so, the number to be so converted?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—

(a) & (b) No Sir. But there are 72 Rural Community Workshops established by the Panchayat Samithis in 17 Districts as indicated in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.
(c) 72.
(d) For the present no Sir.
(e) Does not arise.
**STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

List of Rural Community Workshops functioning in the Blocks under Community Development Programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Place where new Rural Community Workshop is located</th>
<th>Capital cost</th>
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**Srikakulam District.**

1. Palakonda (P)  
2. Sarbejillli (W.O.P.)  
3. Kotabottmali (P)  
4. Sarpakota (W.O.P.)  
5. Ranarhela (P)  
6. Amadalavala (P)  

- Palakonda  
- Sarbejillli  
- Kotabottmali  
- Sarpakota  
- Ranarhela  
- Amadalavala  

- 22,000  
- 13,000  
- 22,000  
- 13,000  
- 22,000  
- 22,000  

**East Godavari District.**

1. Pulletikurru (P)  
2. Kothapeta (P)  
3. Munumivaram (P)  
4. Rayavaram (P)  
5. Bendapudi (W.O.P.)  
6. Tuni (W.O.P.)  
7. Seethnagar (P)  

- Pulletikurru  
- Kothapeta  
- Munumivaram  
- Rayavaram  
- A. Kothapali  
- Tuni  
- Seethnagar  

- 22,000  
- 22,000  
- 22,000  
- 22,000  
- 13,000  
- 13,000  
- 22,000  

**West Godavari District.**

1. Kovar (P)  
2. Nidadavolu (P)  
3. Tadepalligudem (P)  
4. Padappadu (W.O.P.)  
5. Gopalapuram (P)  

- Kovar  
- Nidadavolu  
- Tadepalligudem  
- Padappadu  
- Gopalapuram  

- 22,000  
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<td>4. Chittoor District.</td>
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<td>1. Chandragiri (P)</td>
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<td>2. Katari (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>3. Kalahasti (P)</td>
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<td>4. Ramakuppam (P)</td>
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<td>5. Karvatinagar (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>6. Thansalapalam (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>7. Pulicherla (P)</td>
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<td>8. Vayalapadu (P)</td>
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<td>9. Kalikiri (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>10. Chinnagottigallu (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>5. Cuddapah District.</td>
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<td>2. Rayachoti (P)</td>
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<td>3. Sidhout (P)</td>
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<td>4. Kamalapuram (P)</td>
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<td>5. Vempalli (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>6. Warangal District.</td>
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<td>1. Kodakondla (P)</td>
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<td>2. Golanapur (P)</td>
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<td>7. Amnthagpur District.</td>
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<td>1. Urvvankonda (P)</td>
<td>Vajurakur</td>
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<td>2. Gorandla (W.O.P)</td>
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<td><strong>8. Guntur District.</strong></td>
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<td>1. Palanpeta (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>2. Tpur (W.O.P)</td>
<td>Mallavagu</td>
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<td>3. Kummadi (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>4. Manuglagiri</td>
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<td>5. Macherla (P)</td>
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<td>6. Nudendid (W.O.P)</td>
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<td>7. Rajupalem (P)</td>
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<td>8. Peduguesla (P)</td>
<td>Dashapalli</td>
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<td><strong>9. Kurnool District.</strong></td>
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<td>1. Adoni (P)</td>
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<td>2. Sanjna (P)</td>
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<td><strong>10. Khammam District.</strong></td>
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(1) and (2) are tables with data in Telugu script, and (3) is a number. The last row contains more Telugu text.
21st March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 1. Mr. Welby: The Government promised a sugar industry, which was promised to have been established by the end of the year. When will the sugar industry be established?

A. The Government is taking steps to establish a sugar industry. The project is under consideration and will be completed as soon as possible.

Q. 2. Mr. Welby: What steps are being taken to provide housing for the workers in the sugar industry?

A. The Government is aware of the need for housing for the workers in the sugar industry. Steps are being taken to provide housing as soon as possible.

Q. 3. Mr. Welby: When can we expect the sugar industry to start producing?

A. The Government is working on the project and will inform the House as soon as a date for production is set.

Q. 4. Mr. Welby: What is the current status of the sugar industry project?

A. The Government is making progress on the sugar industry project. The project is currently in the planning stage and will be completed in the near future.

Q. 5. Mr. Welby: Will the Government provide subsidies for the sugar industry?

A. The Government is considering the provision of subsidies for the sugar industry. A decision will be made as soon as possible.

Q. 6. Mr. Welby: What is the estimated cost of the sugar industry project?

A. The Government is estimating the cost of the sugar industry project. The project will be completed within the budgeted amount.

Q. 7. Mr. Welby: What are the potential drawbacks of the sugar industry project?

A. The Government is aware of the potential drawbacks of the sugar industry project. However, the project is being planned with careful consideration to minimize any negative impacts.
31st March, 1983  Oral Answers to Questions

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

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to help at least two Panchayat Samithis in each district in setting up certain industries under the guidance of Government and with its due assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy

(a) This is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise at the moment.
31st March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions 540

Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:
(a) regarding giving subsidy for the purchase of power sprayers by the Panchayat Samithis;
(b) if so, how many Panchayat Samithis availed this concession now?

Dr. Af. C. Bandodkar,
(a) Yes Sir, Government have issued orders permitting Panchayat Samithis to give from their Block funds 1/4th subsidy on 3/4th contribution towards the cost of power sprayers purchased by Panchayats and Co-operatives for Agricultural purposes.

(b) The information is not available. It is left to the discretion of Panchayat Samithis to extend the benefit of subsidy to the Panchayats and Co-operatives in their respective areas.

(c) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF POWER SPRAYERS BY THE PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

1510—

*2713 Q.—Sri P. O. Suryawadana Raju (Kotipiti):—

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

(a) whether the Government passed any orders regarding giving subsidy for the purchase of power sprayers by the Panchayat Samithis;
(b) if so, how many Panchayat Samithis availed this concession; and
(c) how many applications for such subsidy are pending with the Government now?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy,—
(a) Yes Sir, Government have issued orders permitting Panchayat Samithis to give from their Block funds 1/4th subsidy on 3/4th contribution towards the cost of power sprayers purchased by Panchayats and Co-operatives for Agricultural purposes.

(b) The information is not available. It is left to the discretion of Panchayat Samithis to extend the benefit of subsidy to the Panchayats and Co-operatives in their respective areas.

(c) Does not arise.
२३ जानेवारी, १९५३

१. मागे येणाऱ्या: तनावाचे, संचाराचे — प्रतीक्रित करण्यासाठी, तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.

२. लाते, इत्यादी: तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.

३. या स्थितीत: तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.

४. या स्थितीत: तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.

५. या स्थितीत: तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.

६. या स्थितीत: तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.

७. या स्थितीत: तनावाच्या आणि संचाराच्या सहस्रों कसे मराठी म्हणून रहात जेव्हा ते तयार करत नसल्यास, ते हे तयार करून म्हणून रहात.
23rd March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions 542

223. Dr. [Name not legible]: I would like to ask the Minister for Irrigation and Power whether the Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power will be pleased to state:

1. Whether the Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power will be pleased to state:

2. Whether the Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power will be pleased to state:

TRANSFER OF RUDAMERU FLOOD BANKS TO P.W.D.

1511—

*222-A (1704) Q.—Sh Y. Prativasara Rao—Will the Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government consider the proposal of transferring the whole Budameru flood banks to P.W.D. instead of Samithi, and

(b) if not, the reasons for not so transferring these flood banks?

[The Minister for Agriculture, deputised the Minister for Irrigation and Power and answered the Questions]

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balaram Reddy)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) As the flood banks are in small sections, scattered and protect the agency under Minor Irrigation tanks transferred to the Zilla Parishads it was considered advantageous that the flood banks are maintained by the Zilla Parishads themselves.

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balaram Reddy)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) As the flood banks are in small sections, scattered and protect the agency under Minor Irrigation tanks transferred to the Zilla Parishads it was considered advantageous that the flood banks are maintained by the Zilla Parishads themselves.

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balaram Reddy)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) As the flood banks are in small sections, scattered and protect the agency under Minor Irrigation tanks transferred to the Zilla Parishads it was considered advantageous that the flood banks are maintained by the Zilla Parishads themselves.
1513.—

*1064 Q.—Sri M. Veeraraghava Rao [Put by Sri Teneoti Prasad (Madagadi)]—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of any letter, dated 7th July 1962 from Sri M. Veeraraghava Rao M.L.A., requesting for the investigation of Bogampadi Cheruvu in Pratihpadu taluk, East Godavari district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy.—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The preliminary investigation of the scheme has been completed and the preliminary estimate is under scrutiny.

In the meantime, the quantum of benefits to be derived from it has been scaled down and the scheme is stated.

1514.—

*2048 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Nadia [Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Dethampady]—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

† Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are included in the proceedings at the end of the Question Hour.

INVESTIGATION OF BROKEN IRRIGATION SOURCES IN CÎSŢOÓA DISTRICT.
(a) whether the breached irrigation sources, viz.,
(1) Cukalacheruvu, (2) Garranicheruvu, (3) Vadiyalarcheruvu of Bangarampalem sub-taluk, Chittoor district have been taken up for investigation by the department; and
(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy :—

(a) It is presumed that the irrigation sources referred to are (1) Cheekalacheruvu (not Chikalacheruvu) (2) Gurari Charuvu (not Garranicheruvu) and (3) Vadiyalacheruvu in Bangarampalem Sub Taluk, Chittoor District. They have been taken up for preliminary investigation by the Public Works Department.
(b) Does not arise.

Sri V. K. Adimaya Reddy :—

Survey by the Geological Department to locate water in some districts.

1515—

* 2150 Q.—Sri V. K. Adimaya Reddy (Put by Sri M. Pitchayya).—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether the survey to locate water supply by the Geological Department has been completed in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor?

(b) if so, what are the results?

Sri A. Balaramu Reddy

(a) The Geological Department has so far surveyed 800 villages in Cuddapah, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts.

(b) The Geological Department recommended for improving the existing wells and for digging open wells of 0' to 12' Dia. upto a maximum depth of 50' to 75'. They have also expressed that Tube Wells will not be successful in Rayalaseema area.
23rd March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Q. 2992. Smt. Varalakshmi—Will the
Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to
state:

(a) at what stage the investigation and construction
of the dam at Talluru and Deepala Dinnepal, hamlet
of Paridem of Sattenapalli taluk, Guntur district stand;
and
(b) the estimate of the work and the sanction?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:

(a) The investigation of the Scheme has been com-
pleted.

(b) Rs. 7.175 lakhs and 600 acres.

INVESTIGATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAM AT
TALLURU IN SATTENAPALLI TALUK.

1516—

* 2992 Q.—Smt. Varalakshmi—Will the
Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to
state:

(a) at what stage the investigation and construction
of the dam at Talluru and Deepala Dinnepal, hamlet
of Paridem of Sattenapalli taluk, Guntur district stand;
and
(b) the estimate of the work and the sanction?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy:—

(a) The investigation of the Scheme has been com-
pleted.

(b) Rs. 7.175 lakhs and 600 acres.
21st March, 1962

ASIFABAD-UMNOOR ROAD.

1517—

* 2856 (C) Q.—Sri Bhima Rao (Put by Sri P. Narasim Reddy) :- Will the hon. Minister for Buildings and Highways be pleased to refer to Question No. 974 answered on 13th July 1962 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Asifabad-Umnoor road has not been completed for the last ten years; and

(b) when it will be completed?

The Minister for Buildings and Highways (Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan) :-

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By about the middle of 1964.

ROAD FROM MAREDUMILLI TO BADRACHALAM.

1518—

* 2974 Q.—Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna Rao (Yellamuneni) :- Will the hon. Minister for Buildings and Highways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the discontinuance of the work of the road from Maredumilli (Rampachodavaram taluk) direct to Badrachalam (started by the Government) in Yellamuneni constituency of East Godavari district after having laid mud-roads in certain places; and

(b) whether the construction of the road will be completed in the Third Five-Year Plan?

Sri Mr Ahmed Ali Khan :-

(a) The discontinuance is only on the stretch at M 0/0 to 33/4 km, Maredumilli to Chintur. Hence appro-
ival of Government of India to the revised estimate is awaited. The stretch from Chintur to Nallipaka is com-
pleted except for cross-drainage works only some of which can be completed by the end of Third Five-Year Plan due
to paucity of funds. The stretch from Nallipaka to Bhadra-
Chalam is an existing Government road.

(b) Depends upon the availability of funds and
revised technical approval by the Government of India.

Sri S. Venayya :—May I know the reasons for the
revised Estimate ? What are the difficulties ? How far
the revised estimate is changed ?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan :—So far as the road between
Maredumilli to Chintur is concerned, already 26 lakhs
have been spent on the formation and another 50 lakhs
are required for installing and there are a number of cross-
drainage works, about hundred in number and they
require about 32 lakhs. Altogether 50 lakhs are required
and the Government of India have been addressed, because
‘it is a road of economic interest. It is done with the
sanction of the Government of India and the expenses are
borne by the Government of India. Their approval of
the revised estimate is awaited.

ROAD BRIDGE OVER BATHILLI TERRAGADA IN
PATHAPATNAM TALUK.

1519—

* 2986 Q.—Sri P. Gunayya (Kothur) :—Will the hon.
Minister for Buildings and Highways be pleased to state :
whether any proposal is under consideration of the
Government to construct a road bridge over Bathili-Terrag-
gada in Pathapatnam taluk, Srikakulam district in view
of the fact that the public are experiencing a lot of incon-
venience for want of it?
21st March, 1963

_1520_—

_Sir Mir Ahmed Ali Khan_—Yes, Sir. The proposals are under correspondence with the Government of India and their sanction to the revised estimate is awaited.

_COLLAPSED BRIDGE BETWEEN MANIBOLOU AND GUNDER,_

_1520_—

* 319 Q._—_Set G. C. Kondiah (Nellore)._—Will the hon. Minister for Buildings and Highways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any bridge collapsed on trunk road between Manobolo and Gudur in Nellore district in the month of November, 1962;

(b) if so, what are the reasons;

(c) the number of bridges collapsed on the way the very trunk road between Venkateschalam and Gudur within the last four years;

(d) whether repairs are being done to them and if so, the stage at which they stand; and

(e) whether there is any diversion road built to the old trunk road between Manobolo and Gudur and if so, whether such road is opened for the traffic?

_Sir Mir Ahmed Ali Khan_—

(a) Yes, Sir. The collapse was not in November, 1962, but on 15-12-1962.

(b) Due to unprecedented floods in Pambaluru stream.

(c) Two, Sir. In November, 1960 one old bridge in M. 59/8 between Manobolo and Venkateschalam collapsed. In 1962 an old arch bridge at M. 85/5 on Pambaluru collapsed.

(d) Approval of Government of India to the estimates for the bridge at M. 91/8 have been communicated to Chirf
23rd March, 1963

Engineer (Highways) during the end of January, 1962 and he is taking necessary action. As regards the collapsed bridge at M. 85/3, the Superintending Engineer (Highways) Coimbatore has suggested construction of a simple causeway in place of the collapsed bridge.

(c) Yes, Sir. The road is not however opened for traffic due to breaches during heavy floods of November, 1962. Sanction of Government of India to the estimates for closing these breaches is awaited.

Sri G. C. Kondappa —- How long will it take for the diversion road to be thrown open for traffic? It has been constructed three years ago and till now it is not open for traffic. How long will it take?

Sri Nrz Ahmed Ali Khan —— Recently in February, 1963, Mr. Balwant Rao, Special Bridge Officer of the Government of India, inspected the place. The road requires another fourteen lakhs and he has given some suggestions. It is a national highway and as soon as the approval of the Government of India is received, the diversion road will be taken up.

DAIRY FARM IN CHALAKURTI VILLAGE.

1521—

(a) whether there is any dairy farm in Chalakurti village, Miryalaguda taluk, Medak district. (b) the person in whose name the said farm is running; and (c) the amount sanctioned by the Government to the said farm?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy ——

(a) The answer is in the negative.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.
1522—

(a) whether there is "Silicotics" disease prevalent in Mica area of Gudur in Nellore district, if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent the disease;

(b) whether there are facilities to give compensation to the workers who get the disease and, if so, how many of them were given the same so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that payment of compensation is being delayed due to Medical Board's delay to decide cases;

(d) whether the Government propose to fix three month's time for the owners to pay compensation; and

(e) whether steps will be taken to clear-off the pending cases of compensation within six months?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy)—

(a) Yes, Sir. Through compulsory wet drilling and suppression of dust in Mica Mines, efforts are being made to prevent the disease as far as possible. Other preventive and curative measures are being examined and attended to by the Health and Medical Departments.

(b) Yes, Sir. 48 persons were given compensation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.
23rd March, 1965

Oval Answer to Questions 934

The Hon. Member for... March, JPd3, 1965.

The Hon. Member for... March, JPd3, 1965.

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The Hon. Member for... March, JPd3, 1965.
1677

2274 Q.—Sri S. Harivyapanda Reddy (Shri Moham-
medjowew) — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be
pleased to state:

(a) when the Duggi village in Palakonda taluk,
Srikakulam district has been taken over by the Government
under the Estates Abolition Act;

(b) the amount of compensation fixed for the same;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact
that the ryots are not paying the rent to the land
lords since six years; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to pay
any compensation to the landlords?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy :—

(a) The village was taken over under the provisions
of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Abolition Act,
1948 on 25-2-59.

(b) An amount of Rs. 10,582/- was deposited in
respect of this estate towards Advance compensation in
1949 and an amount of Rs. 1,764/- was deposited for full
1586 to 1771 towards interim payments.
(c) Yes, Sir. This is because for fasli 1357 to fasli 1360 the landlord collected excess rents and these excess rents are being adjusted towards rent payable by the ryots in subsequent faslis.

(d) No, Sir.

SALE OF THE BANJAR LANDS UNDER THE KRISHNA BARRAGE.

1678—

* 3573 Q.—Sri M. Pitchayya — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to complete sale of the banjar lands under the Krishna Barrage to the cultivators, at the market price by the end of 1965; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions 23rd March, 1963

* 1462 Q.—Dr. M. V. Raghunath (Prathipadu) — Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:
(a) the number of jeep cars in the Panchayat Samithis in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) the amount of average expenditure per month being incurred towards petrol per jeep; and
(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to provide one jeep for a group of four Panchayat Samithis and keep the jeep cars in the district under the control of the District Collector in order to curtail the unnecessary expenditure?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:—
(a) and (b) Statement is placed on the Table of the House.
(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

A district-wise statement showing the total number of jeeps and UNICEF Vehicles etc., available with Panchayat Samithis in 14 districts in the State and the average monthly expenditure incurred towards petrol per Vehicle by each Panchayat Samithi. Information in respect of the Panchayat Samithis in the remaining 6 Zilla Parishads i.e.,
21st March, 1963  

Oral Answers to Questions  

East Godavari, Nellore, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Medak and Karimnagar is awaited.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to extend the facility of rural electrification to Narasinghelli village of Anakapalle taluk in Visakhapatnam district; and
Mr. Speaker: That is becoming a common question asking when the work will be taken up and the common reply is whenever the funds are available. Such questions may be avoided.

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SUGAR CANE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1684—228 Q.—Sri V. P. Venkateswarao.—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government have appointed a Sugarcane Advisory Committee for the State;
(b) if so, the members on the Committee;
(c) whether any representation was given to the sugarcane Growers Association on the said committee;
and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?
Sri A. Balaram Reddy.—
(a) The answer is in the affirmative.
(b) The members of the Committee are:
1. The Minister-in-charge of Agriculture.
2. The Minister-in-charge of Industries.
3. The Minister-in-charge of Co-operation.
4. The Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad and Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner.
5. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Andhra Pradesh.
6. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Andhra Pradesh.
Reprentatives of Factories.

Representations of Cane Growers,
15. Sri Bapu Reddy of Vizianagaram.
18. Sri V. Raja Reddy of Vallivedu, Chittoor District.
19. Sri V. Raja Reddy of Vallivedu, Chittoor District.

(c) and (d) There are several sugarcane growers Associations in the State and it is not clear as to which Sugarcane Growers Association, the Honourable Member is referring to. Some such Associations are duly represented on the State Sugarcane Advisory Committee. It is not possible to represent all cane Growers' Associations in the State as only 7 members on the Committee according to the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961.

R. R. Venkataratnam, Sugarcane Growers Association

G. K. Venkataramu, Registered Associations
25th March, 1963

Mr. Speaker:—Registered Associations are also registered. The Act of 1922 provided for them. 1. Section 8, 9, and 10, provide for registration. Section 11 provides for the election of members of the committee. Indian Co-operative Sugargrowers' Committee is one of them.

2. Treasurer Sugargrowers' Association, Bodinayakanur. Section 12 provides for the election of the treasurer. Section 13 provides for the election of the secretary. Section 14 provides for the election of the members of the committee. Sections 15 to 17 provide for the meeting of the committee.

Mr. Speaker:—Please supply the information as to whether any representation was given to the Sugarcane Growers' Association on the said committee?

Sri V. Venkavaram Rao:—If so the members of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker:—I will look into the matter.
Sri V. Satyendaran:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bee-keeping research centres in the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government propose to remove the research centre at Tanuku; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri A. Balarama Reddy:—

(a) There has been only one bee-keeping Research Centre at Tanuku in the State.

(b) The Government have closed down the Centre with effect from 28-2-1963.

(c) Consequent on the National emergency prevailing in the country, a cut had to be imposed to effect some savings by dispensing with some schemes including the scheme relating to Bee-Keeping Research Centre at Tanuku.
Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Corporation in consultation permits on the above route. The Corporation propose to extend of services from Ghanpur X roads to Mahadavpur village in Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri R. Narimukamaya (Parkal):--

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The question of running R.T.C. buses on the route Hanumakonda to Ghanpur via Parkal is under consideration of the Corporation in consultation with the State Transport Authority to whom the Corporation applied on 11-1-1964 for the grant of temporary permits on the above route. The Corporation propose to start services on the route as soon as permits are granted. As regards extension of services from Ghanpur X roads to Mahadavpur village in Manthani taluk of Karimnagar District, it is stated that portions of the road on the route are in need of immediate repairs, and that the authorities concerned are being addressed for necessary action by the Corporation.

DIPATU TANK AT KANDUKUR VILLAGE.

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

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy (Peddaonagiri):--

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The question of running R.T.C. buses on the route Hanumakonda to Ghanpur via Parkal is under consideration of the Corporation in consultation with the State Transport Authority to whom the Corporation applied on 11-1-1964 for the grant of temporary permits on the above route. The Corporation propose to start services on the route as soon as permits are granted. As regards extension of services from Ghanpur X roads to Mahadavpur village in Manthani taluk of Karimnagar District, it is stated that portions of the road on the route are in need of immediate repairs, and that the authorities concerned are being addressed for necessary action by the Corporation.
21st March, 1963  Calling attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance

(a) the reason why the work of the expansion of the embankment of the Devatula tank at Kandukuru village (Devarakonda taluk, Nalgonda district) has not been taken up so far, though the survey has been conducted during 1959-60; and

(b) whether the said work will be taken up atleast this year?

A—

(a) Sanction to the estimate could not be given as some field information was to be collected.

(b) The work was let out to a Contractor in October, 1962 and it is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1963.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

1. Allegations against Divisional Engineer, Highways, Krishna.

Mr. Speaker — There is one matter under rule 74 in which Messrs. B. Dharmabiksham, P. O. Satyamaryana and A. Sarveswararao have given notice.

Madrasi: R. Prasad, S. Rama Murthy, and others highly appreciated the Divisional Engineer’s (Highways) initiative in the rehabilitation of embankment works at the Devatula Tank at Kandukuru village, Devarakonda taluk, Nalgonda district. The work was let out to a Contractor in October, 1962 and is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1963.
The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjibra Reddy)—I do not know if every day when somebody is suspended, it can be discussed in the Assembly. Leave it to you to decide.

Mr. Speaker—Sri Viswanath Rao is pleading the case of one individual.

Sri V. Viswanath Rao—I know. I represented the matter to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker—Unless it is a matter of public importance, there is no point in taking up the case of one individual.

Sri G. Latchamdas—I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker—He is making a speech. You can do it after he finishes. I will hear your point of order.

Sri G. Latchamdas—I want to address the question. If the definition of public interest is very wide, the point of order will be heard. I refer to the point of order under Rule 194.
it is not proper that they should take up the name of individuals. If there is a principle involved in the interests of the public, then you can move it.

Sri V. V. Venkata Rao:—I want to bring to the notice of the House the violation of the code of discipline. There is only one point.

Sri K. S. Venkata Rao:—There is only the point that there should not be any delay in the matter of the code of discipline.
Mr. Speaker:—That is all right. There cannot be any discussion about it. Once the concerned Minister replies hon. Members cannot be getting up one after the other.

Mr. Speaker.—No I cannot allow any more.

Mr. Speaker.—Then let me hear you.
Public Importance re: Allegations against
Divisional Engineer, Highways, Krishna

Dr. M. K. Narayana Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me also make it clear. Individual cases are accepted principles. But the question is whether it concerns the general interest of the public, or the individual. So far as the general public are concerned, every Member has a right to raise any such issue before the House, and not in so far as individuals are concerned.

Chief Minister: The point raised by Dr. M. K. Narayana Reddy is relevant. The Code of discipline prohibits the taking of any action against a Member without a report from the Divisional Engineer.

Mr. Speaker: Divisional Engineer's report is relevant. However, individual cases are different. Individual cases should be treated accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: Divisional Engineer's report is relevant. However, individual cases should be treated accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: Divisional Engineer's report is relevant. However, individual cases should be treated accordingly.
Papers laid on the Table
23rd March, 1963

Mr. V. T. C. A. Venkateswarlu: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 1727.
General Administration (Services-D), dated 29-11-1962
containing amendments to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of
Rule 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary
Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1961 in accordance with
sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil

Amendment to Rule 14 of the Andhra Pradesh
General Sales Tax Rules, 1957.

The Minister for Finance (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (4) of
Section 29 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act,
1957, a copy of the amendment to the Rule 14 of the
Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Rules, 1957, published
at pages 21-26 of Rules Supplement to Part-I of Andhra
Pradesh Gazette, dated the 10th January, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table of the House.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR, 1963-64
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XI — Administration of Justice —
Rs. 4,17,87,000

Demand No. XII — Jails — Rs. 58,75,000
(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

त्याने किंवा सार्वजनिक (संघर्षात) साहित्य वेळेत, त्यावर प्रश्न होणार व त्यावर माणूसांनी उद्देशांनी मागणार अभिप्रेत असतो. त्याचा अंदरूनी, त्याच्याच्या प्रश्नात, 'याचाच' व अनेक अनेक अद्वितीय माणूसांनी मागणार अभिप्रेत असतो. त्यासाठी त्याचे अंदरूनी त्याच्या विवरणात आणि प्रश्नात 'याचाच' व 'याचाच' मागणार माणूसांनी अभिप्रेरणासाठी अपेक्षा करतात. त्याचा अंदरूनी त्याच्या निवडात 'याचाच' व 'याचाच' मागणार माणूसांनी अभिप्रेरणासाठी अपेक्षा करतात. त्याचा अंदरूनी किंवा सार्वजनिक (संघर्षात) साहित्य वेळेत, त्यावर प्रश्न होणार व त्यावर माणूसांनी उद्देशांनी मागणार अभिप्रेत असतो. त्याचा अंदरूनी, त्याच्याच्या प्रश्नात, 'याचाच' व अनेक अनेक अद्वितीय माणूसांनी मागणार अभिप्रेत असतो. त्याचे अंदरूनी त्याच्या विवरणात आणि प्रश्नात 'याचाच' व 'याचाच' मागणार माणूसांनी अभिप्रेरणासाठी अपेक्षा करतात. त्याचा अंदरूनी त्याच्या निवडात 'याचाच' व 'याचाच' मागणार माणूसांनी अभिप्रेरणासाठी अपेक्षा करतात.
Sri E. AyappaReddy: Sir, I take strong exception to what hon. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya said, viz., that pleaders are wilfully and wantonly protracting and postponing litigation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think his objection is correct. The hon. Member need not allude any thing about the intention of the pleaders. Please do not mean that way. I think it is not proper.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: No, Sir. It is my experience. How can any body question my experience?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Don’t make it a general case.
Vesting of Demands for Grants

1963 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1965

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treatment, p.e. medication, does not solve the problem. As a result, the Superintendent of Schools, who is responsible for the school administration, carries out an investigation.

The Superintendent of Schools (hereinafter referred to as the Superintendent) conducted a thorough investigation. He found that the administration of the school was inadequately managed. In his report, the Superintendent expresses concern about the lack of proper records, the inefficient use of funds, and the poorly maintained facilities. He recommends the appointment of a new Administration Committee and the implementation of a system to ensure proper management of the school's resources.

The report highlights the need for better administrative practices and the importance of regular monitoring of the school's financial and educational activities.
23rd March, 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Vesting of Demands for Grants

Modern princes of India’s 6th anniversary. Superintendent Mr. A. M. M. F. W. selected and paid staff. 1958, Pay Committee, 1961, Mr. W. P. selected Superintendent 6th anniversary. Mr. M. W. M. F. W. selected and paid staff. 1961, Mr. W. P. selected and paid staff. 1961, Mr. W. P. selected and paid staff.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1963
for the year 1963-64

Voting of Demands for Grants

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

...
23rd March, 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for the year 1962-63

Vicing of Demand for Grants

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Financial accounts of various Governments of India have been brought forward in an Annual Financial Statement. These statements cover the financial year ending March 31st of each year. The statements provide a detailed overview of the revenue, expenditure, and financial position of the Government for the year. The statements are prepared in accordance with the prevailing accounting standards and are audited by external auditors to ensure accuracy and reliability. The financial statements are an important tool for both the Government and the public to understand the financial health of the Government and to make informed decisions.
Administration of justice is a responsibility of the State. That responsibility is being discharged by the State. The duties of the judiciary are performed in a manner that is consistent with the principles of natural justice and fairness. The paramount consideration in any judicial decision is the interest of justice. The principles of natural justice are embodied in the rules of evidence and procedure, which are designed to ensure that all parties are treated fairly and that the decisions are based on the best available evidence. The role of the judiciary is to ensure that the law is applied correctly and fairly, and that the rights of all parties are protected. The judiciary must also be impartial and unbiased, and must not allow personal or political considerations to influence its decisions. The independence of the judiciary is essential to the maintenance of the rule of law and the protection of human rights. The judiciary must be free from interference by any person or authority, and must be able to exercise its functions without fear or favor. The independence of the judiciary is protected by law, and any attempt to interfere with its independence is a violation of the Constitution.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for the year 1953-54

Voting of Grants for Grants

In going to give a brief point* about, which...
His speech is a classic by itself. I would like to take it as an example. In the past, Public prosecutors, judicial second class magistrates, District Judges, Assistants Public prosecutors, Assistant District Judges, Special Police Magistrates, and other officers and officials of the court have been named as examples. Primary justification of the court in the form of the order of the court, ‘Proceedings’ and ‘Orders’ are decided by the High Court of the respective district and the court of the respective district. Honorary Magistrates (a) and (b) are the exceptions in this regard. Assistant District Judges ‘(b)’, ‘(c)’, ‘(d)’ and ‘(e)’, who have been appointed to the High Court, are not included in this context. However, Assistant District Judges ‘(a)’, ‘(b)’, ‘(c)’, ‘(d)’, and ‘(e)’ are not appointed to the High Court. They are appointed to the High Court by the government. They are appointed as Assistant District Judges and not as Special Police Magistrates. They are appointed to the High Court as Judges. Promotion of Judges is possible. Judges are appointed by the government.
I cast no reflection upon the Law Department. I only said its status as a whole is not what it should be. I wonder if Mr. Viswanatham has seen the report of his speech that has appeared in this paper. I am here; Why should I see the report?
Sri P. V. Narasimhan: He will not only be here but everywhere all over the State. People will read the report of his speech as published in the papers; it gives a very wrong picture. I know what Mr. Viewanathan has said and I know he has made no disparaging remarks about the Law Department, but as it has been reported in the papers, I would like to say that the report gives a wrong impression of what he had to say or what he intended to say.

Sri E. Appaji Reddy: On a point of Order, Sir, the Minister himself is stating that there is a wrong report of the speech. I do not know what action he is taking as a Minister for Information on the press if there is wrong report of speeches of the members.

Mr. Speaker: It is for me to consider about it. When the proceedings of the House are not reported properly it is for the Speaker to take action against the press.

Cases of corruption in Judicial Department should be brought under the purview of the Anti-corruption Bureau. Mr. Reddy, members, high court, anti-corruption, anti-corruption bureau. Mr. Reddy, as I have heard, the cases have been transferred to other departments. Can you please confirm what is the situation in the Anti-corruption Bureau.

Mr. Reddy: I have no information on that. The anti-corruption bureau is under the control of the Anti-corruption Bureau. I don't know whether there is an overlap. Information of mobile court experiment cannot be confirmed by an officer. High Court order of the Anti-corruption Bureau. Mr. Reddy, the matter is under the control of the Anti-corruption Bureau. We have heard from the Anti-corruption Bureau that there is an overlap. Mr. Reddy, as far as I know, the Anti-corruption Bureau has no information.
Amendments to the Wagholi Reservoir Scheme. High Court order 3,00,000/- on account of the Budget provisions made now in respect of the Wagholi scheme. Hence the 1953-54 part (1) scheme of the Wagholi 3,00,000/- is an amendment to the Wagholi scheme. Part (2) scheme in general is for the 3,00,000/- which is not included in Part II schemes. Resolution of the Federation of the West Godavari Districts on the issue of premature marriage among the Catholic community in general. All local councils are informed to take up the necessary steps. Additional Session Judges Direct General of Police and Central Police. The report of the 33-remedy committee is ready for distribution. District Calcutta council in press release regretted the circular of the Central Government dated 24-6-1954 issued in reference to the above. The request was that the Central Government should consider the objections raised by the committees and pass suitable orders. But the matter was left open to the Central Government for further consideration.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the Year 1963-64

Funding of Demands for Grants

For the year 1963-64

D33. H36 & iron vessels 310 & 310

Note: Only a few lines of text are visible in the image. The full document contains financial statements and budget details for the specified year.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Voting of Debentures for Grants

On 20th March, 1963

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that the sum of Rs. 1,00,000,000 has been paid to the Government of India for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred in the construction of a new railway line between City A and City B. The amount has been raised through the issuance of debentures as per the provisions of the Railway Construction Act, 1962.

We hereby certify that the debentures have been subscribed to by the investors and that all necessary formalities have been completed. The debentures are registered in the names of the respective investors and are fully paid up.

For the undersigned,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Company]

[Date]
21st March, 1963  Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Testing of Demand for Stamps

The Hon. Min. of Revenue: Sir, I have the honour to submit the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1963-64. This statement is based on the estimate of revenue and expenditure presented in the Budget for the year 1963-64, which was approved by this House. The financial year 1963-64 is the period from 1st April, 1963, to 31st March, 1964.

The financial year 1963-64 is the period from 1st April, 1963, to 31st March, 1964. During this year, the revenue side of the budget was based on the expectation of revenue from various sources, including taxes, fees, and other receipts. The expenditure side of the budget was based on the assumption of expenditure on various government programs and services.

The financial year 1963-64 is the period from 1st April, 1963, to 31st March, 1964. During this year, the revenue side of the budget was based on the expectation of revenue from various sources, including taxes, fees, and other receipts. The expenditure side of the budget was based on the assumption of expenditure on various government programs and services.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1963

State of Revenue

A. Total Revenue

B. Total Expenditure

C. Surplus or Deficit

D. Final Position

E. Summary of Receipts

F. Summary of Expenditures

G. Balance Sheet

H. Notes

I. Statements of Appropriations

J. Budget Estimates

K. Revenue Accounts

L. Expenditure Accounts

M. Miscellaneous

N. Appendix

O. References

P. Signature
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 31st March, 1965

For the year 1965-66

The State will neither save nor spend. The Budget will be balanced. The following are the main features of the Budget:

1. The Revenue surplus for the year will be Rs. 20,000,000.
2. The Expenditure for the year will be Rs. 40,000,000.
3. The Budget will be presented on 31st March, 1965.

The Budget will include:

1. Development schemes
2. Education
3. Health
4. Agriculture
5. Industry
6. Transport

The Budget will provide for the development of important projects in the State. The Budget will be presented to the Assembly for its approval.

The Budget will be balanced, and the State will neither save nor spend.
23rd March, 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1963-64

Voting of Expenditure on Grants

In the year 1963-64, the estimated expenditure on various Departments was as follows: £

Deviations from the Budget may arise due to unforeseen circumstances. The authorities of the Departments are expected to ensure that the expenditure is incurred within the limits of the budgeted amounts. Any excess expenditure should be reported to the appropriate authorities for approval.

The budget is to be executed within the financial year 1963-64. Any overspending should be reported to the Finance Department for necessary action.

The budget has been approved by the Board of Directors and is subject to their subsequent amendments.

Signed,

[Signature]

Chief Executive Officer

[Stamps]

[Seal]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64
23rd March, 1963

Nagarjuna camp jail is self-sufficient.

We are actually seeing what we would be spending otherwise on all these prisoners if they had been in their respective jails. We are actually seeing what we would be spending otherwise on all these prisoners if they had been in their respective jails.
23rd March, 1963  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  1004  Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in the document is not clearly visible due to image quality issues.]
Mr. Speaker: Please sit down (addressing Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law). I must inform the House of one thing. I have got a copy of the speech which Sri Narayana Reddy made yesterday. The speech contains a number of seditious and defamatory words also. Not only that. He has made a number of imputations questioning the bonafides of the Minister also. He has made insinuations and offensive and unparliamentary expressions also. It is not necessary to read the whole speech now. I am considering the question of expunging portions of his speech. It is left to the hon. Minister to only reply to such of those portions of Sri Narayana Reddy's speech which he considers parliamentary and not offensive.
Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy has brought up the question of what he calls my interference in the administration of Justice. He has stated that I had tried to shield a friend of mine from prosecution and for the ultimate abandonment of the prosecution.

Sir, what a Minister writes on a file does not generally see the light of day. Instead what gets into circulation ultimately is a slanted version which has all the imprints of misunderstanding, exaggeration, interested construction, arbitrary presumption and fictious imagination. There is little or no chance of the conviction underlying the various decisions or opinions given by a Minister being brought either before the Legislature or before the general public. The Minister, therefore, has to resort to statements speeches and enunciations of a general nature. In a good many cases, such enunciations hardly succeed in carrying conviction. I am therefore happy that the case of alleged interference cited by Sri Narayana Reddy has now afforded me an opportunity to submit to the Assembly my views and convictions regarding the functions of the Law Minister and also regarding the pre-requisites for ordering prosecutions of non-officials by Government.

It is admitted on all hands that implicit faith in the rule of Law is the sheet-anchor of a democratic Government. A welfare State which has to carry on its activities in an ever increasing number of fields, has to so conduct itself as to respect the rule of Law at every step. At the Third All India Law Conference held in Delhi in August 1962 this matter figured most prominently in the discussions at the highest level and the question of the State as a party vis-a-vis the individual was thoroughly scrutinised. I beg to quote a few lines from the inaugural address of the
Hght on this aspect of the problem:

Anglo-Saxon world. Our laws have multiplied machinery. At every step the citizen comes into contact with it and is affected by it. It is therefore of cardinal importance that an effective and independent machinery should be devised to ensure that those administrative agencies functioning under a network of laws, rules and bye-laws do not encroach upon the rights and privileges of the citizen. Our administrative machinery functions with the aid of an army of public servants who are as between themselves and their employer the Government, governed by a multitude of regulations and by some constitutional provisions. It is also in the public interest that an adequate machinery should be devised for the safeguarding of the rights of the public servants. It is true that both the citizen and the public servant have their remedies at law. They can approach the law courts if they have not been treated in accordance with law. It is also true that the Constitution has endeavoured to provide quick and efficacious remedies for the enforcement of the rights of the aggrieved citizen or the public servant. Indeed in this respect our citizen and public servant are perhaps better situated than the citizen and the public servant elsewhere, for example in England. But even the efficacious and quick remedies which the Constitution makers sought to provide are often
dilatory and expensive. Is it not then possible to devise the machinery of an entirely independent agency responsible only to Parliament whose business it would be to keep a watch on Government departments and the administrative agencies in order to ensure their functioning strictly within the areas of their activity and in accordance with the rules prescribed for them? If such an agency can be effectively established and worked in our country it would help classes of citizens and the Government servant to obtain a redress of their wrongs without having recourse to the courts of law. Incidentally if such a course can be adopted it may relieve the courts in a certain measure of matters with which they now concern themselves.

In the absence of the agency advocated by the Attorney-General, the next best alternative available would only be the Law Minister and the Law Department, whose function it should be to scrutinise the various decisions proposed to be taken by the Executive in the light of vested rights under the Constitution and advise the executive suitably. I have always believed, Sir, that the Law Minister and the Law Department have a sacred duty to express their considered legal opinions without fear or favour. When Government are faced with a problem involving the rights of a private citizen vis-à-vis the rights and powers of the State, there will be two obvious choices: firstly, the Government could take a narrowly partisan stand advantageous to its own interests and drive the private citizen to a court of law for seeking such redress as may be open to him. The other course would be to examine the rights of the private citizen also, and if they are found to be just, to recognise them gracefully without recourse to litigation in a court of law. In a case where certain allegations against a person are brought to the
notice of the Government, again there are two courses open. The first course is to order a prosecution of the individual straightaway so that he may put up such defence as he can at his trial. The second course would be to examine the facts of the case, after giving due notice to the person to explain his conduct and after being con­vinced of the maintainability or otherwise of a criminal prosecution, to take a decision accordingly. In both the above sets of alternatives, the second alternatives were strongly commended at the All India Law Conference. The Executive, it was enjoined, should not act merely like a private litigant. The State itself should always ende­avor to do justice without driving the other party to a court of law.

The concept of the legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary working in absolutely water-tight compartments is at least one century out of date. They are no doubt separate; but they are not segregated; they do not and should not function in a state of perpetual quarantine. If this happens, the result would be that they would be reduced to three warring camps poised to By at each other’s throat at the slightest provocation and sometimes even without provocation.

The modern concept of the State is that each of the three wings of the State, though separate, should be oriented in the images of the other two. Thus, the Executive should not say, “I do not care for the intention of the Legislature and the interpretation of the Judiciary. My job is only to use the big stick and I shall do it regardless of anything.” This would be a very wrong approach.

Sir, in the erstwhile Hyderabad State we had an example of a judiciary-oriented executive. There was no legislative wing then worth the name; but the other two wings were meticulously designed according to the latest experiences of countries where separation of judiciary
obtains. That wholesome system is now a thing of the past; but I am sure that it is a thing of the future too. Only it is not a thing of the present because in many respects the shortest route from Kurnool to Hyderabad is still via Madras.

In a case where a Government employee is alleged to be guilty of some misconduct in the discharge of his official duties there will be in the ordinary course a preliminary enquiry by the superior officer or the head of the department and if in the preliminary enquiry it is found that there is a prima facie case a regular departmental enquiry or an enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings may be held. If, on a consideration of the enquiry report, the punishing authority arrives at a provisional conclusion regarding the guilt of the employee, a reasonable opportunity will be given to him to show cause why the proposed punishment shall not be imposed upon him. If the facts gathered in the course of the enquiry also disclose the commission of some offence by the Government employee in the discharge of his official duties, prosecution may also be directed. If the Government employee concerned is one who is not removable from his office except with the sanction of the State Government the prior sanction of the Government is necessary under Section 197, Cr. P. C. for launching prosecution against him. But the prior sanction of the Government is not something which should be accorded as a matter of course. The Government have to apply their mind to all the material facts and satisfy themselves that the facts disclose the commission of an offence.

When the Government employee is alleged to be guilty of some misconduct and the facts also disclose the commission of a criminal offence, the Government have discretion either to proceed against him departmentally or to launch prosecution against him in a court of law. In the case of persons who are not Government employees,
there is no question of departmental action and there will be no preliminary or regular enquiry, whatever, to ascertain the guilt or otherwise of the person before launching prosecution against him. None of the aforesaid procedural safeguards that are available to a Government employee is available to a person who is not a Government employee before he is prosecuted in a court of law. I feel, Sir, that this essential difference between an official and non-official deserves to be specially noted.

In addition to these handicaps, where a private citizen is prosecuted at the instance of the State, in the event of his ultimate acquittal, he would be deprived of his right to sue for malicious prosecution because malice, as such, cannot be attributed to the State. From this it is clear that when a non-official is prosecuted at the instance of the State, he stands at a considerable disadvantage as compared to a Government employee and also as compared to the situation wherein he is prosecuted at the instance of a private party. It is therefore doubly necessary that before ordering a prosecution, the concerned administrative department should examine the case and satisfy themselves whether the facts disclose all the ingredients of the offence for which he is sought to be prosecuted.

Rule 53 of the Business Rules requires that all administrative departments shall consult the Law Department on the institution or withdrawal of any prosecution at the instance of any administrative department. A non-official, such as a Chairperson of a municipal council can be said to be a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, though he may not be a Government employee. Sanction of the Government under section 197 Cr. P. C. may be necessary if such a non-official is a public servant and if the other requirements of that section are satisfied. In my opinion, Sir, it is the legitimate function of the Law Minister and the Law
Department to tender advice to the administrative department on the legal implications of the executive actions proposed by them. In legal matters, the Law Department has the same function in Government as the internal audit has, in an institution, regarding financial matters. I beg to submit to this House that during my short tenure as Law Minister I have consistently upheld this view and recorded my opinions in complete conformity with the principles referred to above. As a student of law and a believer in the rule of law, I have always cherished these convictions. Even at the risk of sometimes seeming inconvenient, I have adhered to these opinions in matters of civil, criminal, financial, administrative and disciplinary nature which have, from time to time, been coming before me. There is therefore no question of setting a precedent for the first time nor imposing an opinion for the sake of a particular case.

Under Art. 21 of the Constitution, a citizen enjoys a certain protection of life and liberty except according to due process of law. This due process has now been interpreted as containing both the substantive and the procedural element. Therefore, when Government are about to order prosecution of an individual, it has to be borne in mind that if the substantive part of the due process of law is not carefully examined and ascertained to exist, the order of the prosecution would amount to a gross violation of the constitutional protection afforded under Art. 21. All these considerations, therefore, indicate considerable care before orders of prosecution of an individual are issued by Government.

I now come to the instant, file, which was cited by Sri K.V. Narsimha Reddi in support of his allegation. A little over two weeks ago, my colleague, the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration, sent me a case for recording my opinion based on the knowledge which he thought I would be having about matters pertaining
the case. The first thing I decided was not to import my personal knowledge of the matter into the case. On the other hand, I went through the file carefully and found the following significant features.

(1) As long ago as 1959, an enquiring officer submitted a report to the Government recording his finding on certain allegations levelled against the Municipal Chairman of Hururhead. That report remained with the Government for over 3 1/2 years without any action being taken.

(2) The report of the enquiring officer, nowhere made-out any facts which could constitute the essential ingredients of the offence of criminal misappropriation. In the case of some charges, the report very oddly stated that the charges may be deemed to have been proved.

(3) During the long period of 3 1/2 years after the receipt of the report by Government, no show cause notice was served on the Municipal Chairman concerned.

(4) The file also showed that in disregard of Rule 53 of the Business Rules, the case was not sent for scrutiny of the Law Department. The maintainability of the proposed prosecution was not ascertained by any competent legal authority at the State level.

Basing my judgment on the above factors, I came to the conclusion that the case was one of misapplication of municipal funds to purposes not authorised by Government and not a case of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust.

I entirely agreed that the serious cases of criminal misappropriation on the part of public workers should not be taken lightly. At the same time, I also expressed my conviction that no criminal prosecution should be launched against a public worker unless and until the entire facts of the case have been examined in the light of his
Therefore, without giving any final opinion on the merits of the case, I recommended that certain points which have a bearing on the main ingredients of the alleged offence be examined afresh and that competent legal opinion be obtained as to the sustainability of criminal action. Finally, Sir, I stated very clearly that the prosecution could be proceeded with after the Government are satisfied on the above points. This was the strictly legal view taken by me based on the facts as made out in the file sent to me. I requested that my esteemed colleague may kindly take such action as he may deem appropriate.

I am at a loss to understand as to how the expression of the above opinion could amount to interference in the administration of justice. The rectification of certain lacunas at Government level could, by no stretch of imagination, be construed as interference with judicial administration. Institution of a prosecution, and withdrawal of a prosecution, are administrative functions. They have nothing to do with the actual process of administration of justice. I submit, therefore, that Sri Narayana Reddy’s allegation has no substance whatsoever.

Sri Narayana Reddy in the course of his speech also tried to suggest that I tried to exert influence locally so as to obstruct the prosecution. I categorically deny these suggestions. I can throw an open challenge to anyone to substantiate a single instance where I had ever influenced any public servant concerned in the administration of Justice.

Sri Narayana Reddy has stated that I tried to help a person whom he has characterised as my unofficial P.A. I would respectfully submit, Sir, that even before the pre-
sent case was heard of, I had long ago expressed identical opinion in the case of another person who, in the words of Sri Narayana Reddy could be aptly described as the unofficial P. A. of my political opponent. I would also like to remind Sri Narayana Reddy that as long back as in 1956, identical charges were levelled against the then Chairman of the Huzurabad Municipality who happened to be my bitter opponent. The Municipal Congress Party nominated me and 2 others to scrutinise the allegations and submit a report. To the utter disappointment of all my staunch supporters who were confidently counting upon my recommendation of prosecution against the said Chairman, I categorically reported that no criminal prosecution should be thought of. Thus, I have two solid cases of having upheld the same view in the case of my opponents also. The only sin I have committed, Sir, is to have adhered to my former views even in the case of a friend of mine and not having thrown him to the wolves merely because he happened to be a friend. I am sure, that even Sri Narayana Reddy would not condemn this latter course. I would however leave one pertinent question to Sri Narayana Reddy's introspection namely whether he would have tabled this cut motion and raised this veritable storm if the person involved had been his friend.

Sri Tenati Viswanadhara: I thought, by your expunging the remarks of Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy, you wanted to avoid all these things.

Mr. Speaker: Some serious allegations were made against the Minister; he is trying to reply.

Sri Tenati Viswanadhara: But this has all nothing to do with the budget demand.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming to a close anyhow.

Sri P. V. Nararwala Rao: If Sri Viswanadhama had seen the paper with you, Sir, he would not have raised this.
Mr. Speaker: Perhaps you were present in the House when Sri Narayan Reddy made the speech.

Sri Tenneti Venkatarama: You have taken a particular view; you have expressed your views...

Mr. Speaker: I too was not present in the House; perhaps you were in the House when that member spoke.

Sri Tenneti Venkatarama: Perhaps I was not attentive, (Laughter). What I wanted to submit was that the thing was going more personally than impersonally. It would help the Minister to be impersonal.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: That is what I am trying to be. I am trying to answer only that portion of Mr. Narayana Reddy’s speech which deserves to be answered on merits.

In the course of public work, we make friends as well as foes, supporters as well as opponents. There is no feudalistic permanence about these political relations. The very persons who support me today may thirst for my blood tomorrow. We all have sufficient experience of these shifts and I am sure Sri Narayana Reddi also is no exception.

I have no doubt, Sir, that the speech delivered by Sri Narayana Reddy was actuated by the loftiest ideals and also by the immense love and affection he holds for me personally. I am grateful to him for this affection. The precedent to which he has alluded was not set up in this case. In fact, there is no precedent at all involved in this. It is only a case of consistent adherence to certain views and convictions ingrained in me for a long time. I therefore hope that Sri Narayana Reddy will reconsider his attitude in this matter and withdraw the cut motion tabled by him. I would finally submit to the House that whatever be the
provocations to the contrary, I will continue to adhere to the convictions in the discharge of my duties. So help me God ! Thank you, Sir.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: I would like to submit that facts are stranger than fiction . . .

Mr. Speaker: Do you want to make a speech?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: I would only say just one word. I was given only 10 or 15 minutes yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of now again making a speech.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: I am not at all making a speech.

Mr. Speaker: Then what is it you want?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: I only want to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of personal explanation. The Minister has replied to some references which you have made in regard to civic matters - perhaps municipal affairs or something like that.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: I only submit that the Chief Minister may appoint a Committee for enquiry. Whatever facts I have stated are there and if I am wrong I am prepared to resign my membership. Let the Hon. Minister also do that. I got only a few minutes yesterday to say anything. Mr. Deputy Speaker was there and he gave me only 15 minutes, whereas the Minister, got a couple of hours to speak and he has got certain privileges. If this is a court of law I cannot say anything. This is only a forum where we can express our views. Hon. Speaker must appreciate our feelings. Let the Chief Minister appoint a Committee,
Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down? I am really sorry that you are exceeding your limits, Mr. Narasimha Reddy.

Sri K. V. Narasimha Reddy: I am not at all.

Mr. Speaker: I expect hon. Members to not only adhere to the decorum of the House, but also I expect them to give their expressions in a dignified way and not to resort to low levels. The language used yesterday was highly reprehensible; that is all, I can say. It is really unfortunate. I have been trying to avoid unpleasant scenes in the House and so far we have been getting on very smoothly. I expect you to realize as a responsible leader of a fairly big group in the House; it is unfortunate that I was not present in the House yesterday and even the Deputy Speaker who was here seems to have taken objection at a certain stage. Even then you did not seem to have stopped. I do not know what people would think when they read your speech. Very serious allegations were made perhaps without any documentary evidence or anything like that. If you had got any documentary evidence certainly you could have brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister and asked him to take action against the concerned Minister. In the absence of all these things, for a responsible member to make such allegations is really unfortunate; that is all I can say. Beyond that I would not go. There is no point in your throwing out a challenge; you had better do that outside, not here in the House. I will now put the cut motions to vote.

Demand No. XI—Administration of Justice—Rs. 1,17,87,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,87,000/- for Administration of Justice, by Rs. 100/-
To discuss an ugly precedent set by the Minister of Law and Information for interfering in the day to day administration of justice with a view to support his group people.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,87,000/- for administration of Justice, by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to introduce Mobile Courts so as to ensure cheap and speedy Justice to the public.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,87,000/- for administration of Justice, by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to move in the High Court for the vacation of the stay order issued in favour of Madras Milk Supply union for retention of S. No. 11 measuring 252.00 acres, Devunikondi Village, Sulurpet taluk, Nellore district, as the Government has already passed orders evicting the Madras Milk Supply Union from the land.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,87,000/- for administration of Justice, by Rs. 100/-

For empowering the Revenue Divisional Officers to deal Sec. 145 C.p.c. cases.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,17,87,000 for Administration of Justice, by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to make permanent the District Munsiff Court, Magistrate Court, Sattenapalli Guntur District.

The cut motion was negatived.
23rd March 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64

Filing of demands for grants

Demand No. XII — Jails Rs. 58,75,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the Jail administration and of the amenities provided to the Prisoners.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-
To urge on Government to construct open Jails in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure of the Government to effect changes both in the administration set up and in the conditions of prisoners and their treatment.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-

Failure to release all the Detenues at once.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-

For failure to bring about Jail Reforms and integrated Jail Rules for Andhra and Telangana.

For failure to release all long standing and long term Prisoners and recruit them for Defence purposes.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-
Failure of the Government to integrate the services of Bailiffs and process servers in Andhra Pradesh working in court.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government to equate the services of Nazirs of Telangana area with that of Andhra area.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000/- for Jails, by Rs. 100/-

To discuss about the sad events occurred in the Central Jail, Rajamundry, ill treatment of prisoners by the warders and leaving the warders only with fine of Rs. 10/- in the month of September. 1962—MES contractors' mischief and inaction by the jail authorities reported, non-enquiry against Kistamachari regarding the supply of rations etc.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,75,000 for Jails by Rs. 100/-

To impress the Government still allowing the iron vessels to cook the food and for not providing sufficient mattresses Blankets and urinal pots in the Sub-Jails.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,87,000/- under Demand No. XI—Administration of Justice.”
"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,75,000/- under Demand No. XII—Jails."

The motion was adopted and the Grants made.

DEMAND NO. XXIII-COOPEATION. Rs. 1,76,02,000/-(sic)

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,02,000/- under Demand No. XXIII—Co-operation."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

To express disagreement with the Government on the discriminating loan policy followed by the District Co-operative Central Banks in sanctioning loans to the...
societies and also their failure to provide credit facilities to the primary Co-operative Societies.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To express disagreement with the Government for their policy of rejecting the organisation proposals of credit Co-operative societies with out assigning any reasons and thus blocking the progress of organising new Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in the Districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to upgrade the Nellore Co-operative Central Bank immediately, as much inconvenience is being felt by the public for the same.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To express disagreement with the Government on the failure of the district Co-operative Central Banks to provide credit facilities to (1) Field Labour Co-operative Societies (2) Labour Contract societies (3) Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Multipurpose Co-operative Credit societies in the districts,
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide credit facilities immediately to the Harijan Collective farming Co-operative Society, Survepalli village Nellore taluk and the district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

For failing to allot funds to the Parchur Housebuilding Co-operative Society Parchur, Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to assign S. No. 11 measuring 252 of Devunikhandri Village to the F. I. C. Society Vatanbedu village, Sulurpet Taluk Nellore, after evicting the Madras Milk Supply Union.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri P. V. Ramana: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-.

Mr. Speaker : Cut motions moved.

Sri P. Shyamasunder Rao : Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-.
Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Paras Sastyarayaswamy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Co-operative department in providing loans to the Kothagudem Collieries Co-operative Society, sanctioned by the Coal mines welfare fund organisation, Dhanbad.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Panka Sastyarayaswamy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

Afr. <pea%er; Cut motion moved.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Ramchandra Rao Deshpande: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To bring home to the Government the failure of the departmental officials to check and supervise the working of the various societies at Narayankhed taluk proper of district Medak and most of them in Zahirabad taluk majority of which are quite defunct and almost extinct and have utilized huge amounts.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.
Sri A. Venkatarama Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

Failure of the Government in introducing Co-operative farming Schemes.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Pratap Gopalakrishna: Sir, I beg to move:

To impress upon the Government to grant to land Forest Banjar formerly cultivated into Kamapalli Reserve Forest of Sattanpalli Range to the same poor Harijans and Scheduled Tribes who formed into the Bhodan Co-operative farming society Bodan, Sattanpalli taluk.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- for Co-operation by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for the partisan attitude in arbitrarily superseding the Co-operatives or appointing committees as is being done in respect of Sattanpalli Land Mortgage Bank.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri B. S. Rao: (Mr. Singh) secured, the same was pointed out. The reason for this action is due to the fact that the Government is not following the correct policy in the matter.

In the past economy pledged to the values of socialism and democracy, co-operatives should become progressively the principal means of organisation in many branches of economic life. And it is in this context that the present situation should be viewed.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 23rd March, 1965

Visiting of Demand for Grants

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair,

I have the honour to suggest to you that the House proceeds to consider the

1964-65 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65.

The matter will be taken up by the

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65.

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Co-operative farming societies
Ae year 1963-64
Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon the Finance Minister has to make note of the observations made here.
Sri K. Reddy, M.P. : I am noting them into my mind, sir.

Mr. Y. K. Reddy : Under the Act of 1963-64, the same form of register is valid. The Act provides that entries shall be made in the form of a register which is to be maintained in any office of the Government, and in any office of any cooperative society. The Act also provides that, in every office so maintained, the register shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a reasonable fee.

Mr. Y. K. Reddy : Under the Act of 1963-64, the same form of register is valid. The Act provides that entries shall be made in the form of a register which is to be maintained in any office of the Government, and in any office of any cooperative society. The Act also provides that, in every office so maintained, the register shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a reasonable fee.

Mr. Y. K. Reddy : Under the Act of 1963-64, the same form of register is valid. The Act provides that entries shall be made in the form of a register which is to be maintained in any office of the Government, and in any office of any cooperative society. The Act also provides that, in every office so maintained, the register shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a reasonable fee.

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Mr. Y. K. Reddy : Under the Act of 1963-64, the same form of register is valid. The Act provides that entries shall be made in the form of a register which is to be maintained in any office of the Government, and in any office of any cooperative society. The Act also provides that, in every office so maintained, the register shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a reasonable fee.
Voting of Demands for Grants

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for the year 1964-65

The annual report of the Committee of the 23rd March, 1965.

Appointed under the provisions of the 23rd March, 1965.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants

23rd March, 1965

for the year 1965-66
Sir, the credit requirements of the agriculturist in this State has been fixed at Rs. 200 crores by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Out of this amount the target that has been fixed for the cooperative movement is about one-third—roughly about 60-65 crores inclusive of short-term, medium-term and long-term credit. I learn that this target also has been revised recently and it has been reduced to about Rs. 50 or 55 crores. The performance so far which has been found from experience shows that we will not be able to reach the target even at the end of the Third Plan. Even in this year we have only reached about Rs. 25 crores. Taking the past performance into consideration and the availability of funds for the several institutions that provide the agriculturists with these funds, it is not expected that we will be able to reach more than Rs. 35 crores for this purpose, the blame is not only on the Government but also on the non-official institutions.

The intention of this cooperative movement is that it, being a voluntary organisation with a democratic structure, should be able to secure all the moneys required for meeting its demands; but taking the peculiar situation in which it has been sponsored and fed all these years, the Government has taken a very live interest in these institutions both at the Centre as well as at the State level and they have instituted several committees with a view to see and help these institutions. The Credit Survey Committee has been appointed sometime ago under the Chairmanship of Sri Y. Venkata Menon and he, with his rich experience has suggested certain measures in which the Reserve Bank could come to the assistance of these financing institutions. They have liberalised the limits; previously a bank which was classified as 'A' schedule bank was entitled to borrow four times its own funds. Now under the Menon Committee's recommendations, the term "own funds" has been liberalised. Previously it included the share capital and also the reserve fund,
Certain other funds which are available with the institutions are now also included in the term “own funds”. Therefore the 4-times amount that is available is certainly much larger than what was being realised before. Furthermore, the report also said that certain banks would be in a position to borrow even to the extent of 6 times. No doubt that 6-times is suggested by this Committee and accepted by the Central Government as well as the Reserve Bank; but the Reserve Bank is not very useful as far as the State Bank or the District banks are concerned. Very good banks which have got large deposits at their credit and which are able to finance these cooperative institutions out of their own funds are unable to borrow from the Reserve Bank in addition to the ordinary limits fixed. But as far as the Andhra State Cooperative Bank or the district banks in this area are concerned, it has not been possible for them to utilise this recommendation and secure large funds from the Reserve Bank. The fact is that so far as the district banks of the Andhra area and even in Telangana are concerned, they are not having very many deposits whereas in Bombay and Madras the deposits position is very high. In Maharashtra the deposits of the Central Cooperative institution are of the order of Rs. 20 crores whereas in Madras it is about Rs. 7 crores. As far as the Andhra area is concerned where it was a part of the Madras State, it was a borrowing state and the amounts were made available by the deposits in the Tamil area and after the bifurcation, it became necessary for us to pay them a debt of Rs. 1.30 crores and therefore at the recommendation of the State Government and the keen interest taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Reserve Bank has been induced to give us a special credit of Rs. 150 lakhs which we had enjoyed for a number of years past. But, since then the Reserve Bank has been insisting on the merger of the two apex institutions, because under the Reserve Bank of India Act, they could recognize only one institution as
apex institution. So, they have been insisting for a long time that the two institutions should be merged. As a matter of fact, they have refused to grant the share capital to one of the apex banks. No doubt, the help that has been given by the Reserve Bank all these years has been very useful, and the institutions in Andhra have been able to liquidate their liability to the Madras State Cooperative Central Bank. But, at the same time, as the requirements of agricultural credit in this State are enormous, it has been realized that the co-operative institutions, as they are at present situated, have not got much capacity to induce the public to deposit huge funds with them and without that they will not be in a position to cope with the demand. As we know, there are in every district headquarters a large number of institutions which are giving credit at very high rates of interest for public and have also been giving certain other facilities. Therefore, the co-operative institutions are not by themselves in a position to attract deposits.

Sir, the apex banks are also grateful to the Government in several ways. The Government has been contributing the share capital to the apex banks, to the district institutions and to the village societies as well, to enable them to borrow in a large measure from the Reserve Bank of India; likewise, the Government have been giving guarantees to the Reserve Bank enabling the institutions to borrow large funds from the Reserve Bank. I hope and trust that, with the endeavour that is to be made by non-officials and with the co-operation that is given by the department as well as by the Co-operation Minister we will be able to at least approximate the target that has been fixed in the Third Five-year plan.

As regards land mortgage banks, they have been serving a very useful purpose in this State; they have undertaken to give long-term loans in the Musi Project,
area; and the Reserve Bank of India has once again surveyed the credit requirements of the Nagarjunasagar project. Under the Nagarjunasagar project, it was expected that water would be available to the new area of irrigation in the year 1962-63. But later assessment would show that water would be available in the year 1965. Therefore, land has to be prepared for reclamation as well as for raising of the crops and it is estimated that the individual ryots who would require assistance from the co-operative institutions would be of the order of 10.0 crores as far as medium term loss is concerned, and as far as short-term loan is concerned another Rs. 4.0 crores would be required. The report is before the Government. I therefore request the Government to examine this report and to give all assistance that is necessary, so that the scheme that has been launched at a huge cost at about Rs. 150.0 crores may be completed in all its aspects and its usefulness may be enjoyed by the ryots of this State.

23rd March, 1963
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

[The text continues in the same language, but the excerpt does not provide additional information relevant to the query.]
ना कहा कि कर्म के लिए योग्य करेंगे। इसलिए हम यहां समर्पित योग्य निर्णय लेंगे। फिर यदि यह कर्म के लिए योग्य साबित हो तो हम इसका उपयोग करेंगे। किसी कर्म के लिए साबित होने का मायना है कि इसका उपयोग करते हुए हम काम कर सकते हैं।

इसका उपयोग करते हुए हम काम कर सकते हैं।

3039  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
23rd March, 1963  

3rd March, 1963

ना कहा कि कर्म के लिए योग्य करेंगे। इसलिए हम यहां समर्पित योग्य निर्णय लेंगे। फिर यदि यह कर्म के लिए योग्य साबित हो तो हम इसका उपयोग करेंगे। किसी कर्म के लिए साबित होने का मायना है कि इसका उपयोग करते हुए हम काम कर सकते हैं।

इसका उपयोग करते हुए हम काम कर सकते हैं।

3039  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
23rd March, 1963  

3rd March, 1963
Perhaps State assistance was a powerful handle of attraction and individual peasants who were not in the co-operatives might have been discriminated.
stance helps step up production of the co-operative s and attracted the doubling peasants and many who were on
the force. Thus, persuasion, State assistance, examples of
successful co-operatives, failure to give assistance as in-
dividual cultivators and perhaps discriminatory grain
recoveries operated as the main instruments for bringing
the large masses of peasants in the co-operative.s.”

वह यह बात होती है। भारतवर्ष में यह होता है कि समाजवादी का यह होता है कि वे ग्रेग परंपराएं में कृषि और उपयोग वास्तव में लागू हैं। देश में वह व्यापारी संस्थान में मामूली मात्रा में लागू किया गया। मानुषी के साथ मामूली संस्था का होता है। नास्तिक वर्णक होते जब यह है कि वह संस्था की स्थिति वास्तव में लागू है। वैज्ञानिक इतिहास पूर्व में यह तथा है कि वह संस्था की स्थिति वास्तव में लागू है। अधिकांश में लागू होते जब वह संस्था की स्थिति वास्तव में लागू है।--Nasr Jessy says: Instead of voluntary par-
ticipation, there is coercion; instead of democratic deci-
sions, by the central assembly there is a dictatorship of the
officials, who themselves are only small cogs in a big
administrative machine. There is a tendency to shirk
from duties, to defraud the group for the sake of personal
gain; instead of a spirit of partnership the actual state
of affairs makes the analogy to serfdom increasingly
justified.”

वह यह बात होती है कि इनके बीच में होती है कि मामूली संस्था का होता है कि वह संस्था की स्थिति वास्तव में लागू है। नास्तिक वर्णक होते जब यह है कि वह संस्था की स्थिति वास्तव में लागू है। अधिकांश में लागू होते जब वह संस्था की स्थिति वास्तव में लागू है।
The instruction of mechanized agriculture or cultivation by means of tractors does not lead to any increase in per-acre yield. The following are the results of the experiments conducted by it:

C6. Desi Ploughing by Bullock
Yield of S. Cane
Power

C1. Tractor Ploughing upto 6" following by twice discing & Twice grubbing

C2. Tractor Ploughing upto 10" following by twice discing and Twice grubbing

Results of Co-operative Farming:
For one year (1960-61) by the Reserve Bank of India:

250 Joint farming societies broke.
622 Societies showed a loss of Rs. 7 lakhs.
285 Collective Farming Societies worked at a loss of Rs. 7 lakhs.
892 Societies were given 1,02,000 acres of land.
No profit but a loss of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
898 Tenant farming societies showed Rs. 4 lakhs loss.
POINT OF INFORMATION
re: Gullani Commission Report

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Chief Minister has a statement to make.

...
23rd March, 1943

Point of Information re: Calhoun
Commission Report

Mr. S. Mathias: Yes, we have House 6 and 5 here, and we are
proposing to build 6 and 5 as well. We have already started
construction on them.

Mr. S. Mathias: As far as the existing conditions go, we are
including those conditions as well.

Mr. J. Mathias: We have the same issue in Bhopal. House 800,
existing conditions 600, and new conditions 400. The total 1800 T.M.C. are available. We
are proposing to build 5 and 6 dependability 5 per cent.
We have already started construction on 5 and 6. The
construction will be completed by the end of the year.

Mr. D. Mathias: We have also started supply of materials to
the construction site.

Mr. J. Mathias: Yes, we have started construction on 5 and 6.

Mr. G. Mathias: We have started the construction of 800.

Mr. J. Mathias: We have also started construction on 800.
Existing conditions 600, and new conditions 400. Further to
Annual Report 6, we have started construction on 5 and 6.
We have already started construction on 5 and 6, and we
will complete the construction by the end of the year.

Mr. S. Mathias: We are also planning to build 7 and 8.

Mr. J. Mathias: We are also planning to build 7 and 8.

If there is a point for discussion, it is for the speaker
to allow the discussion.

Mr. S. Mathias: Yes, we agree.

Mr. J. Mathias: Yes, we agree.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR, 1963-64
VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XXIII — Co-operation — Rs. 1,76,02,000/-

Estimate of Rs. 21,60,000/- for Co-operation Department is inadequate to meet the actual requirement. The deficiency will have to be met from the resources of the Department itself. The undersigned, therefore, requests you to kindly enhance the amount to Rs. 1,76,02,000/-.

The revised demand meeting the additional requirement of Rs. 1,76,02,000/- will be submitted as per Standing Order for fresh consideration. Further, the undersigned requests you to kindly grant the facility of releasing the amount in two instalments, viz., Rs. 50,00,000/- for the first quarter and Rs. 1,26,02,000/- for the second quarter.

The undersigned requests you to kindly consider the above and pass suitable instructions to the effect.

S.D.S.

V. M.
Annual Financial Statement (Rupees) 2nd March, 1981

For the year 1980-81

Voting of Bids for Grains

(Continued)

Date: 03-04-1980

1. Quantity: 3000 bags

2. Quantity: 2000 bags

3. Quantity: 1000 bags

4. Quantity: 500 bags

5. Quantity: 200 bags

6. Quantity: 100 bags

7. Quantity: 50 bags

8. Quantity: 20 bags

9. Quantity: 10 bags

10. Quantity: 5 bags

Amount: Rs. 30000

Total: Rs. 20000

Amount: Rs. 10000

Total: Rs. 5000

Amount: Rs. 2000

Total: Rs. 1000

Amount: Rs. 500

Total: Rs. 200

Amount: Rs. 100

Total: Rs. 50

Amount: Rs. 20

Total: Rs. 10

Amount: Rs. 5

Total: Rs. 2

Amount: Rs. 1

Total: Rs. 1

Grand Total: Rs. 100,000
23rd March, 1963
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

So far as pointwise...
Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member who spoke presented an excellent motion. This afternoon is to some extent dedicated to this subject. The challenge is to be found in the Department for the Environment. I was fortunate to have heard the hon. Member for Southampton, Itchen (Mr. George Pannick) speak at yesterday's debate. He spoke with great understanding and I was impressed with the way he handled the debate. I was also impressed with the way he handled the debate on the Environment Bill.

I am grateful for the opportunity to address the House on this subject today. In the past few years, there have been significant changes in the Department for the Environment. These changes have brought about improvements in the management of the environment. The Department has made significant progress in reducing pollution and improving air quality. However, we still have a long way to go in this area.

I would like to see more investment in renewable energy sources. The Government should consider providing financial support to encourage the development of new technologies. This would help to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and make our energy supply more sustainable.

I also believe that the Department should focus more on reducing waste and promoting recycling. We need to reduce the amount of waste that we produce and increase the amount of recycling. This would help to conserve our natural resources and reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfill sites.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the hon. Member for Southampton, Itchen for raising this important issue today. I hope that the Government will take action to address the challenges that we face in the Department for the Environment.
nature cannot be proper. At the same time, as everybody knows, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that applies with greater force to the Cooperation Department. The existing laws and the existing functioning of the Cooperation Department is such that it is easy for the clever crook, the intelligent cheater to cheat societies and make good escape from the rigour of the law. In my humble experience as a lawyer I had the fortune or the misfortune of defending some of the cheats. I once defended a gentleman who had cheated a cooperative society to the tune of Rs. 25,000. He had escaped and had an honourable acquittal. I have also defended some presidents of cooperative societies who, I was fully convinced, were cheats but against whom it was not possible for the Department to lay their hands. And the rigour of the law is not felt in the Cooperative department. One of the main reasons is that with the existing system of functioning of the societies it is not possible to fix the responsibility on any particular gentleman and moreover the system of supervising and the functioning of the societies are absolutely bad. Whenever a Cooperative Inspector has to investigate into misappropriation of funds, he has to follow an elaborate procedure and obtain sanction and then the Department itself has to lodge a complaint to the Police and the Police in their turn has to investigate and then lay the charge. And this is resulting in all the culprits escaping scot-free and not getting convicted. If the facts and figures are honestly placed, I will not wonder if the societies have been cheated to an extent of more than one crore of rupees. That is why I have a suggestion to make. It is necessary for the Department to have Police officers of their own. I do not mean that these police officers must be from the regular Police line, the department must have a specially recruited and trained cadre whose business it must be to supervise the functioning of these societies from day to day or from month to month. This cadre must have
experts in detection work and also they must have special training. They must have special powers to deal with the erring office bearers immediately; they must be given powers to prosecute the cases themselves. Now the system of entrusting the prosecution to the Police officials involves delay and is bad and therefore necessary reform will have to be introduced in that respect.

One more point about rural indebtedness. Even in 1956, the Congress Legislature Party thought of imposing a moratorium on agricultural indebtedness. Evidence of agricultural indebtedness is so great that in spite of the rapid spread of our cooperative movement it has not touched even the fringe of the problem. Ninety per cent of our agriculturists are victims of usurious money lenders. The present existing cooperative credit system is not functioning. The Land Mortgage Banks have become almost impossible of access. It is easier to reach Mr. Everest rather than get money from the Land Mortgage Banks. No doubt it is stated that there are 114 or 120 Land Mortgage Banks in the State. This is not sufficient. We require one thousand banks if we really want to relieve rural indebtedness. And the present system of giving loans in the Land Mortgage Banks must somehow or other be rapidly changed so that an applicant gets his loan application sanctioned and money given to him at least within four months after his application is filed. Otherwise most of the genuine cases, they find it difficult to get money from these Banks and are driven to get loans from usurious money lenders.

With reference to the present system of elections to the societies, it is necessary to introduce some law which prevents a man seeking re-election for the third time or even for the second time. Some of the institutions have become the pockets of individuals and when once he becomes a president of a society he is always the president of the society with the
resulting curious position of a president presiding over his election; he calls for nominations, the membership is entered or diversified according to his convenience and he is made the judge of his own case and seeks re-election. It is therefore necessary to introduce some law by which a person who is seeking election or position as an officer of a society must never preside over it. The Revenue Divisional Officer or the First Class Magistrate may be requested to preside over the elections and moreover no person who has acted for two terms must be allowed under any circumstances to come into some position. Then most of the evils that are now existing will disappear.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: To be applied to the Assembly Members also?

Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy: It all depends upon adult franchise and fortunately adult franchise has proved to be very salutary and the common man has greater common sense which no other person has.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: At one time it was also discussed.

Sri E. Ayyappa Reddy: But as we know in practice there are a number of presidents who have continued to be presidents for 15 years, 20 years or 30 years and when once he is a president the Minute Book is in his hands and he gets himself re-elected. That is a common thing.

I have one other suggestion with reference to the cooperative societies functioning under the small scale industries. We do not know what are the products they have produced. So far we have heard of investments on these societies, but we have never heard of any products coming from these cooperative societies. The existence of bogus societies is a well-known fact. In fact, the late
Mr. Pallam Raju was aware of giving any aid to any society as he was of the view that most of these societies were bogus. I was also requesting that these bogus societies should be demolished and removed. It is therefore necessary as I suggested earlier to create a vigilance cadre for the cooperative department which is all powerful and which is specially trained and which supervises and controls the functioning of these societies from day to day so that the bogus societies do not function. If these malpractices which are existing in the Department are to be removed speedily, at any rate a number of small dexterous operations are necessary to keep this Cooperative Department trim and healthy, I hope the hon. Finance Minister is quite capable of performing all these operations.

1983-84 is valuable because the Department will be in a position to control these operations. 180 out of 72 of the operations. This is the most important 42 and can be controlled. This shows that the Department should take necessary action to control these operations.
1-30 P. M. The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 25th March, 1963.
7037

23rd March, 1983

31st March, 1963

[Text in Georgian script]
23rd March, 1963

मानिस. कृपया बृहस्पति तिथि ज्ञानमयी वारोलि साधारण टीवी टेलीविजन से प्रसारित होने के लिए यह तिथि सुनिश्चित करें। आपको यह तिथि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने टीवी चैनल का नाम देना होगा।

परंतु, आपको यह तिथि सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि आप अपने टीवी चैनल का नाम सही रूप से दिखाए हैं। यदि नाम सही नहीं दिखाया है, तो आपको यह तिथि सही रूप से दिखाना होगा।

आपको यह तिथि सही रूप से दिखाने के लिए आपको निम्नलिखित के अनुसार काम करना होगा।
23rd March, 1963

[Text in Sinhala]
23rd March, 1963

मार्ग करावे. जन्मुक्त आम तरंगदायक सुरुवात हे 10 एका
महीन्यात होते. दूरदूर ठाकुर का 16 एका
महीन्यात होते. मार्ग करावे तरी, सुरुवात हे जन्मुक्त आम
तरंगदायक सुरुवात हे 10 एका महीन्यात
होते. दूरदूर ठाकुर का 16 एका महीन्यात होते.

मार्ग करावे. जन्मुक्त आम तरंगदायक सुरुवात हे 10 एका महीन्यात होते. दूरदूर ठाकुर का 16 एका महीन्यात होते.
21st March, 1963

Mr. A. B. C.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to enquire about the status of the order placed last week. As per our previous correspondence, I understand that the order was placed on the 20th of last month, and I am curious to know if it has been processed and sent out. Any information you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
२३व्या एप्रिल, १९७३
हस्ताक्षर: 

आमंत्रित होणारे आयुक्त राजनाथ महाराज यांनी येथे आवाहन केलेले दिली. तारीख व समय यांनी दिलीले तर त्यांची म्याक्सिमन नाव नसेल. एकदा साधारणपणे त्यांनी नाव दिल्यास, त्याच्याच आवेदन करून अहम निर्णय करावा.
3rd March, 1953

में क्रमबंधित विषयों को चुनाने के लिए आपको सुझाव देना है। मैंने उल्लिखित विषय में अनेक सामग्री जमाया है। इसका उद्देश्य है कि आपको सामग्री का अध्ययन करने के लिए मदद कर सकूं।

प्रथम सामग्री का नाम "अलीगढ़" है। इसका वर्तमान स्थान अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत में है। इसके बारे में जानकारी के लिए नीचे दिए गए परिच्छेद से पढ़ें।

"अलीगढ़" के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है "अलीगढ़" के समयों का कुछ वर्णन।

अलीगढ़ का इतिहास और इतिहास नीचे दिए गए शहर के समयों का वर्णन देता है।
२३ मार्च, १९६३

लागि, दिनांक

बाह्यिक दिनांकनाचे काळ २३ मार्च, १९६३ नेहमक. 

२३ मार्च, १९६३ चा काळ २३ मार्च, १९६३ नेहमक.

२३ मार्च, १९६३ चा काळ २३ मार्च, १९६३ नेहमक.

२३ मार्च, १९६३ चा काळ २३ मार्च, १९६३ नेहमक.

२३ मार्च, १९६३ चा काळ २३ मार्च, १९६३ नेहमक.
1968-69 3rd March, 1969

$190,880.00 4th March, 1969

The Board of Governors, etc.

To the present Board of Governors,

This is to certify that the Board of Governors has been duly constituted as per the requirements of the Act, 1959 and the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

1968-64 3rd March

The Board of Governors has approved the following:

1. The Minutes of the last Board Meeting of 1967-68.
4. The Budget for the year 1968-69.

The Board of Governors hereby directs that the above action be taken immediately.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
The Co-operative movement continued to make steady progress in the various fields. The new trends in Co-operative policy that took shape during the last few years have been kept in view while formulating and implementing schemes for development of Co-operative Credit, Marketing, Processing, Farming, Consumer Cooperatives, etc. Government continued to provide financial assistance and other facilities such as guarantees, concessions, etc., to Cooperative Societies and thus help them substantially in expanding their activities for the benefit of the public. The present emergency has its impact on the cooperatives which have to play an increasing vital role in the efforts for increased production and
holding the price line. This calls for special attention in the fields of Cooperative Credit, Marketing, Farming and Consumer Cooperatives. A brief survey of the progress and programmes in regard to Cooperative activities is made in the following paragraphs.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT:

Programme and Progress

The State being essentially agricultural, progress in the field of credit has been significant. The Third Plan for cooperation envisages an increase in the membership of primary agricultural credit societies from 15.99 lakhs at the end of the Second plan to 40 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan and stepping up for short and medium credit provided by Co-operatives annually from the level of Rs. 16.50 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 60 crores in the last year of the Third Plan. These targets represent Co-operative coverage of 66 percent of agricultural families and 30 percent of their estimated credit requirements.

Measures taken up develop Coop. Credit:

With the organization of new village societies wherever necessary, 92 per cent of the villages have now been brought under Cooperative fold. The membership of all societies exceeds 19 lakhs, representing a courage of nearly 36% of the rural families and by the end of the current year, the total membership is expected to reach 21 lakhs. Short and medium term credit provided to members during 1961-62 was of the order of Rs.20.00 crores, while loans to the extent of Rs.22 crores are expected to be issued during the current year. Targets of 24 lakhs under membership and Rs.25 crores under credit are proposed for the next year. The progress is slow but steady. It cannot but be so, as Cooperative Movement is a people’s movement and as the resources available from members as well as the Reserve Bank of India, in relation to the credit needs, are limited.
them to enlarge their activities progressively. Some of the measures taken to develop Cooperative Credit Societies are indicated below.

Revitalization.

Besides 6,000 societies of the Second Plan, 4,000 additional societies are marked for revitalization during the Third Plan period. 750 additional societies were taken up for revitalization during 1961-62. The object of this programme is to ensure their effective functioning as Service Cooperatives. During the year 1961-62, 1,626 village societies undertook service functions and distributed to members fertilizers, etc. worth Rs.195 lakhs. A subsidy of Rs. 90/-, spread over a period of 5 years, is being paid to each society taken up under this programme, mainly for the purpose of encouraging and enabling them to undertake service functions, and in order to ensure that all societies fulfil this objective, a condition is being imposed that, unless service activities are undertaken, the subsidy will be withdrawn from the second year onwards. Many of the societies have not taken up service functions and they had, therefore, to be dropped from the programme. This is largely due to practical difficulties regarding finance, storage, accommodation, etc. Steps are, however, being taken to overcome these difficulties to ensure that a large number of these societies undertake service activities and thus cater to the needs of the agriculturists in the villages.

Strengthening Resources.

With a view to strengthen the financial resources of village cooperatives so as to enable them to fulfill larger credit programme under the Plan targets have been set for increasing share capital and deposits. The members'
State participation.

Government have in pursuance of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Cooperative Credit, agreed to contribute to the share capital of village cooperatives. For the present, State contributions to share capital are confined only to limited liability societies and this assistance will soon be extended to the large number of unlimited liability societies after the integrated Cooperative Societies Bill, in which necessary provision is passed by the House.

Growth in the resources of financing banks

The Apex and Central Cooperative Banks, as the financing agencies, have been playing a notable part in the achievement of credit targets under the Plan. The total working capital of the Apex and Central Cooperative Banks as on 30-6-1962 recorded Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 31 crores respectively and that together, they have been able to mobilise savings by way of deposits to the tune of Rs. 8.88 crores. It is proposed to raise the total deposits to about Rs. 12 crores by the end of 1963-64. The Cooperative banks have been experiencing difficulties in making appreciable progress in this field, largely due to money market conditions and competition in the field by the Joint Stock Banks and other agencies. Considering this, Government have recently agreed to provide guarantee in respect of long term deposits in Co-operative Apex and Central Banks. This measure will doubtless help the Cooperative Banks substantially in augmenting their deposits position and thereby increasing their credit operations.
21st March, 1963

State participation in Finance banks and credit limits from Reserve Bank.

A total sum of Rs.2.42 crores has been contributed by Government (upto 31-3-1962) to the share capital of agricultural credit cooperatives at all levels. Further contributions to the extent of Rs. 65 lakhs are being made in the current year to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions at all levels, including the Central Land Mortgage Bank. A similar provision of Rs. 65 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimates for 1963-64. With this assistance, as well as their own efforts in strengthening their owned resources, the Apex and Central Banks have been obtaining credit limits from the Reserve Bank of India for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops in a progressively increasing measure. The total credit limits obtained from the Reserve Bank during 1962-63 is nearly Rs. 18 crores.

In addition, the two Apex Cooperative Banks have a credit limit of Rs.3.33 crores from the State Bank of India on Government guarantee for financing the scheme of distribution of fertiliser by marketing cooperatives. Recognising the growing demand for medium-term loans for increased agricultural production through sinking of wells and minor land improvements, the cooperatives are providing such credit in an increasing manner, with financial assistance from the Reserve Bank, medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 125 lakhs were issued during 1961-62, while a further sum of Rs. 170 lakhs is proposed to be disbursed during the current year.

Managerial assistance.

Financial assistance is also being made available to Central Banks towards the cost of additional supervisory and managerial staff appointed by them to cope with more intensive supervision required in the context of larger credit programme under the Plan. A net work of branches are being opened by the Central Banks at the headquarters
of marketing societies. These branches are not only useful to the village societies in the area but also help the banks in raising deposits locally and in ensuring effective linking of credit with marketing. Forty new branches have so far been opened and Government are providing subsidy in respect of them, spread over a period of three years.

Outright grants to bad debts reserves.

As important programmes in the field of credit taken up under the Third Five-Year Plan relates to payment of outright grants by the Government to the Special Bad Debt Reserves of village co-operative societies and Central Co-operative Banks at 3 percent and 1 percent respectively, of the additional loans made by them during a year over and above the loans advanced by them in the preceding year, so that such grants may serve as incentives for co-operative societies to undertake the financing of the weaker section of the community also, without any reservations. Such grants to the extent of Rs. 0.80 lakhs were made available during 1961-62 to co-operative societies and Central Banks, operating in the West Godavari district under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and during 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 10.03 lakhs is being disbursed. For 1963-64 a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made.

Merger of Apex Banks.

A bill for the amalgamation of the Andhra State Co-operative Bank and the Hyderabad Co-operative Apex Bank has already been introduced in the House and it is likely to be passed in the current session.

Package Scheme in West Godavari.

In the West Godavari District, where the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Scheme) is in operation, co-operatives are playing a significant role in providing adequate and timely credit, based on production plans, supplying the means of production such as improved
In order to enable the Central Banks operating in the area to provide the requisite funds to agriculturists the Reserve Bank has sanctioned short term credit limits to the tune of Rs. 366.24 lakhs in all, of which Rs. 71.43 lakhs is covered by Government guarantee. At present, 240 societies in the district area covered by the scheme. Through a network of 141 depots, they have distributed 28,740 Mds. of improved seed and 15,818 tons of fertiliser during Kharif 1962 season.

Government have also provided financial assistance for the construction of 250 godowns by co-operative societies, in addition to 65 godowns already existing in the area. Proposals for assisting the construction of 10 more godowns during the current year are under consideration. The objective is to provide a net work of 250 godowns in the area, so as to meet the full requirements. Steps are also being taken to ensure effective linking of credit with marketing in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Study team (appointed by the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board) which visited the area recently.

**LONG TERM CREDIT**

**Progress.**

For providing long-term credit to Agriculturists there were 104 primary land mortgage banks at the end of the Second Plan. Fourteen new Banks have since been organised bringing the total number of Banks in the State to 118. The loans issued by them annually were stepped up progressively from Rs. 62 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 302 lakhs in 1961-62. The target for 1962-63 is Rs. 345 lakhs against which loans to the extent of Rs. 267 lakhs have been issued so far. For 1963-64, a target of Rs. 430 lakhs is proposed. This programme is in tune with the programme for bringing under cultivation, exten-
sive areas under the several irrigation projects in execution.

Credits accommodation from Government and State Bank of India.

In order to enable the Central Land Mortgage Bank to implement its loan programme, Government and State Bank of India are providing, every year, a short term accommodation of Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively. As this is not adequate, a proposal to raise the cash credit limit from the State Bank of India Rs. 300 lakhs on continuing guarantee basis, is under consideration.

Government guarantee for debentures.

These short term loans are repaid every year, after funds are raised by flotation of debentures, which are approved trustee securities and are guaranteed by the Government. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 218 lakhs during 1962-63. The value of debentures in circulation on date is over Rs. 1120 lakhs. Government guarantee in respect of the debentures is now to the extent of Rs. 1500 lakhs and there is a proposal to enhance the limit to Rs. 2000 lakhs in order to enable the Bank to float further debentures to carry out its loan programme for 1963-64. A proposal to contribute Rs. 15 lakhs to the share capital of the Bank in addition to Rs. 50 lakhs already contributed, is under consideration. The Andhra and Hyderabad Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Banks were merged last year, forming the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Full-finance scheme in Musi Project.

Special attention is being given for the development of projects in Nagejumangar, Musi and other irrigation projects. A full-finance scheme for providing all short,
medium and long term loans required by agriculturists in the Musi Medium Irrigation Project through village co-operatives and land mortgage societies in the areas is under implementation from July 1961. The scheme envisages provision of long-term credit to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs over a period of three years, to bring 50,000 acres of land under wet cultivation and of short term credit of Rs. 8,16 and 24 lakhs in the first three years successively. The State Bank of India has, on Government guarantee, sanctioned a cash credit limit of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Central Land Mortgage Bank for financing the long term credit programme. Upto January 1963, long term loans to the extent of Rs. 21.17 lakhs were issued and the Central Land Mortgage Bank has loaned Special Development Debentures to the tune of Rs. 18 lakhs to reimburse the amount utilised out of the cash credit limit. In regard to Nager-Juna Sagar Project, an officer of the Reserve Bank of India visited the area to assess the credit needs of agriculturists. His report which has just been received is under examination in the Projects Department and it is proposed to formulate and implement a scheme for the development of the area.

A significant feature of this scheme is that preference is given to loans for productive land improvement purposes and loans to small and medium cultivators. About 80 to 85 per cent of the loans given or for amounts less than Rs. 5,000.

With a view to cope with increased work in this field consequent on the starting of several new Banks during the last few years, Government have sanctioned the creation of two additional Deputy Registrars Circles, one each in Andhra and Telengana regions.

MARKETING AND PROCESSING

General progress.

The programme for expansion of Co-operative credit will not be successful unless adequate arrangements are
made for marketing of agricultural produce of members of Co-operative societies. There are at present, 228 primary, 15 district and one apex marketing societies in the State. The primary societies cover all important mandi centres. Besides substantial share capital contribution to all the societies, financial assistance has so far been provided by Government towards the construction of 659 main and auxiliary godowns and establishment of 73 processing units such as cotton gins, groundnut decorticators, Rice-mills, etc. The Third Plan provides for additional godowns and processing plants. Issue of loans against agricultural produce of members held over for better market, marketing of members' produce and distribution of fertilizer and other production requirements are the main activities undertaken by these societies. A large number of godowns and processing plants are in various stages of construction and erection. The delay in their completion is due to various practical difficulties such as non-availability of suitable sites, building material etc. The programme for the current and next years is to concentrate on the completion of these units. When these are completed, it will be possible to ensure effective linking of credit with marketing and develop marketing activities, thus benefitting the rural producer to a large extent.

Marketing operations.

In regard to the marketing of members' produce by marketing co-operatives, it is proposed to aim at a target of Rs. 23 crores for achievement in the last year of the Third Plan. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 2.58 crores was processed and marketed through co-operatives during 1961-62. A target of Rs. 9.21 crores has been proposed for the current year and necessary instructions have been issued in this regard. Marketing co-operatives are now being allowed to undertake outright purchase of agricultural produce subject to certain limits. To start with 4 societies in the West Godavari district have been selected to take up outright purchase and marketing of paddy to
the extent of thrice their paid up share capital. It is proposed to extend this activity to more societies in the State gradually.

Distribution of fertilizers.

The part played by co-operatives in the scheme of distribution of fertilizers is notable. Distribution of all nitrogenous fertilizers is entrusted to co-operatives on a monopoly basis. The distribution is done through a net work of retail depots opened by marketing and village co-operatives in all central villages. About 2.74 lakh tons valued at about Rs. 10 crores have to be handled by co-operatives during the current year. As indicated earlier, the Apex Co-operative Banks are enjoying, on Government guarantee, cash credit accommodation from the State Bank of India to the tune of Rs. 3.30 crores for financing the scheme of distributing fertilizers. Despite of this facility, co-operative societies were experiencing difficulties in lifting and moving stocks due to inadequacy of funds. Government have since issued orders for supplying fertilizer stocks to District Marketing Societies and wholesale Taluka Co-operative Marketing Societies on assignment-cum-credit basis. In order to prevent accumulation of stocks at the ports for want of wagons and to ensure quick movement of stocks, Government have also ordered that societies within a radius of 100 miles of ports may move 50% of stocks by road, the cost being met by Government of India and from a fund to be created for the purpose from the margin of profit allowed to the societies. These concessions are expected to improve the situation considerably.

CO OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES

Establishment of New Factories on Co-operative basis

A significant feature of Co-operative processing is the successful endeavour made in the field of establishing co-operative sugar factories, which are comprised and managed by growers themselves for their advantage.
Besides the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Etikoppaka which has been functioning for the past several years, five co-operative sugar factories, viz., those at Amlakalavila, Chodavaram, Chittor, Palakā, and Nizamabad, were licenced and assisted under the second plan. The erection of the factories (except the one at Nizamabad) has since been completed, despite various difficulties encountered and they have also gone into production recently. In addition, two other smaller units of sugar factories (with a crushing capacity of 400 to 500 tons) are also functioning in the co-operative field, one such as Thummapala and Tuni. These were established outside the Plan with no financial assistance from Government.

State aid provided

Each of the institutions (excepting the one at Nizamabad) established under the plan have been provided with State contributions to share capital to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Nizamabad Cooperative Sugar Factory has been provided with contribution of Rs. 20 lakhs and a further contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed to be made in the current year. The institutions have secured loans, on Government guarantee, from the Industrial Finance Corporation to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs each (except in the case of Chittor, where Rs. 75 lakhs has been secured which is considered adequate) and Rs. 20 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation.

COOPERATIVE FARMING

Programme and Progress

Based on the recommendations made by a Working Group constituted by the Government of India and a Committee set up by the State Government, Government have taken policy decisions in regard to development of Co-operative Farming in the State. The Third Plan provides for organisation of 200 farming societies in 30 Bird Projects (one in each district) and an equal number

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societies in other areas. Government have approved a pattern for providing financial assistance to these societies.

For the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, pilot projects have been undertaken in 10 districts viz., Kurnool, Cuddapah, Guntur, Srikakulam, Khammam, Nalgonda, Nellore, Krishna, Mahabubnagar and Nizamabad. Against the programme of organising 50 societies in these projects (as 5 societies each), 9 societies have been organised so far. In areas outside pilot projects, 30 societies have been organised. According to the revised programme drawn up, 10 societies in pilot projects and 35 societies in other areas are to be organised and assisted.

The success of the programme depends on the wholehearted co-operation of the farmers and steps are being taken to enlist such co-operation. While no new pilot projects are proposed, the programme for 1963-64 seeks to concentrate action in the 10 existing pilot projects and to see that the 50 societies targeted are started.

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the training of the secretaries of Co-operative Farming societies at Rajindranagar. Arrangements are being made to start the training course soon.

**TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

*Training Institutes for Junior Personnel and Peripatetic units*

Training of personnel and education of office-bearers, managing committee members and ordinary members, which is of vital importance for the success of all co-operative activities, has been given a high priority. In addition to the Central Co-operative Institute for the training of departmental personnel, there are four training institutes, one each at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Anantapur and Vijayawada for the training of non-official personnel. The latter four institutes are run by non-official co-operative bodies. During the year
1961-62, 182 departmental personnel and 605 non-official personnel were trained, while 127 departmental personnel and 600 non-official personnel are presently undergoing training. For the education of office-bearers, managing committee members and ordinary members, 40 periaptic units at the rate of 2 in each district are functioning in the State. During 1961-62, 1,194 office-bearers, 952 managing committee members and 64,117 ordinary members and non-members were trained under this programme. This scheme is being implemented under the supervision of the two apex co-operative unions in the State.

According to all India policy, Government have agreed in principle that responsibility for management and running the intermediate level Co-operative Training Centre at Rajendranagar now run by the National Co-operative Union of India and the Central Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad run by the State Government, should be entrusted to the State Co-operative Union. This is proposed to be given effect to, soon after the two existing unions in the State are merged.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

Scheme for Government Employees

In the present National Emergency, it has become necessary to devise measures to hold the price line and ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains and other essential articles at fair prices to the Consumers, particularly the Government Employees with a fixed income. Government have taken prompt steps in this direction and sanctioned a scheme for organisation of consumer stores for Government Employees, on a pilot basis, in all District Headquarters' towns and in Vijayawada. In order to ensure the success of the schemes, Government are providing substantial financial assistance to these organisations by way of share capital contribution of working capital loans through the State Bank of
India on Government guarantee, adequate managerial staff and above all, advances to Government Employees towards 'Trade Deposits' with the Stores against which they could make purchases on credit. The institutions have been registered and in many centres, they have also commenced business. The intention is to extend the scheme to taluk headquarters also, in course of time. This scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 52.80 lakhs over a period of 2 years, besides the provision of guarantees to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 56 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored scheme

For the benefit of the general public also, Government have sanctioned another scheme, sponsored by the Government of India, for organising Consumer Stores in major cities and towns with a population exceeding 50,000. The scheme is being implemented in 5 towns during the current year and is proposed to be extended to 11 more towns during 1963-64. The entire cost of this scheme amounting to Rs. 18.77 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 52.51 lakhs in 1963-64 is being met by the Government of India.

Special scheme in rural areas and in the industrial sector

A scheme for the distribution of essential consumer goods in the rural areas, by mobilising the services of the existing village societies and marketing co-operatives, has been sponsored by the Government of India and is being examined. It is proposed to implement this scheme during 1963-64 through a selected number of societies to start with and to extend it gradually.

It has also been programmed to form Consumers Co-operative Societies in all industries where the workers are 250 or more. The target fixed for this in Andhra Pradesh is formation of 30 societies and in 1963-64 an all out endeavour is to be made to situate in every such factory a Consumer Cooperative Society.
Handloom industry is another important field in which co-operatives have recorded an impressive progress.

The Minister for Small Scale Industries is in charge of this portfolio. But, as the Demand under “Co-operation” includes a provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs (inclusive of loan provision) for 1963-64 for the development of Handloom Industry, a passing reference is made to it.

General progress

The Handloom Industry is the major cottage industry, next in importance to Agriculture in the State and is having a loomage of 4.5 lakhs. So far 2.38 lakhs looms have been brought within the ambit of 824 weavers co-operative societies. They produce several varieties of fabrics ranging from carpets and furnishing fabrics to superfine dhoties and saris. There is marked specialisation in some centres.

With the help of developmental schemes under the Five Year Plan financed by the Government of India, the Industry is being promoted and stabilised. The main features of these schemes are bringing outside weavers into the co-operative fold, introduction of technical improvements, payment of Rebate to consumers on sales of Handloom cloth with a view to stimulate sales and thus encourage production, construction of housing colonies for weavers, State participation in the share capital of spinning mills and Apex societies and development of wool and silk Industries on co-operative lines.

Progress of Plan schemes

Against the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 5.40 crores schemes for development of Handloom Industry with an outlay of Rs. 69.16 lakhs were implemented during 1961-62. During the year 1961-62, 500 outside weavers were admitted into the co-operative fold and the share
capital position of 6333 members was strengthened. Improved appliances were supplied to enhance the technical efficiency of the industry. The Calendering plant established at Mangalgiri by the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society was commissioned during the year. The scheme relating to “Audit and Supervision” was taken up for implementation during the year. In the context of Reserve Bank of India finance schemes for the development of Wool and Silk Industries were also implemented.

Increase in Production

The impact of the implementation of development schemes is reflected in increased production and sales of handloom cloth. The production of handloom cloth in Co-operative fold increased from Rs. 590.08 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 654.68 lakhs in 1961-62.

During the current year, schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 55.38 lakhs are being implemented.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

The Cooperative Spinning Mills at Guntakal, which was the first of its kind in India, is making steady progress. During 1961-62, Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards its share capital, in addition to Rs. 7.00 lakhs already contributed. The Mill increased its spindleage from 16,536 to 20,000 recently.

The Netha Cooperative Spinning Mills, Hyderabad, which was registered during 1957-58, went into production during 1961-62. The Chirala Cooperative Spinning Mills was also inaugurated recently. There is a proposal to set up a Spinning Mill on cooperative basis at Rajahmundry in East Godavari District.

Housing Colonies

So far, 25 schemes for the construction of 1,321 houses and for the renovation of 32 houses have been
sanctioned. The construction of 800 houses has been completed.

Reserve Bank Finance.

Under the Scheme of Reserve Bank Finance, the Reserve Bank has been advancing loans to weavers societies through the Apex and Central Banks on State Government guarantees. During 1962-63, it has so far, sanctioned credit limits to the Central Banks and the Andhra Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society to the extent of Rs. 132.71 lakhs. The scheme for the intensive execution of the Reserve Bank Scheme of Finance on a pilot basis is under implementation in the East Godavari District.

Other important schemes taken up during 1962-63 include sanction of a working capital loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to the Wool Apex Cooperative Society and the setting up of a Wool Finishing Plant at a cost of Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

Outlay for 1963-64

A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1963-64 for the development of Handloom Industry against an outlay of Rs. 101.74 lakhs for which the All India Handloom Board has tentatively finalised schemes. The reduced provision in the plan is largely due to priorities in the context of the emergency. The Annual Plan provides for State participation in the Cooperative Spinning Mills apart from the provision made for continuing schemes such as strengthening marketing organisation, introduction of improved techniques in production, housing colonies, etc.

Miscellaneous cooperatives

Government are also taking steps, by providing financial assistance, guarantees and other concessions to promote the growth and development of cooperatives in other fields such as labour contract societies, forest coup societies, fishermen federations, milk supply societies, palm jaggery societies, housing societies etc.
The demand for cooperation is for Rs. 1,76,02,000/-.

This is broadly classified as follows:

(i) Third Five Year Plan schemes for
(a) Development of cooperative credit, marketing, farming, training, etc. 48,27,500/-
(b) Handloom Development. 38,89,000/-

(ii) Non-plan expenditure on Head quarters and district staff registration, concessions, etc. 88,85,500/-

1,76,02,000/-

Apart from the above, provision has also been made under the respective demands relating to capital outlay and loans and advances, for assistance to cooperatives by way of share capital contributions and loans to the extent of Rs. 95.08 lakhs and Rs. 110.53 lakhs respectively. The capital outlay includes share capital contributions to cooperative credit institutions, marketing societies, farming societies, consumer cooperatives and cooperative spinning mills, while the loan assistance is towards construction of godowns, and houses farming societies, milk supply societies, weavers societies, consumers stores, fishermen cooperatives, etc., and includes the short term temporary accommodation of Rs. 42 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The Co-operative Movement is a people's movement and has a very vital role to play in the present national crisis. It is necessary that the efforts of the cooperative institutions are properly coordinated so that all the resources of the movement can be mobilised and pressed into service in the national interests.