ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

Official Report

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Demand No. XLVI — Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes — Rs 18,53,70,600/- 89—168
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Printed at JYOTHI PRESS, Hyderabad,
For the Director, Government Press, Hyderabad, (A, P)
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Land Acquisition for Establishment of Heavy Electricals

1303 —

*1498 (589) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu [Put by Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu, (Nandigama) ]:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquisition proceedings for establishment of Heavy Electricals has been completed;

(b) if so, the amount paid for the land; and

(c) the extent of land acquired?

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy):

(a) Awards have not yet been passed by the Land Acquisition Officer and hence the acquisition proceedings cannot be said to be completed.
(b) No amounts have been paid so far, as the awards have not yet been passed by the Land Acquisition Officer.

(c) About 5360 acres of land is being acquired.

Sri T. K. R. Sarma:—Since how long these are pending before the Land Acquisition Officers?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:—I do not know the exact date, Sir, it may be a year or two, because it is a vast land. An Officer not only for this project but for certain other tracts and so many other industries which are coming up, has been appointed and he has been doing it.

Government do not acquire Government land; acquisition arises only from private owners.

plus the interest, plus 15 per cent solatium.
4 11th March 1963

(Answer to clauses (a) & (b) of L.A.Q. Starred No. 1324)

STATEMENT PLACED ON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name and address of the Unit</th>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ferrous Alloys Manganese Corporation, Garividi</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Rama Sugars, Seethanagaram and Bobbili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Amadalavalasa Cooperative Agricultural Industrial Society Ltd., No. 300, Amadalavalasa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SRIKAKULAM

1. M/s. Anakapalli Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Anakapalli (S. Rly)
2. M/s. Etikoppaka Sugar Factory, Darlapudi, Visakhapatnam District
5. M/s. Jamal Mills, Tank Lower Bund Road, Vizianagaram
6. M/s. Caltex Oil Refinery, Visakhapatnam
7. M/s. Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd., Visakhapatnam
### THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whether it is under Private sector or Public sector.</th>
<th>The amount of investment made by Government.</th>
<th>The amount of investment made by private parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JAM DISTRICT**

- Private Sector. Nil 2,44,36,129
  - do Nil 47,82,737
  - us- do 87,10,000 40,30,500
  - 87,10,000 3,32,49,366

**TNAM DISTRICT**

- Private Sector. — 59,68,3774
  - ha- do — 43,43,025
  - kha- do — 36,24,12
  - rla, do — 53,27,641
  - nag- do — 4,94,728
  - do — 13,37,00,000
  - Public Sector 7,57,00,628 —
  - 7,57,00,628 15,36,57,891
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>M/s. K. C. P. Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>M/s. Challapalli Sugars Ltd., Challapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>M/s. Andhra Cement Company Ltd., Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>M/s. South India Research Institute, Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A. S. Krishna Co. (P) Ltd., Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>M/s. Gowrisankar Tobacco Corporation, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>British India Tobacco Corporation Ltd., Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Guntur Tobacco, Bapatla Road, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Boorgu Viswanadham &amp; Brothers Grand Trunk Rd. Guntur</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The National Tobacco Company of India. Ltd., Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>East India Tobacco Company, Kothapet, Guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Polisetty Somasundaram, Grand Trunk Road, Guntur</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A. Gattupally &amp; Co., Grand Trunk Road, Guntur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether it is under Private sector or Public sector.</td>
<td>The amount of investment made by Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,57,371</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29,72,727</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLORE DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>9,24,19,207</td>
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<td>18,69,594</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,71,770</td>
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<td>22,41,364</td>
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<td>DDAPAH DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,32,600</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>3,75,822</td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,73,799</td>
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<tr>
<td>12,92,221</td>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jayanti Ramachandrappa Setty Mills, P. B. No. Main Bazar, Rayadurg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gongadi Ramappa Oil Mills, 3rd Road, Extensi Anantapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Subramanyeswara Oil Mills, Kallur R. S., Pan Post.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>K. Radhakrishna Oil Mills, Kallur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>K. Radhakrishna Setty, Kallur R. S., Pamidi Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Andhra Cooperative Spinning Mills, Guntakal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>K. Radhakrishna Setty, Kallur R. S., Pamidi Post</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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HYDERA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name and address of the Unit.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Indian Hume Pipes Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hyderaban Deccan Cigarette Factory, Mushirab Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether it is under Private sector or Public sector.</td>
<td>The amount of investment made by Government.</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector.</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>24,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
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<td>do</td>
<td>2-5 lakhs</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td>do</td>
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<td>H D DISTRICT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Sector.</td>
<td>12,85,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>36,40,650</td>
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<td>do</td>
<td>80,48,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,29,75,106</td>
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</table>
Oral Answers to Questions

11th March, 1963

Q. B. (Mr. Ananth): - Will the location of the proposed site at 30, 12 be reconsidered after wards? I am not able to answer.

Q. B. (Mr. Ananth): - Available or not? I am not able to answer.

Q. B. (Mr. Ananth): - Will the location of the proposed site at 30, 12 be reconsidered afterwards? I am not able to answer.
Manufacture of Electrical Goods

1305—

*1825 Q.—Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Midthur):- Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to start industries for the manufacture of electrical goods of any type in the 3rd Plan period in this State; and

(b) if so, the persons who have applied for or already obtained licence for manufacturing electrical goods?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:— (a) Several industries have been set up in small scale sector for manufacturing large variety of electrical goods like conduit pipes, chokes, transformers, electric motors, switches, flourescent tubes, copper wire conductors, P. V. C. cables etc. Even under large scale sector industries are being set up for manufacturing aluminium core cables, metres and transformers etc.

(b) The following firms have been granted licences for manufacture of electrical goods as shown against each:-

1. M/s. Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara.  |  5 million yards aluminium core cables per annum.
3. M/s. Electric Construction and Equipment Co. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.  |  1,50,000 KVA per annum of transformers and (Rs. 66 lakhs worth per annum) switch gears.
11th March 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:— I am sorry I do not have the date.


*1926 Q.—Sri. K. Rajamallu (Chimur):— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the State Government in consultation with the Centre entered into an agreement with the National Coal Development Corporation to work in the Singareni Collieries; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference?
Sri. N. Sanjeeva Reddy.
(a) No, sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Co-operative Central Banks.

1307—

*1787 Q.—Sri S. Venayya [Put by Sri. Pilliamarri
Venkateswarlu]—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and
Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Co-operative Central
Banks not working satisfactorily in the State;

(b) the time from which each central bank is not
functioning well; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify
the defects in those banks?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K.
Brahmanda Reddy.) :—

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

Statement placed on the Table of the House.

(a) 2.

(b) The Co-operative Central Banks, Cuddapah from
1952 onwards.

The Co-operative Central Bank, Adilabad from
30—6—1962.

(c) Co-operative Central Bank, Cuddapah.

With a view to rectify the defects in its working and
to set right its defects, the managing committee of the
Bank was superseded in the year 1953, and was placed in
charge of a Special Officer. In order to improve the
financial position of the Bank, the Reserve Bank of India
sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 6.00 lakhs on Government guarantee during the year 1960-61 and Government also sanctioned an outright contribution of Rs. 3.25 lakhs towards the special bad debts reserve of the Bank in March 1961 to enable the bank to provide adequate cover over its bad and doubtful debts. The bank has since taken the services of a Deputy Registrar to work as its Chief Executive Officer-cum-Development Officer and action is being taken by the Bank to rectify the defects.

**Co-operative Central Bank, Adilabad.**

The progress of collection of overdue dues by the Bank is being reviewed every month by the Review Committee constituted by the Hyderabad Co-operative Bank of which the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is a member.

**Arts and Science College at Rajampet.**

1308 —

*320 (1794)Q.—* Sri K. Mara Reddy [Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Narayankhed) ] :- Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal before the Government to open an Arts and Science College at Rajampet, Cuddapah District; and

(b) if so, when it will be taken up?

**The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. G. Raju):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Income from Charminar—climbing.**

1309—

*1847 Q—* Sri K. Guruswami Reddy (Kanigiri): Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
That amount of revenue derived by the Government during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively through the sale of tickets for ascending Charminar in Hyderabad City?

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* Charminar in Hyderabad City is a National Monument under the control of the Director-General of Archaeology, New Delhi, who has furnished the following particulars:—

*Revenue derived.*
- in 1960—61 Rs. 27,899-60 nP.—
- in 1961—62 Rs. 27,428-00 nP.—

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* There is no expenditure.

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* Rs. 27899 in 1960-61 Rs. 27,428 in 1961-62. The difference of four hundred rupees is for the tourist to climb up the top of the monument.

*Officers under Director of Archives*

*2079 Q.* Sri P. Raj gopal Naidu [*Put by Sri Ramachar'da Rao Deshp ndej]*:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any officer under Director of Archives at District level to keep all the old records and reports of the Government in the District; and

(b) the present arrangement in the districts to keep all the old records of the Government?

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:* (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no particular arrangement in the Districts to keep all the old records of the Government.
Information regarding arrangements for the maintenance of old records. As the old records are to be maintained, may I know what arrangements have been made for their maintenance otherwise they will go in vain.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:- We have a Central Archives. Important documents are collected from time to time and kept there; special arrangements have been made. Just about a few months back Dr. Humayun Kabir laid the foundation-stone for the huge building which we are going to put up in which the State archives are going to be housed.

Sri V. Vialala Gopalakrishna: That is true, Sir. What are the arrangements to collect the local material? Whenever it is available, to whom should it be given?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:- Whenever there are important documents, there is a Director of Archives who goes and collects them. Of course all the District records are not important. Only very important records from the district are collected and kept.

Type-Writing Examinations-1961.

1311—

* 2087 Q S : P Rajagopal Na'iu [Put by Sri Rama-chandra Rau Deshp :de]: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Type-writing examination was held by Government during April 1961;

(b) whether the results of the above examination were published; and

(c) if so, when?
Sri P. V. G. Raju:- (a) & b): Yes, Sir.

c) The results were published in the gazette on 12-10-61.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:- If no one passed, it means no one passed.

Sir,

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:- Is there any reason for nobody passing.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:- I have no information, Sir. A separate question may be put.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:- The students were waiting for a long time only to know the result that nobody passed. They were in a dilemma as to whether they should apply for the next examination paying the necessary fees etc. Even to publish a “no pass” result there was so much delay. Why?
Sri P. V. G. Raju:- He is repeating himself, Sir. I am not prepared to accept the information. He may put a separate question; I will answer.

Teachers' Drawing Examinations

1312—

*2798 Q. Sri C. D. Naidu (Chittoor):- Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Teachers’ Drawing Examinations were conducted during 1961; and

(b) when the results were published?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:- (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Conditions of Scavengers and Sweepers working under Municipalities and Panchayats

1313—

*736 (2668) Q.— Sri G. Rama Rao (Gudivada):- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to improve the working conditions of the scavengers and sweepers working in several Municipalities and Panchayats; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government regarding payment of gratuity, provident fund, and provisions of uniform, boots, etc. ?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivaram Prasad):-

(a) The Schemes formulated by Government of India are being implemented by the Director of Municipal Administration and Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

(b) These are the matters concerning the local bodies.
Aid for supply of wheel barrows:

Provision for 1961–66  Rs.  8,35,000
During 1961–62  1,50,000
   ,,  1962–63  1,63,000

Aid for supply of implements
During 1961–62  75,000
   ,,  1962–63  1,00,000

Assistance to one large, one medium and one small municipality to undertake a programme for adopting the recommendations of Malkani Committee

Provision for 1961–66  9,54,000
1961–62  1,54,000
1962–63  2,00,000

Translation and printing and publication of Malkani Report in Telugu and Urdu.

1961–66  10,000
1962–63  10,000

Housing scheme for scavengers and sweepers—subsidy at Rs. 750/- per house.

1961–66  19,38,000
1961–62  3,78,000
1962–63  4,00,000

House sites for persons engaged in unclean occupations.

1961–66  11,70,000
1961–62  2,00,000
1962–63  2,40,000
According to the Statutory Rules issued under the District Municipalities Act in Andhra area, menial servants are entitled to the benefits of Provident Fund. As the scavengers and sweepers are classified under menial servants they are not eligible for gratuity. The scavengers and menials are supplied with uniforms and saris as per Government orders.

1. **Menial services** are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

2. Menial services are classified under menial services.

3. Menial services are supplied with uniforms and saris as per Government orders.

4. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

5. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

6. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

7. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

8. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

9. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

10. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

11. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

12. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

13. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

14. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

15. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

16. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

17. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

18. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

19. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

20. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

21. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

22. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

23. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.

24. Menial services are entitled to Provident Fund benefits.
During the current year, the amounts have been placed at the disposal of the Director of Municipal Administration and the Commissioner of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation as follows:-

Aid for supply of wheel barrows Rs. 1,00,000
Aid for supply of implements 75,000
Hyderabad Municipal Corporation 75,000

Assistance to one large and one medium and one small municipality to undertake a total programme for adopting the recommendations of Malkani Report.

Guntur Municipality Rs. 70,000
Warangal Municipality 70,000
Kurnool Municipality 60,000

Subsidy for the housing of sweepers and scavengers Rs. 2 lakhs.

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Rs. 2 lakhs.

House sites for persons engaged in unclean occupations.

Director of Municipal Administration 1,40,000
Hyderabad Municipal Corporation 1,00,000

Grant-in-aid for the supply of wheel barrows is as follows:-

For Municipalities with a population of less than 1 lakh according to 1961 census, grant-in-aid by the Government of India will be 75%. For Municipalities with a population of one lakh or more it will be 50%.

The amount under the scheme of house sites for persons engaged in unclean occupations have been kept at the disposal of the Director of Municipal Administration and the Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corpora-
tion subject to the condition that they have to construct houses from their resources on the sites acquired from funds allotted by Social Welfare Department and in case subsidy has been granted under the scheme “Subsidy for housing for sweepers and scavengers” from the funds collected by Social Welfare Department they have to provide house sites to enable the beneficiary to have a house free of cost.

(No Answer)

1314—

*2606 Q.—Sri S. Vemayya [Put by Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] :- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abandon the scheme of conducting the village vaidyas examinations; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not conducting the examinations for the last two years?

Sri Y. Sivaramaprasad :- (a) The Village Vaidya Course was discontinued with effect from 1-10-’59.

(b) Does not arise.
11th March 1963  

Oral Answers to Questions  

(a) the number of nature cure centres in the State; and

(b) the amount of monetary aid given to them by the Government during 1960–61 and 1961–62 respectively?

Sri Y. Sivaramprasad: (a) 15

(b) Grant-in-aid was sanctioned for the Nature Cure Centres at Hyderabad, Bhimavaram, and Alampuram only. The amounts sanctioned are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>Grant sanctioned for the year 1960–61</th>
<th>Grant sanctioned for the year 1961–62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature Cure Hospital,</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amirpet, Hyderabad</td>
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</table>
Oral Answers to Questions

2. Sri Ram Krishna Prakrithi Ashram, Bhimavaram. 10,000

3. Yoga Research Institute Alampuram, West Godavari. 1,200
11th March 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of Suddha Ayurvedic College Warangal submitted in the month of September or October, 1962 a memorandum to the Government requesting for affiliation of their college with the Osmania University;

(b) whether the memorandum has been signed in blood; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the above students?

Sri Y. Sivaramprasad:-(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Osmania University has been requested to open a faculty in Suddha Ayurveda. If it opens a faculty in Suddha Ayurveda Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal can seek affiliation with the Osmania University.
Oral Answers to Questions

30 11th March 1963

1. **Question:** - 61 N. 62 N. 
2. **Question:** - 61 62 63 N. 
3. **Question:** - 61 62 63 N.

**Answer:** - 61 62 63 N.

**Question:** - 61 62 63 N.

**Answer:** - 61 62 63 N.

**Question:** - 61 62 63 N.

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**Answer:** - 61 62 63 N.
1317—

* 1572 (1583) Q.—Sri Tenneti Viswanadham :— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of Molasses available annually in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the quantity being exported under permits granted by the Government;

(c) who are the exporting firms and companies and what is the composition of the firms, and if the exporters are companies who are the Directors and Managing Agents; and

(d) what is the export quota granted to each of the exporters year by year for the last three years?

The Minister for Industries (Sri M. N. Lakshminarayya) :— (a) 78,572 Metric Tons.

(b) 20,231.285 Metric Tons. In addition to this a quantity of 14,395.634 Metric tons was also exported which represents the receipts from other States.

(c) J. V. R. and company, Visakhapatnam.

(d) About 14,000 tons of Molasses was allotted from some of the Sugar Factories during the year 1962. Subsequently on further representation the surplus stocks in respect of certain factories were also allotted.
As regards the particulars of quota granted during the last 2 years, the question of granting any permission did not arise as there was not Control over this commodity. The Molasses Control Order 1961 came into force in this State only from 15-7-1961 and hence the particulars for the last two years are not available.

(i) **Rajagopalaiah:** Molasses control price Rs.? Rs.? exchange.

(ii) **V. V. Prasanth:** Control price Rs.? Rs.? Probably it varies from time to time. That is what I believe.

(iii) **Rajagopalaiah:** Molasses control price Rs.? Rs.? Exporting price Rs.? Rs.? It is.

(iv) **V. V. Prasanth:** Control price Rs.? Rs.? Exporting price Rs.? Rs.? Probably it varies from time to time. That is what I believe.

(v) **Rajagopalaiah:** Molasses control price Rs.? Rs.? Exporting price Rs.? Rs.? It is.

(vi) **V. V. Prasanth:** Control price Rs.? Rs.? Exporting price Rs.? Rs.? Probably it varies from time to time. That is what I believe.

(vii) **Rajagopalaiah:** Molasses control price Rs.? Rs.? Exporting price Rs.? Rs.? It is.

(viii) **V. V. Prasanth:** Control price Rs.? Rs.? Exporting price Rs.? Rs.? Probably it varies from time to time. That is what I believe.
11th March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Q1. Molasses permits are renewed.

Q2. Molasses permits are renewed.

Q3. Molasses permits are renewed.

Q4. Molasses permits are renewed.

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Q98. Molasses permits are renewed.

Q99. Molasses permits are renewed.

Q100. Molasses permits are renewed.
11th March, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri G. Bapanaiah—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the peons of Government Departments including the Secretariat have to wear only Khadi dress;

(b) if so, total quantum of Khadi cloth required for the same per year and its cost;

(c) whether the cloth is being supplied before stipulated time for all Departments;

(d) are there any exception in Khadi wearing, if so, to what categories;

(e) who is the Central Authority to place orders for Khadi cloth and for its distribution to all the Departments?

(a) Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya—Uniforms made of Khadi and Handloom dresses are supplied to them.

(b) 1 lakh yards of bleached drill and 12,500 Shamlas costing Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 94,500/- respectively are required per year.
(c) Usually the requirements are supplied within stipulated time excepting in cases when delayed supplies are received from the supplying firms.

(d) No Sir. But recently orders have been issued as a special case for supply of Mill made dress instead of Khadi to the Class IV Employees of General Administration Department.

(e) The Director of Central Stores Purchase Department for purchasing and Director of Stationery for distribution.

*(*) Usually the requirements are supplied within stipulated time excepting in cases when delayed supplies are received from the supplying firms.

*(d)* No Sir. But recently orders have been issued as a special case for supply of Mill made dress instead of Khadi to the Class IV Employees of General Administration Department.

*(e)* The Director of Central Stores Purchase Department for purchasing and Director of Stationery for distribution.

\[ *_{*}^1319— *_{*}^2492 Q._— Sri P. Subbiah(Put by Sri G. Rama Rao) :— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to sanction shift allowance in view of the introduction of shift system in Kurnool Government Press? \]
Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—A proposal for payment of compensatory allowance in place of overtime allowance lost by workers on account of the introduction of II shift in under consideration.

House-sites to Harijans of Gujularaya Village

1320

* 1949 Q.—Sri B. Srirama Murthy (Put by Sri M. Rangopal Reddy):—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans of Gujularaya village in Vizianagram taluk, Visakhapatnam District have been granted house-sites during 1962;

(b) if not, whether there are any such proposals; and

(c) when were those proposals started and what is the present stage?

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. R. Appa Rao):—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not rise.

Amalgamation of Municipalities of Ramachandrapuram and Drakashrama

1321:—

* 2925 Q.—Dr. Nandivada Satyunarayana Rao (Ramachandrapuram):—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

Whether there is any proposal before the Government for the amalgamation of Municipalities of Drakashrama and Ramachandrapuram (East Godavari District) as one Municipality for better administrative purposes?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkataramayya):—The answer is in the negative Sir.
11th March, 1963  Oral Answers to Questions  37

**Mismanagement of Somalingeswara Swamy Temple** 1322—

* 2839 Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao (Anakapalli) :—Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation dated 10–11–1962 has been received from the villagers of Bangarampalem, Anakapalli taluk, Visakhapatnam district regarding the mismanagement of Somalingeswaraswamy temple situated in Bangarampalem village; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi) :—

(a) Yes, Sir. But the temple is in Somanadhapuram village, and not in Bangarampalem village as stated in the question.

(b) The Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Vizianagaram, is taking necessary action in the matter.
Oral Answers to Questions

38 11th March, 1963

1. (a) Hon. Member’s Question: Mismanagement of application received by Assistant Commissioner.

(a) Assistant Commissioner replied: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

2. (b) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

3. (c) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

4. (d) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

5. (e) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

6. (f) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

7. (g) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

8. (h) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

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10. (j) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

11. (k) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

12. (l) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

13. (m) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

14. (n) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

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16. (p) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

17. (q) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

18. (r) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

19. (s) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

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21. (u) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

22. (v) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

23. (w) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

24. (x) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

25. (y) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner

26. (z) Hon. Member’s Question: Application received by Assistant Commissioner. Mismanagement in appointment of trustees. Ex-trustees have been relieved of their duties. Assistant Commissioner
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.  
11th Mrch, 1963  39

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.

re:—Scales of pay of Grade II Librarians working under Local Library Authorities.

Mr. Speaker:—Sri T. Viswanatham has given notice under rule 74 regarding the scales of pay of Grade II Librarians of the Local Authorities. Sri Viswanatham will please speak on the motion.
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance. re.:—Scales of pay of Grade II Librarians working under Local Library Authorities.

In G. O. No. 1318 Education dated, 11—7—1955, the following qualifications and scales of pay were prescribed for the Grade II Librarians working in the Local Library Authorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Scale of pay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>Pass in Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science</td>
<td>Rs. 65-5-125</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grade II</td>
<td>with Certificate in Library Science</td>
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Subsequently, the Government revised the scales of pay of various categories of Government servants, in G. O. Ms. No. 1044 Finance (PC) Department dated 24—6—1959 which came into force from 1—11—1958. As the scale of pay of Librarians was not revised under the above orders, representations were made to the Government to revise their scales of pay. The representations were examined and it was considered that under the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, and the Acts which were in force previously, the Government have no power to issue orders to the Local Library Authorities regulating the conditions of service, method of recruitment,
salaries and pay scales of the staff working under the Local Library Authorities and that the Act has to be amended on the lines of Sections 77-A and 74 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 for this purpose. They, therefore, considered that as the Local Library Authorities are competent to appoint the staff under clause (c) of Section 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, it is open to the Local Library Authorities to adopt the revised pay scales recommended by the Pay Committee for their staff also and to extend to their staff the benefits of increments, leave salary etc., pending issue of orders of Government after the necessary amendments to the Act are made. Having regard to the difficulties of the staff working under the Local Library Authorities, the Government considered that the Local Library Authorities may take action as indicated in G. O. Ms. No. 3863 Education, dated 20—12—1960 subject to availability of funds with them.

(i) The pay scales recommended by the Pay Comitee for Government servants and brought into force from 1—11—1958 may be made applicable to the staff working under the L. L. As. with effect from that date;

(ii) Leave may be granted to the staff of the Local Library Authorities according to the Fundamental Rules in the same way as they are applicable to Government servants and servants of local bodies. Local Library Authorities may treat the services of their staff as on regular basis from the date of their appointment and give them all benefits of that service.

(iii) The rules applicable to Government servants in regard to probation may be made applicable to the staff of the Local Library Authorities.
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance. re:—Scales of pay of Grade II Librarians working under Local Library Authorities.

(iv) Arrears of pay and increments may be granted to the staff of the Local Library Authorities if the Local Library Authorities are financially in a position to pay them. The members of the staff may be allowed to exercise their option either to opt for the revised scales of pay or to remain in the old scales of pay.

The Local Library Authorities were also requested to pass resolutions adopting the above suggestions and implement them at once. They were also requested to report to the Government the action taken by them in their behalf on or before 31—12—1960.

The revised scale of pay of Grade II Librarians was communicated through Education Department Memo No. 1903-E2/61-8 dated 21—10—1961.

The Director of Public Libraries reported in May 1962 that all the Local Library Authorities have already implemented the orders of Government issued in G. O. Ms. No. 3863 Education, dated 20—12—1960. Subsequently, the Government revised the scales of pay of Government servants merging the D. A. with pay in G. O. Ms. No. 426 Finance (PC) Department, dated 15—11—1961. In July 1962, a proposal requesting that the Local Library Authorities also may be permitted to draw the revised scales of pay and the revised rates of D. A. and C. A. as per the orders contained in G. O. Ms. No. 426 Finance (PC) dated 15—11—1961 with effect from 1—11—1961. The Director of Public Libraries was informed that it was open to Local Library Authorities to adopt the revised scales of pay subject to availability of funds and that separate orders of Government are not necessary.

The Director of Public Libraries has reported that all Grade II Librarians have been paid revised scales of pay except in two cases as funds were not provided in the budget estimates of the Local Libraries Authorities, East
Godavari District. However, funds have been provided in the budget estimates for 1962–63 and the Secretary is taking steps to pay arrears to them. Three more Grade II Librarians who have since acquired the qualifications for the post of Grade II Librarians have not been sanctioned arrears of pay of Grade II Librarians for want of a resolution of the Local Library Authority.

Weightage of Increments has also been given to the Librarians working under the Local Library Authorities and that the Director has issued instructions to give weightage in cases which were brought to his notice. The Director of Public Libraries has issued instructions to adopt the revised scales of pay ordered in G. O. Ms. 426 Finance (PC) Department, to the staff working under them. More of the Local Library Authorities are adopting the revised scales of pay. Some of the Local Library Authorities like the Local Library Authority, East Godavari District are slow in implementing them and the Director of Public Libraries is calling for a report from the Secretary, Local Library Authority, East Godavari District. His report is awaited.

The election of Chairman to the Local Library Authority, East Godavari, could not be conducted which was fixed from 5 -11-1962 as an injunction order was served on the District Educational Officer, Kakinada on 4-11-1962 by the Additional District Munsiff, Kakinada on a petition filed by Sri Nookala Venkataratnam, a member of Local Library Authority. In view of the fact that the dispute has already been in possession of a Civil Court, any decision on the election of Chairman, Local Library Authority, East Godavari District, may amount to sub judice.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a few messages from the Chairman of the Legislative Council which I am announcing for the information of the House.
44 11th March 1963 Messages from the Council


“In accordance with Rule 172(5) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I return herewith a copy of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Ijara and Kowli Land Cancellation of Irregular Pattas and Abolition of Concessional Assessment (Amendment) Bill 1963 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1963) which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 20th February 1963 and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, duly signed by me and state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Legislative Assembly in regard to the said Bill.”


“In accordance with rule 174 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1963) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative Council on 9th March, 1963 without any amendment and signed by me.”

re: The Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1963).

“In accordance with Rule 174 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, I transmit a copy of the Indian Treasure Trove (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1963) as passed and agreed to by the Legislative
Council on 9th March, 1963 without any amendment and signed by me.”

re: Elections to the Public Accounts Committee:

“I am to inform the Legislative Assembly that the following motion has been adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council at its sitting held on the 5th March, 1963 concurring in the recommendation of the Assembly that the Legislative Council do agree to nominate six members from the Council to the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly for the financial year 1963–64.

Motion.

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly that the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council do agree to nominate six members from the Council to serve on the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly for the financial year 1963–64 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, six members from among the members of the Council to serve on the said committee.

Message.

I am further to inform the Legislative Assembly that at the sitting of the Legislative Council held on 9th March, 1963, I declared the following members to be duly elected to the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly for the financial year 1963–64.

1. Sri A. Sesharao,
2. Sri D. Narayana Reddy,
3. Sri K. V. Pratap Reddy,
5. Sri A. Sitharam Reddy,
re: Election to the Estimates Committee.

I am to inform the Legislative Assembly that the following motion has been adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council at its sitting held on the 5th March 1963 concurring in the recommendation of the Assembly that the Legislative Council do agree to nominate six members from the Council to the Estimates Committee of the Assembly for the financial year 1963–64.

Motion.

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly that the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council do agree to nominate six members from the Council to serve on the Estimates Committee of the Assembly for the financial year 1963–64 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, six members from among the members of the Council to serve on the said committee.

Message.

I am further to inform the Legislative Assembly that at the sitting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th March, 1963, I declared the following members to be duly elected to the Estimates Committee of the Assembly for the financial year 1963–64.

1. Sri S. Sidda Reddy,
2. Sri D. Adinarayana Rao,
3. Sri M. B. Goutam,
4. Sri M. V. Krishnareddy,
5. Sri A. Guruva Reddy,
Sri P.V.G Raju: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate. 15 hon. Members have participated this time and this number is one more than last year's. Last year 14 hon. Members had participated. So I could say that there was greater and all round interest this year in the debate.

Sri Sivayya opened the debate and raised some general questions relating to the allotment made this year towards education. He was rather critical that the amount has not satisfied the needs of education and that under the name of 'emergency', there has been a steep fall in the allotment. I think hon. Members would have noticed that this cut has been made on the advise of the Planning Commission. The advisor of the Planning Commission came to Andhra Pradesh and held discussions with our Planning Department and various other Departments of Government. Because of 'emergency' it was found necessary to cut the overall provision for education. This is, of course, very sad, and I suppose because of my vital interest in the development of the department, I want to be the first one to join with the general sentiment in this House that the Demand has been lessened this year than in the previous years. Of course, some sacrifices have to be made by all of us in view of the 'emergency' and therefore this sacrifice has been made by the Education Department and the allotment has been cut. But I hope that next year or in the coming years i.e., before the completion of the Third Five Year Plan, we would be able to reallocate from the general
revenues sufficient amounts to carry us forward and that Education will be once again supported in a much stronger manner than it has been during this year. I may just bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that during the last War in Britain the amount spent on education had increased and not decreased and ultimately the great triumphant success of the United Kingdom in that war was due to the fact that there was tremendous emphasis on the development of scientific and technical education. As a matter of fact, modern wars are fought only through scientific and technical education and therefore I need not stress that if we are to develop the country industrially if we are to develop the military potential of our country, it will be necessary to spend a lot more on both general and scientific education than we have been doing so far. While Mr. Sivayya was generally critical, I think he understood the position and therefore was not bitter in his criticism of Government. He complained that we have cut the allotment because of the 'emergency', but beyond that, he was very sympathetic and considerate in his suggestions.
to educational institutions. I agree completely with him and can assure him that it is the objective of our department not to curtail demands during the coming year as far as possible. As a matter of fact, even though there will be no new institutions or educational facilities in terms of new building programmes and so on, necessarily we are going to introduce two shifts as far as possible in the primary education stage and this policy may be pursued also in the other stages, i.e., the secondary education and even in the collegiate education. As a matter of fact, I have already asked our Department to examine the necessity for having two shifts, if possible, in our colleges also during the coming year, that is, if there is a tremendous rush for admissions and if there is no chance of fulfilling the admission in the sense we cannot open new sections in the Day Colleges.

Dr. Chalapati Rao also raised the question of the Music College in Vijaywada and that we should appoint a good principal. I completely agree with him that the previous incumbent of the office Sri Balamurali Krishna, as the Members know, is a great artist and he is, I suppose, one of our best vocalists in Andhra Pradesh; I would even personally say that I hope he is the musical genius in any sense. But it is unfortunate that our system is such that we expect everybody to be administrative genius, in addition to their being musical genii or literary genii and so on. Therefore, very often when we appoint a very eminent or capable persons to such high offices we begin to find that they are not able to fulfil their administrative requirements. Therefore it is that Sri Balamurali Krishna was somewhat deficient in that; but I do not blame him for that, and I think generally there is a case for revision when eminent educationists or scientists or musicians and so on are taken as heads of our institutions. I think some procedure must be evolved so that the burden of administration may be lessened for these worthy gentlemen. Other-
wise, it is not possible to really treat them as if they are like Upper Division Clerks or Tahsildars or District Collectors and so on. Their talent is different and in a different direction. Of course, Mr. Balamurali Krishna unfortunately resigned and I am very sorry that he did it. There were problems, but I think those matters could have been resolved. But he is now very happily situated, and I am given to understand that he has got even an alternative appointment in the All India Radio, and I do not think he should be very sorry for it; his talents will be better used in that capacity and therefore in appointing a new principal for this college I assure the hon. Member that due care will be taken; a temporary principal has already been appointed; and when the question of appointing a permanent incumbent is taken up we will certainly give all consideration to this issue.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddi made a very general dicta at the very beginning of his speech. He said that education is very vital for democracy and that there could not be any true democracy without education. I completely agree with him. I may also add that our ideal is socialism; we cannot have true socialism unless there is education, because people’s rights will be guaranteed and assured only if the people are aware that their requirement of education is one of the ways in which the people can be made to expand their rights and also enforce them against high authority or Governmental authority. He was, of course, very critical regarding primary education; he went to the extent of saying that the policy is a complete failure. Of course, there are many difficulties in the way of primary education; and in a policy of this nature when we are going to expand facilities so rapidly that millions of students are to be taken in, there are bound to be individual cases of mismanagement, and individual cases of failure. But just because a few institutions are not working well it does not mean that the whole primary educa-
tion programme is a failure. There are over 12,000 primary educational institutions in the State and by and large I should say more than 95 percent of them work well. It is only the odd 4 or 5 percent that are working badly. Of course, he was more critical about the multi-purpose educational system. Mr. Narayana Reddi wanted the whole system to be abolished and went to the extent of suggesting an alternative of appointing a committee to go into the question of multi-purpose education. Of course, many Members in this debate and at many stages suggested the appointment of committees. But I do not think we can add or multiply the number of committees that are there in the State. After a very adequate consideration the multi-purpose system has been taken up and there are hon. Members who clamour for the development of this multi-purpose system, because they feel that the students who pass out get adequate employment, and this is because once he goes out of the VII Form in the multi-purpose system and the mere fact that one gets out of the class itself it assures one some admission to other types of technical institutions or to the teaching profession and so on. Therefore, while there is a feeling that the multi-purpose system has been a failure, there is also a demand that these types of schools should be opened in the mofussil areas.

Regarding discipline and the status of teachers, I do not know what I can say in the matter. Discipline is a very strange factor. Take the question of our neighbouring state of Maharastra. There in the city of Bombay, public opinion is in favour of authorities, in favour of the administration; whenever there is indiscipline on the part of students, the general public, and the parents of students are always in favour of censuring the indisciplined students. But in our State, it is quite the opposite. Whenever there is a student indiscipline, naturally and automatically the process is to support the indisciplined
students, the feeling that the teachers are wrong or that the administration is wrong or that the teaching is not adequate. Therefore, what has happened is that the encouragement being given to students in this sense has led to deterioration in the discipline standards in our State. Therefore, my submission to hon. Members here is that instead of feeling that discipline is going down or it is because of the indiscipline or because of the wrong genius of the teachers or the administration, a sympathetic view of the administration should be taken; and it is my submission that the stronger the disciplinarian we become the better for the educational system. It is indeed unfortunate that during the present year under review there were many instances of student indiscipline; there were instances in Visakhapatnam, two very bad instances, one pertaining to a doctor and the other pertaining to a cinema show in Visakhapatnam town; then there is a case of student indiscipline in Secunderabad when two groups of students clashed and fought over some admission to some National Defence Fund Drama and so on. In all these instances, the Members will notice that the students have taken law into their hands a little more than necessary.

S i T e n i e t i V i s w a n a t h a m : The instance at Visakhapatnam is, I think, still in a Court of law. The hon. Minister had better not touch those instances, lest it should deflect the course of justice.

S r i P . V . G . R a j u : I am sorry, Sir, I am making a general remark and have not pointed out to any particular thing. Whether it is in a Court of law is not the point, generally speaking.

S ri T e n i e t i V i s w a n a t h a m : Excuse me, Sir. He has referred to Visakhapatnam incident. It is actually now before a Court.

S ri. P . V . G . R a j u : It may be in a Court of law. In all the three instances, the students were very indisciplined.
The fact of the matter before the Court of law is to fix the responsibility for action on an individual. I am making a general remark so far as student indiscipline is concerned.

_Sri Tenneti Viswanatham_: I am sorry to again interrupt. The function of the Court is not only to fix responsibility but also to ascertain whether the persons who are on the dock are the persons concerned. I think the whole matter is sub judice. I think the Hon. Minister had better not refer to Visakhapatnam, but refer to some Chennapatnam (Laughter).

_Sri P. V. G. Raju_: Why should I refer to Chennapatnam. We have left Madras long ago. Anyway there is nothing sub judice about the matter.

I will make the point clear. I would request the public in Andhra Pradesh to support the authorities and limit the possibilities of student indiscipline. Unless this is done, I think the State cannot go forward in that sense. Therefore, I agree with Mr. Narayana Reddi that something should be done. But he did not tell anything specifically. But unfortunately we should take a serious view about student indiscipline.

So far as bettering the conditions of teachers is concerned, I am with him. But how this can be done, I do not know. As a matter of fact, we are giving very poor scales of pay to the primary school teachers and the secondary school teachers. If we could increase the pay-scales of teachers of these two categories, I think the conditions of the teachers can improve. But that is something which is outside our scope today; however sympathetic we may be to increasing the pay-scales of teachers, and so on, it will not be possible. Further, I would like to say that the question of improving the status of teachers is not
something that vests only with the Government. It has something to do with the social attitudes of society. If the society gives greater status to the teachers, then it would be very welcome.

The last point Mr. Narayana Reddy made was about the educational systems obtaining in America and Britain. Of course, he did not elaborate and I wish he had because I crave that I am not fully aware of the implications of what he has said. He has discussed the American Educational system and the British Educational system. Therefore, in passing he also said that the American system is better than the British system. At least I got that impression. Any way, I do not know what he means by American or British system. I hope he would come and elaborate the point to me some time. I would then go into the question and if there is a need for reform of our educational system in the light of these better systems, whether British, American, Russian, French or any other system, we should certainly resort to that.

Mr. B. Baga Reddy emphasized the need for development of women's education. I agree with him. During this year, a number of new colleges have been opened for women's education, one in Kakinada, one in Vijayanagaram and one in Vijayawada; and there are proposals for opening of another women's college in Tenali, and so on. Therefore, some action is being taken by private agencies for developing women's education. However, because of the drastic cut in the budget, more go-slow policy is there and as I have already said, the matter would be reviewed even before the end of the Third Plan period.

The question of increasing the responsibility of the zilla parishads was suggested. He has suggested that the District Educational Officer's post may be abolished. I
do not know; this is a very sweeping suggestion, and I do not think I can accept that position; because the District Educational Officer does not function on merely administrative basis. He is not there to fulfill administrative functions which are today being implemented by the zilla parishads in their schools and in the samithi schools. The question really is, the District Educational Officer is there to maintain educational standards. He is there to supervise the development of educational standards. There is a counter-part relationship. For instance, in Britain the Counties run the educational system. County schools are being developed in Britain just like the schools in our zilla parishads. Nevertheless, there is what is called (in Britain) Crown Inspectorate which goes round and suggests standards. There is a similar function here between the Zilla Parishad Educational authorities and the District Educational Officer. I do not think it would be a sound policy to abolish the posts of District Educational Officers. They are there for a specific purpose and the function of the office of the Director of Public Instruction is not merely to fulfill administrative role. The Director of Public Instruction constantly keeps vigilance over the standards of education, and so on. Therefore, the District Educational Officer is a representative of the Educational Directorate in the district and necessarily he must continue to function.

Sri T. Viswanatham raised a number of points. I must personally thank him for the very kind words he has spoken about me personally. He feels that because I am very young there are possibilities of the department being dynamic and so on. Well, I thank him for his kind words. I would just like to say and I hope, that next time when we review education I will be able to give him full satisfaction. It is not merely a personal matter. I would like to deal with matters in an impersonal form, as far as possible. Sri Viswanatham was very, very clear in his mind about
the need for increasing the scope of university education. Of course, in passing he mentioned that Osmania had been given a big grant of Rs. 68 lakhs and that the other two Universities, Andhra and Sree Venkateswara were not given such grants as Osmania. Again, of course, he made it clear that he did not mean that there was any need to feel sorry that Osmania was being developed; but at the same time, he said, Andhra and Sree Venkateswara Universities also should be given greater support. I agree with him in this matter. The other two Universities do not have a powerful Regional Committee behind them, as also very powerful ministerial colleagues and so on. But, nevertheless, that does not detract in any manner his claim to give to the Andhra and Tirupati Universities more support. But how is this to be done? The difficulty is that the allotments for the III Plan have already been made; and on the basis of the allotment itself, there has been a cut in the over-all plan expenditure. This has happened because of the advice of the Planning Commission. Therefore, however much we may regret the fact, it may not be possible for us to give extra grants at least during the period of the emergency to the two Universities. Therefore, I can only regret that it is not possible to accept this very happy suggestion.

Sri Viswanatham has suggested that we may encourage the private sector. He suggested that if there are any agencies other than the universities who would come forward to impart true and genuine education, such institutions, should be encouraged. Of course, if there are such institutions, I certainly welcome them. Knowledge need not be the monopoly of only Universities or schools or colleges. There can be private agencies which can impart knowledge. Such agencies usually take the form of religious institutions whether Hindu or Muslim or Christian; and these intitutions always impart such knowledge. Also political parties who practise or believe in universal doctrine also educate their own followers and so on, and there is no restriction on such institutions developing. If such institu-
tions are there, it is necessary that the State gives them encouragement; by the word 'encouragement' I mean that the State should not in any way hinder these agencies from developing.

Sri Viswanatham suggested that the Gurukul system was far superior to the present system. He said that in old days after Upanayanam students would go to Vasistha or other stages and get education. Now-a-days, the old Vasistha, I suppose, has become the primary school teacher who studied upto IV Form. Sri Viswanatham said that the quality of the primary school teacher has fallen. At the same time, I do not know what we can do in the matter. We have to get thousands of primary school teachers to teach and with the pay-scales we are giving them now we cannot expect graduates or Doctors or Ph.Ds. to take up teaching posts in primary schools. I have said in answer to a question by Sri. K. V. Narayana Reddy that we should improve the status of the teacher by increasing his pay and also by ensuring better well-being for the primary school teacher. This will automatically come up.

The question of basic education also came up, and Sri Viswanatham gave the example of a Basic Education School in Visakhapatnam town which does not have even one acre of land where some practical knowledge could be imparted in terms of agriculture and so on. He also suggested that experiment should be made with wholeheartedness by the Government and a district or a taluk must be reserved totally for the implementation of this policy of basic education, as, otherwise, people today who are supporting basic education themselves are not very enthusiastic about basic education. Now, this is a general criticism which is being levelled against basic education; but I think while the present system may have many failings, I do not think it is possible for us to give up basic education as a
concept. Of course, basic education has the highest authority of Mahatma Gandhi behind it. I may be forgiven if I say that I would not fall back upon the authority of Mahatma Gandhi to support or reject any of our propositions as they arise today. We should look upon things scientifically and while we accept that Mahatma Gandhi supported basic education, the conditions have changed so much between the time when he developed his ideas and today that while accepting that there should be technical education, scientific education, craft education and so on grafted to general education at the lowest level, I think some way of basic education being imparted is necessary. In this matter, I would say that Sri Lakshmandas said something very interesting about the development of science and craft education in Orissa. Of course, he has praised the dynamism of Sri Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa. I am very happy at this reference, but I can assure the House that there is no lack of dynamism even in Andhra Pradesh. However, we would take this opportunity: I have already asked the Department to write to Orissa Government to ask them what is this so-called new system that they have developed along with primary education wherein craft or science will be imparted. Sri Lakshmandas gave the figure Rs. 10 thousand or so being allotted to each primary school in Orissa for putting up a sort of a hall or shed or building, where science and industry will be taught to the primary school children even at the very young age when they attend primary school. Now, some practical solution would be to find out the way in which basic education should develop. Therefore, while there may be great shortcomings present in the way in which basic education has been developing, I think we are on the right lines: gradual modifications will take place from time to time; and even in our State after we get the information of the Orissa pattern I will myself personally, if necessary, make a visit to Orissa and see how this new system is developed, and if it is really as wonderful as
Sri Lakshman Das has tried to point out to the House, certainly we will develop it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I would like to know whether Government will consider the Ekbote Committee Report which has given all the details uptodate and made recommendations on basic education.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: Certainly Sir. There are a number of recommendations made in the Ekbote Committee Report and a number of recommendations have already been accepted. Just, during this session, I have answered a specific question put to that effect. Of course, if hon. Member wants information I will separately supply it to him – the number of recommendations of the Ekbote Committee Report which we have implemented.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham: Please include me also.

Sri P.V.G. Raju: I will send you also a copy of that report.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: The report has already been laid on the Table of the House. I think every member has already got a copy of the report, – the Ekbote Committee Report. You have all got it. Because the hon. Member said, he wanted a copy – probably he might have lost the report – I said I would send a copy of the report. I will send it to the Member who wants it. Members who want copies of the report may give their names in the Legislature Secretariat and we will give them a copy.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: It is not the report that we wanted. It is the recommendations that have been implemented that we want to know.
Sri P.V.G. Raju: Both, we will give.

Sri Sarveswara Rao was the only Member in the House to refer to Lalitha Kala Akademi, Sahitya Kala Akademi and Nataka Kala Akademi. He was the only Member who touched upon this particular aspect. Of course, he was very critical about Ravindra Bharati Theatre. He is critical even in a question which he asked and which was answered about 2 or 3 days ago. He was critical about the theatre. I do not want to offend the sentiments or aesthetic feelings of the hon. Member. But when he says that Ravindra Bharati Theatre is not artistic and is not of good design, I must disagree with him. Every artist who has come from outside Andhra Pradesh to this theatre has felt that it is one of the best constructions in India. As a matter of fact, it is the only theatre of its kind in the whole of India. Even in Delhi, Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, there is not such a fine theatre. In this theatre, the accommodation on the stage is best in every way and when the American group danced here a few days back, they felt that it was the only stage on which the whole troupe could function most adequately. Now, of course, he was critical of the fact that the estimates were very high. When we build a building of this nature and capacity, some people may say that it is too costly while others may say that the cost is too little. We have spent enough money on it. But I think, by and large, we must accept that Ravindra Bharati Theatre is a landmark in Hyderabad and we are all proud of the development of this theatre. Hon’ble Member himself must be very pleased to attend the theatre when there are performances.

So far as the grant of Sangeetha Nataka Akademi for the development of Kuchipudi dance in Krishna District, the hon. Member is critical about the grant. I cannot say anything in the matter, because the Sangeeta Nataka Akademi is a semi-independent body. I know we give a
grant of about a lakh of rupees to this Akademi. I myself have no knowledge of Kuchipudi dance; how can I say whether the grant was well spent or was badly spent. It is for experts to say that it has or has not been well spent. I only know that there was a performance by this troupe before Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he was here. It was highly commended and also an All India paper like the "Illustrated Weekly" carried a couple of articles on the development of Kuchipudi dance in Krishna District. So I assume that the effort of the Sangeeta Nataka Akademi to revive our ancient dance in Andhra Pradesh has been acclaimed in artistic circles in India. That is the only reply I have for the hon. Member.

Sahitya Akademi has been doing good work. Books are priced very much is the hon. Member's comment. I do not know if the prices of the books could be lessened. I will give some consideration to it. We give a very small grant to Sahitya Akademi,—a lakh of rupees is given. If a bigger grant is given, I think such an august body would be in a position to reduce the cost of important publications. This is a matter which can be considered only at a later stage when we have better ways and means.

Sri Ramaswamy Reddy spoke about education. He felt that it was difficult for students to get admissions to Medical and Engineering Colleges. I sympathise with the hon. Member; but I think that there is allround improvement in the position of admissions now and that first-class students wherever they are, are getting admissions without much difficulty. Therefore, I would request him to bring to my notice any particularly unfortunate case where any qualified student has been denied admission. In such cases we could go into the matter.

Sri Ramaswamy Reddy was of course very critical of Zilla Parishad schools that the management of zilla pari-
shad schools is not upto the standard and that the library equipment and laboratory equipment is not there, and so on. This is a general overall statement. The Zilla Parishads have taken over management of schools just a few years ago; it will take time for them to develop the schools. I may point out here that, for the rapid development of education, to depend solely upon Governmental agencies to cater to the cost of education would be a very shortsighted policy. It is, therefore, that I have been always proposing that private individuals and organizations be supported to develop secondary and higher secondary education and definitely there is a case for a more liberal policy in the matter of taking over management of private institutions. Every time the Opposition gets up and asks us to take over every private school run in the State. I have been answering that it is not possible to do so because of various reasons: one, financial; the second, it would not be right to have complete monopoly over primary, secondary and higher secondary education; third, if the State alone was the agency which should develop this type of education then naturally the system would become morbid and there would be a tendency of complacency; fourth, there would be no way to judge the standards between private schools and public sector schools; fifth, the Department and the Ministers, inclusive of me, would naturally try to defend the action of our department wholeheartedly because there would be no example before us. If there are schools in districts, then the Zilla Parishad administration, the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, or the other members of the Parishad feel that their own persons are running the educational institutions; and by example, conditions would improve. Therefore, while I may, broadly speaking, accept the criticism of the hon. Member, I may say that it is too early to think that the system of running Zilla Parishad Schools is a failure.

The hon. Member (Sri Ramaswamy Reddy) mentioned also about the development of N.C.C. and A.C.C. As a
matter of fact, he was the only member to do so in the whole House. During the present national emergency, it is very necessary that we make our boys military-conscious. There are many proposals before us to make N.C.C. compulsory for all college-going students. As a matter of fact, the policy has not yet been implemented in Andhra Pradesh; but I think that you would have noticed that in the debate in Parliament the question has been asked and the Defence Minister has already addressed us with his suggestion that N.C.C. should be made compulsory for all students in our State. We have accepted the position, broadly speaking, with the exception that we have been trying to work out the rules necessary in the matter. As a matter of fact, the question of giving some sort of examination marks for students taking up N.C.C. is also being considered; but nothing has been finalised, because it is a matter which will have to be taken up in the coming academic year. The vice-chancellors are also giving some thought to the matter and I think that by the coming academic year you can be assured that N.C.C. will be made universally compulsory for all the students. It is a very good thing and I feel that only students who are physically incapacitated and are not able to take up the training only need be exempted; in all other cases, the students should be taught military training. As a matter of fact, it may interest the House to know that in continental Europe the ratio between the ordinary soldier and the officer is somewhere about 1:25. There is universal compulsory military education and all able-bodied are to take up military education. Of course, such a policy would mean 50 or 60 million people being trained for military warfare in our country, able-bodied persons of the age group of 20 and 30 years. But we are not aiming at such a high national standing army. But, nevertheless, in continental countries like France, Germany, etc., the number of persons who are college-going or higher
secondary-school-going students who are given military training with a view to become officers in the army is one to every 25 of general soldiers who are given military training; and if we should reach this ratio in our national army sometime in the future, then naturally all our college-going students must have compulsory military training. Otherwise, we would not be able to provide the necessary officers for our armies.

Sri Deshpande has also mentioned something about the backwardness of Zilla Parishad schools. I have already given an answer to this aspect and I need not treat that in any special manner further. He has also talked about minorities not being given facilities that they deserve. I do not know why he felt that minorities are not being given consideration. Wherever there is sufficient strength for attending schools, whether Marathi, Kanarese or Tamil, automatically we are doing it and providing instruction in those subjects. Where Government has revised the policy of allowing only minorities to take up study in their own regional language, they can in the city attend to English-medium schools. Therefore, all facilities are being given to the minorities.

Sri Santayya was rather sentimental and emotional about support to Reddis, Kammas, Brahmins and other communities. While he appreciated the support for backwardness, one should not feel that these so-called forward communities were all the time at an advantage. There may be poor families who are unable to afford education and so on. I think I agree with him in this matter. My general views are well known to everybody. I feel that a student should not be debarred or that he should suffer because of the sins of his father. May I hope members would not take exception to my using the word 'sin'? I do not take it a sin to be born of Brahmin parents, of Kamma parents, of Khastriya parents, of Reddy parents,
etc. But, nevertheless, social conditions are such that one has to suffer for the sins of parents in the sense that because the father, the grandfather and so on had certain privileges, therefore, necessarily the society would go on the son now and make him suffer in turn because somebody suffered then. But I do not subscribe to this general view. Eye for eye and tooth for tooth is not my principle. I am sympathetic to the Hon’ble Member. But I cannot help him. Unless there is a general revision and poverty becomes the criteria for determining scholarships and so on, nothing can be done. I hope enlightenment will slowly grow in public mind and the society will begin to realise that by catering to too many pressure groups, administration does not progress, that administration does not merely cater to the self interest of the groups. Therefore, I think in years to come a national attitude will develop, there will be a greater unity and every one will feel that he is Indian and not a Kamma, a Reddy or Kshatriya or some caste. This, a sorry plight that is there today in our society.

Hon’ble Sri B. Dharmabikhsham was more critical towards me personally. I do not think I need answer to the personal criticism. However, in the process he repeatedly brought up the question about the retrenchment of some of the teachers. Many hon. Members brought it up. I reserved reference to hon. Sri B. Dharmabikhsham in this matter. Consequent on the advise of the Planning Commission there was a steep cut in the outlay on primary education. I have already answered in connection with a Calling Attention notice in the Upper House and informed there that we are going to re-employ all those teachers and subsequently, our hon. Finance Minister in giving his answer in the Upper House has already announced that orders have been passed for the re-employment of all the retrenched teachers. So, there is no need for
apprehension that the teachers are going to be affected, that they will not be employed and so on.

Hon. Sri Dharmabhiksham was the only Member who referred to teaching in English and said that the provision of Rs. 1,10,000 which has been made in the budget for English is a complete waste. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to his opinion. I think, on the other hand, in the long run you will find that because of the introduction of English at lower standards, even Telugu language may improve and become more vigorous. It would absorb a large technical vocabulary. This is really our objective.

Hon. Sri Ramaswami Reddy asked as to how it is possible to teach science in Telugu. The problem really is, in India we should give up our sentimental attachment of coining new phrases for technical or scientific words and terms. In the case of Japan when the question of modernisation took place, the Japanese language adopted whole-sale the technical terminology which was developed in Western Europe or Europe. In India we are not prepared to borrow the technical terminology and we are still searching for substitute terminology with a sort of sanskritised derivatives for our scientific terminology. This is really a problem because there is no agreement among the various scholars for the borrowing of this terminology. Further by trying to emphasise the need for creating a scientific terminology of our own which would have no connection with World terminology, we are, I think, committing a very grave error. So, it is our suggestion that the development of science would be rapid if we are prepared to accept international terminology. But this does not mean that we should lose our sense of pride regarding our own languages. Unless such a feeling is developed, we may not have the glorious scientific heritage which we had
some thousands of years back. If we are prepared to accept Western scientific terminology and blend it with our own language i. e., free rendering of scientific terminology in the regional language, I can tell you that the development of science in Andhra Pradesh would be very very rapid. I think in 10 or 15 years or even 20 years, we can easily catch up and even teach science in our Universities in regional languages and there will be no difficulty whatsoever. As a matter of fact if an international scientific terminology is accepted, then the natural translation of scientific books would become automatic. But of course the question of public opinion also is there and the views of the hon. Members of the House are also there.

Hon. Sri Venkata Rao spoke about the development of private institutions. I am all with him and sympathise with him because I know it is not only his problem personally as being connected with a private college in Tenali to find the wherewithal to pay University Grants Commission scales to teachers, but I am myself connected still with an institution in Vijayanagaram and I know how difficult it is to pay these scales of pay. But then I would like to point out that year after year there has been an increase. For instance if you take the period between 1961–62 to 1963–64, the total outlay has gone up by about Rs. 4 lakhs a year in giving aid to these private institutions. But as far as Tenali college is concerned, between 1959–60, when we were giving Rs. 17,000/- and 1961–62 we gave about Rs. 39,000 to the same institution which he is connected with. Therefore, support to the private colleges is going up. The only question is that he has suggested revised estimate of the amount of money that should be collected. He gave the figure correctly. In the old system a private institution was given recognition if it collected about Rs. 2 lakhs, and this is too little.
Private institutions cannot be expected continuously to collect new funds. Hon. Sri T. Viswanatham suggested in a personal conversation that some action should be taken in the case of Mrs. A. V. N. College. He suggested that Government may take over that institution. It is not a question of this particular institution or that particular institution. It is a general question whether Government should take over these private institutions. Well, there may be a case for taking over this private institution because they are unable to bear the expenditure or expenses. On the other hand we must not forget that if Government starts taking over all these private institutions then there will be no private colleges left in the whole of Andhra Pradesh. Practically every one will be run by Government and this is something which I am personally against. In the educational structure in the primary and secondary level, I think there is a case for private enterprise in the sense that the private philanthropic organizations should come forward to help. However, there is a case of reprisal in the grant-in-aid code. Government should be more liberal, I agree. But where is the money to come from. Again I have to plead that we have no money. Therefore, I have already suggested to my department that we should have a new grant-in-aid code for helping these institutions. As a matter of fact in the case of women’s education, I have suggested that two-thirds grant that we are now giving be even increased if necessary to a much higher level. Otherwise new institutions cannot be developed. I think we may develop a two-fold code where new institutions for a number of years get a higher grant than the older institutions. Some such arrangement must be made. But this would have to wait for better times when the State has got better resources. Of course, the hon. Member has talked about the development of S. R. R. college. It has taken part in the lottery and taken some tickets of Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund. I do not know how many tickets
they have sold and how much money Tenali college made last year. I remember they have sold 50,000 tickets on behalf of the college and I am sure according to the rules they had to get at least 60% of the amount or some such thing.

Hon. Sri Owaisi was for a second time very unhappy that Osmania University is not a Urdu medium University and so on. I do not want to go into that because there is nothing to feel significant about in this matter. The Osmania University has now developed the same educational pattern as other Universities in the State. Another point he made was that poor students should be enabled to enter into Public School in Hyderabad.

I agree with the suggestion that the best education should be made available in these colleges - the Public Schools and Sainik Schools - to the poor students. I am very happy to say that in the Public School in Hyderabad and in the Sainik School in Visakhapatnam, there are at least 160 students - poor students who are getting scholarship from the State. Out of three hundred students admitted in the School, nearly 160 poor students are to-day getting stipends. However, Members would be happy to know that the State of Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the country - when compared to the Sainik Schools in Punjab, Maharastra or in Madras or Bengal or anywhere - where the largest number of fully-paid students are to-day studying in our Sainik Schools. A student has to pay nearly 2,200 rupees a year for getting this military training in the Sainik School and about 140 students are able to pay the full fee, i.e. Rs. 2,200 a year for this kind of education and still there is demand from rich parents for seeking admission even without going through the competitive examination. I have not agreed to this merely because it would be advantageous for the Government to
have more fullypaid students. And we cannot deny the poor students the opportunity of going through this competitive examination and the system is such that only the students who pass in the competitive examination are admitted into the Sainik School. It is only after they pass the examination, they have to state the income of their parents and on the basis of the income of the parents the scholarship is fixed and therefore I can assure that a number of poor students are getting admission into this Public School and the Sainik School. We have two such institutions in Andhra Pradesh and generally there is a case for increasing the number. There is a great demand for better quality of education in Andhra Pradesh and as a matter of fact, we have endorsed this policy and I hope we will be able to have one first class Public School at least in each district by the end of the Fourth Five Year plan. However, the Emergency has affected the situation and I hope sometime during this year or early next year when things improve we can try to implement the proposal. But unfortunately, we are hearing bad reports from Delhi and we are not sure about the Chinese moves and if there is any disturbance once again, then we may have to think about reallocation of funds for general education. I fervently hope that we will be able to implement our proposals. As far as general education is concerned, the allocation is somewhere about 17 per cent of our general budget and for technical education the figure is very low, about 2.3 per cent per annum. This is a very low figure for maintaining the high ideals of democracy. For instance in the last year's budget the allocation for general education was about 23 per cent and there has been a downfall of 4 to 5 per cent in the outlay for general education. This of course is a very steep fall and education has to sacrifice itself for more vital factors in the economy and so on. But any way, I think there is a case for funds being made available and if more funds are going to be available,
then the development of this better qualitative school system will automatically take its place and I am sure that large number of students in Andhra Pradesh are prepared to accept the higher cost of education being imparted.

Then, Shri Balakrishnayya spoke about the problem of standards of lecturers and the question of speedy disposal of the cases for increasing the pay scale of the primary school teachers who have come to Andhra because of the implementation of Pataskar Award in respect of Satyavedu which constituency he represents. Therefore, I promise him that action will be taken as soon as possible. I wish it had been brought to my notice earlier. I do not know how it had slipped my notice or the notice of the Department. Sometimes, unfortunately these things happen; but we will certainly take action in that regard. He has agreed with me and Mr. T. Viswanatham about the quality of lecturers going down and he has suggested that new enthusiasm should be forthcoming for maintaining the better standards in the teaching at collegiate level and I agree with him. As a matter of fact, there is a case for raising the quality of teaching in our institutions, both from the primary level to the high school level. There is also a proposal for creating an all-India Educational service and some serious thinking has been going even on the all-India plane and I think some decision will be taken in this regard to create an all-India service just like Medical, Forest, Engineering and so on and when it fructifies the quality of teaching will go up in these institutions and we all look forward to it.

Shri Rama Rao has suggested that women teachers should be appointed for primary schools. Of course, it is a very good suggestion. In Western countries and in America, only women teachers teach in Montessori, primary or Kindergarten schools. But in our country, we
are not able to get number of women teachers because of the backwardness of our women and lack of education among them. Gradually, I think, some phenomenon will take place in our country too when remuneration at the primary level becomes uneconomic for educated men to take jobs at that level, naturally our women would take up jobs at the primary level. This is only a state I am anticipating when a sort of economic phenomenon takes place at this stage, our women will naturally take up jobs. But that is only thinking far into the future.

_Shri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_ Is the Government aware that women teachers who are trained are unemployed?

_Shri P. V. G. Raju:_ I am not aware of it. If such large number of women teachers are unemployed, we will employ them. The hon. Member may bring factual information to us and wherever there are such large number of women teachers unemployed, we will employ them.

The last gentleman, Shri Vajravelu Chetty who spoke on the Budget seems to have made a deep study and he mentioned about the text books. He was critical that the quality of the text books is very poor and if the students turn the pages once or twice, the paper would tear. He also said that the Department is making too much profit out of the text books and that the text book press should not make such high profits by the sale of text books. I do not know if we are making a very high profit. We have invested a large sum of money on the Text-book Printing Press and if we take into consideration the future requirements of the department, then necessarily, we have to evolve a position of self-financing as far as text books are concerned.
I am happy to tell the House that some reconsideration of the administration of the text-book press is being made. We want to develop an independent corporation as far as the publication of text-books in our State is concerned just like the Road Transport Corporation. So I think sometime we would come before the Legislature for permission for appointing this independent corporation. I see my friend, Sri Vavilala is already against it. I do not know why, but he can reserve his comment.

_Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:_ It will be like another Road Transport Corporation.

_Sri P. V. G. Raju:_ I am sure there will be a Select Committee or something like that. I do not know how the House will deal with the proposal when I bring it up before the House. I think Sri Vavilala may reserve to himself most charitably reserve to himself - his comment till that stage comes and I am only mentioning that we are proposing to improve the printing and publishing of our text books by having an independent authority. I think sometime during the next session we may bring before the House that measure. Therefore I do not think we need feel very sorry that the text book press is making profits.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that I am grateful to the hon. Members for the way in which they have criticised me or appreciated the efforts of the department. During the year under review we have been making rapid developments. I think, broadly speaking, I have been striving to achieve the four objectives that I placed before myself. I will just repeat them. I suggested that we should use education for developing national unity, a concept of national culture, the development of national social consciousness and the creation of national technical ability. These are the four objectives
I placed before myself and I am very happy that last year, Sri Sundarayya endorsed the four-fold view-point that I had before me. All the Members of the House last year accepted these four objectives and with the same objectives in view I have been trying to develop both the Technical Education Department and the General Education Department and if it was not for the emergency which has crippled our department to some extent. I think we could have had more rapid strides. At the same time I know that the hon. Members themselves are aware of the position although they were critical, of course they were not so hypocritical as to feel that the department was lacking in either sincerity or ability. Therefore I thank them for the wonderful treatment that they have meted out to us. I hope that during the coming year, the department would be able to fulfil the expectations of the hon. House. Thank you.

*Sri Tennyeti Viswanatham:* I want to ask about one point with your permission, Sir. I addressed a letter to the hon. Minister requesting that the Administration Reports and the financial accounts of the three Universities may be placed on the Table of House to which he gave a very considerate reply—it was good and well-worded—but he rejected my request. This raises almost a question of privilege. These three Universities are creatures of statutes passed by our Legislature and I think, simply because we constituted them into a corporate soul as it were, we should not be deprived of even the facility of looking into their administration reports. I did not go so far as to say that we would discuss the administration reports. I suggested that they might be placed on the Table of the House. Therefore now at this stage I do not want to raise a question of privilege, but I would like to ask the Education Minister whether he would reconsider the matter.

Then, the Education Minister suggested that instead of expanding educational institutions he would introduce
the shift system. Now I want him to consider, before he finally makes up his mind, two aspects, because we are training every year about 1500 school masters and what would happen to them if the shift system is employed and if the existing teachers will have to work 8 hours or 9 hours a day; also it would raise a question in the primary stages, viz., it will be difficult for the children to come to the schools. Then there is one other point; if the Education Minister introduces the shift system without employing more teachers, the burden upon the teachers will increase. As I said in my speech, already the teacher-pupil ratio is very high and it will still grow higher and these teachers won’t be able to impart any real and good instruction. I want the Minister to consider these points also.

Sri P.V.G. Raju.—Regarding the first issue, Sri Viswanatham has mentioned something which he wrote to me, if I remember aright, suggesting that the accounts of the three Universities be placed on the Table of the House. There was no such custom in our House; till now none of the accounts of the Universities have been placed on the Table of the House. I do not want at this stage to go into the merit or the demerit of the case; I am only stating the fact. Sri Viswanatham has brought it to the border line of saying that there is some privilege involved. Privilege is such a very serious word when used in the House that unless full facts are known to all the Members, I do not want the impression to be carried that we have transgressed the liberties or rights or privileges of this House in any manner.

Temporary Chairman.—No, he has not raised any question of privilege.

Sri P. V. G. Raju.—I agree, but he has mentioned the word ‘privilege’. I don’t want to say that by mentioning
it here an unfortunate suspicion may be caused. I wish the word had not been mentioned and therefore I am making a comment; I don’t want the word to go uncommented on my behalf. Therefore there is no privilege involved in the matter. It is not customary to lay the accounts on the Table of the House. Till now the accounts of the three Universities have been published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette; therefore it is a published information and it cannot come up as a matter of privilege unless it was the previous practice which was taking place in the House. I do not think there is any need for controversy. If there is anything, the debate is not the forum of this matter; he may raise the issue again both in the House or outside; it is his right to raise it in the House in which case I will answer it; if he raises it privately with me – he has already done it once – I would explain to him the difficulty as it is to-day. That is the factual position; we have already sent him a letter.

Regarding the shift system, I may point out that this is a suggestion which has come from very high levels. The Adviser to the Planning Commission has suggested that there should be shift system even in primary school education – not only in college education. I think that even the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has mentioned it somewhere in his speech which he delivered to one of the National Defence Council meetings or one of those Planning Bodies at Delhi; it emanated from the Prime Minister downwards. I can say nothing in the matter except that this policy of double shifts in primary education is an all-India question.

Now regarding the specific problem of pupil-teacher ratio, the hon. Member says it is too high (1:40) and it may be lessened to 1:20 to 25; that is a matter for educationists to decide and it has been decided that there
should be 1:40 as far as primary school teaching is concerned. I can assure the hon. Member that if there are two shifts, it is not the old staff again that will be employed in the new shift and therefore people will not remain unemployed. As far as the new teachers are concerned, especially in colleges, the teaching is regulated by the regulations of the University, i.e., they cannot have more than 18 sections-subject to correction I am stating this fact. Therefore if you have two shifts in colleges, then naturally new teachers will be appointed and there will be a case for allround increase of the teaching staff and this is the position so far as the shift system is concerned.

He opposed the shift system when Rajaji introduced it. Does the hon. Minister remember that?

He opposed the shift system when Rajaji introduced it. Does the hon. Minister remember that?
income dues to the tune of Rs. 15 crore. UGC is known for its generosity. In 1964-65 and 1965-66, the contribution towards the deficit was Rs. 1.5 crore each year. Also, there was a loss of Rs. 1.5 crore due to lack of diversification. The government, however, has tried to make up for this loss by increasing the Grant-in-aid Code of Fund. It has been observed that the elasticity of the Fund has increased over the years. The government continues to make a great contribution towards the universities and colleges. As a result, the Fund has been increasing at a steady pace. The government is also making efforts to convert the Fund into a self-sustained source of revenue. It is expected that the Fund will be self-sustained in the near future.

Sri P. V. G. Raju—Sri Vavilala has said something about the shift system. I do not not know if it is quite parliamentary-excuse my pointing out—but he has mentioned something about my opinion some ten years ago. I do not remember it. If he is trying to prove that I have changed my opinion, possibly knowing better I have changed my opinion but that is also subject to verification of the past. Sri Vavilala never spoke in the debate; I am very sorry; I wish he had spoken because he always makes a great contribution to the debates. I have no material
with me to answer the question about the new University. I can only say that in the last meeting of Central Education Council it was decided to develop Central Universities throughout the country. In every State in the country there should be a centrally-sponsored university and in the first instance there should be at least one university in each region. Now this proposal was put forward by us and accepted. I pointed out in Delhi that central universities are there in Delhi, Aligarh, Banares and Viswabharathi in Bengal. There are no central universities in South or Western India and because there are central universities in Delhi, Aligarh and so on, the quality of teaching and the remunerations are far higher for the lecturers and professors in those universities than the remuneration for lecturers of State-run universities in the rest of the country. Therefore to increase the quality of education, there is a case for central universities, to start with in every region and ultimately in every State in the Indian Union. This was accepted and resolution to that effect was passed and of course it has not been implemented and I think Sri Srimali has made reference to it saying that because of the emergency there is no proposal for central universities to be taken up in the State level in any State during the emergency period. So far as our own State is concerned a token of about Rs. 10 lakhs was suggested in the Third Plan for development of the Nagarjunasagar University. Hon. Member knows it; the matter has been fully debated in this House last year and in questions it has been fully exhausted. So this Rs. 10 lakhs is a token grant. Government is interested in the development of a Fourth University in the State, but again I may point out that, as things are at present, it will not fructify in the Third Plan period. It is a different question in the next plan period.

The question of Library Committee has come up; we are certainly going to appoint it; I think already the
matter is under circulation. Only yesterday I laid the rules of procedure on the floor of the House regarding the Library Act. I think even before this House adjourns we will be able to finalise the Library Committee.

Regarding women's employment, certainly I am all in agreement; I even said that in my answer. I appreciate women's employment. I think Employment Exchange is not necessary for this. Whenever there are trained women teachers unemployed, hon. Members may give their names to me or they may directly approach the department; they would automatically be employed.

Sri Venkatarao has said something again about private institutions. I spoke very sympathetically on this; I even linked myself with him. Instead of my speaking in the debate, he has spoken for me because I said I am connected also with private institution. Therefore I completely agree with him; we should certainly give more grants.

So far as the raffle is concerned, giving direct permission to every institution may not be possible. There are some rules under which the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund is working. He may separately approach the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund. I am also in a sense connected with it as the Chairman of that Committee. If a good proposition is put which is worthy of consideration then we will certainly go into it.

Mr. Lakshmana Das spoke about the middle schools. I think my Budget Speech contains information. We cannot increase the allotment during the year and therefore, while our general policy is to increase the allotment or upgrade these institutions, because of paucity of funds, we can do nothing.

So far as teaching English is concerned, a special Institution is being opened in Bangalore for the training of
Teachers who in turn, will train primary teachers, i.e., all Primary Teachers will not go to Bangalore for training in this Regional Institute which has been opened, I think, some two or three days ago. Special teachers will receive training in the Institute who in their turn will train primary teachers to teach English in the elementary classes and therefore, there will be no apprehension. The policy is going through rapidly and very successfully.

I once again thank the Hon’ble Members for giving me this opportunity. ( Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow anybody to speak.

I am putting the cut motions to vote in respect of Demand No. XVII.

Demand No. XVII - Education - Rs. 22,49,23,000

Mr. Speaker:- The question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to introduce the syllabus of Textile education in the industrial schools.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To express disagreement for the policy of the Government in introducing English language from III Class in the Elementary Schools in the State now.

The cut motion was negatived.

Sri K. L NarasimhoRao pressed fo a division.
The House divided. Ayes 34; Noes 94; Neutrals nil.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
To express dissatisfaction and disagreement of the massive retrenchment of Elementary school teachers in the state now.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
To urge on Government for the implementation of revised pay scales to the non-teaching staff working in all the Private Colleges in the State.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
For the unnecessary shifting of Annareddipalem Harijan Elementary school and causing inconvenience to the school going children of Harijans of the village Kovur taluk, Nellore District and urge on Government to retain the same in the Harijanpalam itself.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
For not supplying the text-books adequately and in time to the Parchur Panchyat Samithi, Guntur District.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
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The cut motion were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not reserving any seats for the adult destitute women passing in the condensed courses into higher grade teachers training schools every year.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:- The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-
The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs 100/-.

To impress upon the Government to provide funds to acquire the Town Hall Buildings for the State Regional Library, Guntur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To criticise the Government for not providing the funds for the quarters of the teachers in the rural areas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To impress upon the Government to arrange to open Industrial school at Sattenapalli.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To impress upon the Government to implement the recommendation of the Sub Committee on Basic Education headed by Sri Gopalrao Ekbote.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To impress upon the Government to provide more money for Neuclear Research at Andhra University.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To impress upon the Government to arrange to open Evening College classes in Guntur.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To criticise the action of the Government in withholding the final grant of the teachers of the Sri Sreedananda Harijan Colony Higher Elementary School, Tenali since 1960 and to request to expedite the payment.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To criticise the Government for not providing funds for (1) Opening of Branch Library in the State by Local Library Authority (2) deputation of candidates for training in Library Science at Andhra University.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To impress upon the Government to give the pay scales as is given to the B. Eds. to Telugu Pandits also.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To criticise the Government introducing English from the III class.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To criticise the Government for abolishing the Basic Training College at Pentapadu while the Government advocate basic education.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.

To impress upon the Government to start residential school in Rural Areas.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/–.
To criticise the Government for not making the text books, available even for months together.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-.

To criticise the Government for postponing the Election of the Chairman of the West Godavari District Local Library Authority.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-.

To impress upon the Government to expedite the starting of Nagarjuna University at Guntur as a fourth University envisaged in the Third Five year plan.

The cut motion was negatived.

Sri Vavila Gopalakrishnayya pressed for a division.

The House divided.

Ayes 34, Noes, 94, Neutrals Nil.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-.

To impress upon the Government to provide Music Teacher where girl students are in good number in the Higher Elementary schools.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-.
To impress upon the Government to start post-graduate classes in Guntur town as prelude to the starting of the Nagarjuna University at Guntur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,49,23,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-. 

To impress upon the Government to recognise schools which are coaching for Matric Examination and they may be given grant as the amenities are not sufficient to them.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,49,23,000, under Demand No. XVII-Education. The motion was adopted and the Grant made.

Mr. Speaker: Now I request the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power to move the Motions in respect of Demand Nos. XXIX, XXX, XLVI, and XLVII:

Demand No. XXIX—Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Rs. 3,39,41,000.

Demand No. XXX—Irrigation—Rs. 7,89,09,700.

Demand No. XLVI—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes. Rs. 18,53,70,600.

Demand No. XLVII—Capital Outlay on Irrigation—Rs. 6,81,27,000.

Demand No. XLVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—Rs. 6,09,66,600.

Demand No. XXXI—Electricity. Rs. 3,26,88,000.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sri I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,41,000 under Demand No.
XXIX-Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move “That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,89,09,700 under Demand No. XXX—Irrigation.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: “That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,53,70,600 under Demand No. XLVI Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: “That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,27,000 under Demand No. XLVII Capital Outlay on Irrigation.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: “That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,09,66,600 under Demand No. XLVIII Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Sri A.C. Subba Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: “That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,26,88,000 under Demand No. XXXI Electricity.”

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Demand No. XXX—IRRIGATION—7,89,09,700.

Sri N. Venkata Swamy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/—
For not allotting funds for deepening and widening the Appaparam Project Channel in Gunturu District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not providing allotments for straightening and widening Nakkavagu Drain, Nallamada Drain and digging Pundla Channel Drain under Appapuram Project area in Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not providing allotment to the Thotavaripalem Pumping Scheme in Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not sanctioning the Perla-Tirumala Sakha Scheme in Bapatla Taluq, Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not providing allotment for widening vents under the Commanur Canal near Karemchedu.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not transforming the Appapanam Project area (Guntur District) from short-term crop to long term crop area.

Mr Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri Mande Pitchaiyah: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:- Cut motions moved.

Sri Mande Pitchaiyah:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to provide lift-irrigation facilities to the lands assigned to the tenants co-operative society Nagayagunta village, Kovur taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide lift irrigation facilities to the ryots of Munulapudi village, Kovur taluk, Nellore District permanently.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To urge on Government for the execution of channel to provide irrigation facilities to the S. J. lands of Harijans of Tarunavayi village, Kovur taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,89,09,700 for irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to sanction sluice for the benefit of the ryots of Chennur village, Kovur taluk, Nellore for which the ryots have spent much material, amount of money and labour by excavating a channel from Pýderu Escape Channel at their own cost to irrigate 500 acres of land.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities to the Harijans of Puritipalam, East Gudur village, Gudur taluk, Nellore District for 50 acres of wet land as there is adequate supply of water in the vicinity.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to take up the Servepalli tank in Nellore taluk and District and implement the scheme at once.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to take the revetment of channels under the Pennar Anicut System of Irrigation in Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to expedite the Dagadarthy channel to provide irrigation facilities to the non-delta village of Kovur Taluk, Nellore District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.  

To urge on Government to take by the Allur swam drainage scheme which facilitates irrigation to an extent of 5000 acres of wet land in Allur and Singapet Village of Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.  

For the delay to provide drainage facilities to the Kadidevi abandoned tank-bed lands of Varini village, Kovur taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.  

For the delay of the Government to sanction the formation of tank across Pinneru, Rapur Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.  

To urge on Government to abandon the tanks of Beeramgunta, Tarunevoyi, and Vegur villages of Kovur Taluk and Nellore Dist., completely for the purpose of cultivation of the tankbed lands by the landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 78,9 09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.  

To urge on Government to abandon the tanks of Papireddipalem, Madarajugudur, Chinnacherukur, Brahmadevam and Pedur villages Nellore Taluk and district for the purpose of cultivation of the tank-bed lands by the landless poor.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

To urge on Government to bandone the Chataparru tank West Godavari District for the purpose of cultivation of the tankbed land by landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

To urge on Government to allow the cultivation in the tankbed lands of Varilla, Purini, Indupur, Graddagunta, Varini, Vidavalur Mudivarthy, Kovur, Chookacherla, Uppalapad, Pedeputhedu, Allur and Foreshore lands of Kanigiri Reservoir of Kovur Taluk Nellore District after abandonment of the unobjectional portions of the tanks.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to permit cultivation of unobjectionable portions of tankbed lands of Vallur, Kudithipalam, Purivur, Komerica, Gangapatnam, South Anrulur, Indukurpet, Pudiparthi, Edagali, Lebur, Anakapalli, Penuparthy, Vavilatipad, Totapalligudur, Kodur etc., villages, Nellore Taluk & District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities to 120 acres assigned to tenants co-operative society, Kothasatram hamlet of Tummalapenta village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide drainage facilities to the Harijans of Chennarayanipalem hamlet of Kavali Taluk, Nellore District for about 200 acres of land as it is pending since the year 1921.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment for Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to provide adequate irrigation facilities to ryots of Cherlopalem (h/o Vegur village,) Kovur Taluq, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to remodel the sluice No. 2 of Indupur village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities to the assigned lands to the Tenants Co-operative Society, Turimerla village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To urge on Government to repair the Siddareddi-palem tank (h/o Chennur village), Kovur Taluk, Nellore District as it is in urgent repairs.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Pitchayya:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Guruswamy Reddy:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to regularise the service of the Laskers working in the P. W. D. and to remove the disparity of their pay scales in the State.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Venka Satayanaraya:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for irrigation by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri P. V. Ramana: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Pitchaih: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-:

[Text continues with discussions and motions, indicated by Mr. Speaker's and Sri M. Pitchaih's statements]
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not completing the investigation of the project over the river (near Damalcheruvu) to supply water to Pakala Tank.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not increasing the Ayacut under Venkateswara Cheruvu (near Kavegariipalle in Pakala Firka in Chendragiri Taluk, Chittoor District) by increasing the length and height of the bund between the two hillocks.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not taking up the investigation of the project over Gogulamma River (near Kallur Pakala Firka in Chittoor District).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.
For not increasing the Ayacut under Maddinayani-palle tank (Pakala firka, Chendragiri Taluk, Chittoor District) by increasing the length and height of the bund.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not taking up the investigation of the following projects in Pakala firka in Chandragiri Taluk:

1. Project over Gudivarithippa (near Padiputlabylu).

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Dhamabhiksham: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri Pooła Subbaiah: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not providing allotment for Bommalapuram tank and Kolukula tank in Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not providing allotment for cement channeling for Cumbum Taluq in Kurnool District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not providing allotment for supply channel from Theegaleru to Pedda Araveedu Taluq and Devarajugattu tank.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

For not providing allotment for Theegaleru Anicut at Thokapalli Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motions moved.

Sri P. V. Parvatha Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.

To press for the construction of an ordinary lock at Kundaleswaram weir or a tidal lock at Pallamkurru on the Bank Canal in the Godavari Central Division.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motion moved.

Sri K. Adinarayana Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not expediting the estimates and not ordering for construction of Reservoir on Pulativanka near Mamadur, Anantapur District.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motion moved.

Sri D. Seetharamiah: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To urge upon the Government to examine the excavation of a supply channel from river Bahuda to Chinnatippasamudram tank-Madanapalli taluk, Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge upon the Government to further pursue the Bahuda Project at Nimmanapalli of Madanapalli taluk from the point at which it was dropped and to cause re-estimates of the same with a lower level of the dam height to make it less unproductive as a special measure in this chronically famine affected area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motions moved.

Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy : Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
11th March, 1963  


To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-.
Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motions moved.

Sri G. Ramarao :- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To discuss about the repairs to be made to Palakodu (a drainage channel) in Gudivada taluk which has been causing a lot of damage to crops in vast area of fertile lands.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To discuss about the non-implementation of Budameru Drainage Schemes (i.e., bunds formation, straightening of Upputeru etc.) by Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Failure of Government to repair a drainage channel passing from Pamarru and Kondiparru to Ramanapudy of Gudivada taluk, Krishna district-which is responsible for destruction of crop in thousands of acres of land every year.

Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah :- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,89,09,700 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for dropping the amount for the erection of shutters to Godavari Anicut at Dhoweswaram.

Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motion moved.
11th March, 1963

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Demand No. XLVI. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose
River Schemes

Rs. 18,53,70,600/—

Sri B. Dharmabhidhsham :- Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for
Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by
Rs. 100/—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 08,53,70,600/— for
Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by
Rs. 100/—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for
Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by
Rs. 100/—

Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motions moved.

Sri C. K. Narayana Reddy:- Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for
Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by
Rs. 100/—

for not granting sufficient allotment to H. L. C. for
its completion by 1965.
Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motion moved.

Sri V. K. Adinarayana Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100.

for not taking serious steps to expedite Localisation not appointing a chemist under H. L. C.

Mr. Speaker :- Cut Motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya :- Sir I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100/-

to criticise the Government for not starting the 2nd tunnel of the Right Bank Canal of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project and commence the second stage.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100/-

to impress upon the Government to request the Government of India not to exempt from payment of interest on the Capital outlay on the Multipurpose River Schemes till the ayacut irrigated.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for slow down construction of Srisailam & Pochampad Projects.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,53,70,600 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to extend the branch Canal No. 37 to give water to Ladmanand, Mee-

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motions moved.

Demand No. XLVII. Capital Outlay on Irrigation

Rs. 6,81,27,000

Sri N. Venkataswamy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,81,27,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To regret for not allotting funds for Daggubadu High Leval Channel Scheme.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motion moved.

Sri A. Ramachander Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,81,27,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To urge the Government to take up the ‘Ampada Reservoir Scheme’ in East Godavari District, Pattipadu taluk.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motion moved.

Sri M. Veeraraghava Rao: Sir, I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,81,27,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
To draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need to take up the Yeluru Reservoir scheme in East Godavari District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,81,27,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government the urgency for taking up Ravuthulapudi Dam work in Pattipadu taluk, East Godavari District.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,81,27,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to go ahead with Srisailam Hydro Electric Project expediously.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motion moved.

Demand No. XXXI. Electricity Rs. 3,26,88,000.

Smt. A. Kamala Devi: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-
11th March, 1963


Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motions moved.

Sri Bh. Nagabhushan Rao:—Sir. I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government to its utter failure for not having provided adequate rural electrification

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motion moved.

Sri Y. M. Pitchaih:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motion moved.

Sri Mande Pitchaiah:—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-
Annual Financial Statement 11th March, 1963 117

(Budget) for the year 1963—

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motion moved.

Sri Jnana Malla Reddy:-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by
Rs. 100/-

for not showing proper provisions for rural Electri-

fication and not showing provision for power facilities to
the agriculturists.

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motion moved.

Sri N. Venkata Swamy:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for
Electricity by Rs. 100/-

For not providing allotment for electrification of
Vupputur and Nagulapalem villages of Bapatla Tq. Guntur Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for
Electricity by Rs. 100/-

for failing to implement the scheme of extending
Electricity to Narasalapalem village, Bapatla Tq., Guntur District.

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motions moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for
Electricity by Rs. 100/-

for not regularising the staff working previously in
the Electric Corporation at Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam
Districts even 2 or 3 years after nationalising the Cor-
poration.
Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motion moved.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motions moved.

Sri N. Venkata Swamy :- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

for not sanctioning the scheme for rural electrification of Jupudi village, Bapatla Tq., Guntur Dist.

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motion moved

Sri G. Rama Rao:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

Propose: Government failed to concede the request of the Licenciates in Electrical Engineering (L.E. Es) in
the revision of their scales of pay along with the L. C.E.s (the anomoly and disparity in their scales are - an L. C. E is being paid Rs. 180-7½-210-10-280-15-400 while L. E. E. is paid 150-7½-210-10-250 though they underwent the same training for the same period, and their original scales of pay Rs. 120/- for both revised.

The scales of pays of D. C. E. & D. E. E. and D.M.E. are also different. D.C.E. is being paid Rs. 210 and D.M.E. & D.E.E. are not paid and their scales not fixed in the pay scales.

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motion moved.

Sri B. Dharmabhiksham:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motion moved.

Sri Palla Parvat Reddy:-Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-
Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motions moved.

Sri C. K. Narayana Reddy:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/- for not ordering investigation the possibility for Hydro-electric project at Talakona water falls, Yerravani-palyem Firka in Vayalpad taluk in Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/- for not arranging immediate execution of following scheme. Supply of Electricity to K-Odeepalli (near Pakala) in Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/- for not arranging immediate sanction for the following Electricity schemes:

(1) 23 additional agricultural Roads at Chinnagottigallu
(2) Supply to Doddipalle and Agraharam villages in Piler Firka in Vayalpad taluk in Chittoor Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-
for not erecting a new 33 K.V. line from Kalikeri to Chinnagottigallu and a 33 K.V/11 K.V Sub-station at Chinnagottigallu to enable supply of power to Nerabilu, Udayamanikyam Bodevandlapalle and enroute villages in Yerravaripalyam firka in Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 000/-

to discuss the failure of Government not connecting Chinnagottigallu and Bhimavaram by II K.V line for enabling supply of power to Bhallampet Digavur, T. Settvavarpalayem and enroute villages in Yerravanipalayem firka, Chittoor District.

Mr. Speaker:- Cut Motions moved.

Sri K. Ramchandra Reddy:- Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri A. Ramachender Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100--.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri G. Rama Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.

To discuss about the disbandment of thousands of work charged establishment workers in this department. This causing unemployment for thousands.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.

To criticise the Government for entering into an agreement on Seeleru in 1962 in advertantly affecting the rights of Andhra Pradesh possession by the Machikund Agreement, 1945-46.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,26,88,000 for Electricity by Rs. 100/-.
To criticise the Government for excluding the electricity from the Budget as being done in all these years and avoiding the Parliamentary institutional control.

**Mr. Speaker:** Cut motions moved.

On a point of submission

Sir. For the benefit of the Members, may I request the Hon’ble Minister to supply the figures in respect of physical targets.

Maintenance of irrigation facilities

Institution of irrigation facilities is a function of the government. The maintenance of irrigation facilities is an important aspect of the government's responsibilities. The maintenance of irrigation facilities involves the repair and upkeep of the various components of the irrigation system to ensure their proper functioning.

The maintenance of irrigation facilities includes the repair of irrigation channels, irrigation tanks, irrigation pipes, and other related structures. Regular maintenance is necessary to prevent the deterioration of the irrigation system and to ensure its efficiency.

The maintenance of irrigation facilities also involves the cleaning of irrigation channels to remove silt and other obstructions. This helps to improve the flow of water and ensures that the water reaches the fields effectively.

The maintenance of irrigation facilities is an ongoing process, and it is carried out throughout the year. The government allocates funds for the maintenance of irrigation facilities in its annual budget.

The maintenance of irrigation facilities is essential for the growth and development of agriculture. It helps to ensure a steady supply of water to the fields, which is crucial for the production of crops.

In conclusion, the maintenance of irrigation facilities is a critical activity for the government. It involves the repair and upkeep of irrigation facilities to ensure their proper functioning.

Maintenance

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project of less than medium size
rice production surplus
rice import
rice-eating population
rice production surplus as a result of low elasticity of}

Independent criticism
depreciation, interest
Electricity Act provisions to satisfy lower rate of depreciation, interest
balance

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International affairs &c.

A protest was voiced by the following members of this Committee.

Technical committees consisting of 3 members, &c.

Alternative proposals, &c.

Dependability, &c.

Regeneration, &c.
To report on the availability of supplies in the Krishna on the basis of annual flows at Vijayawada and other points, taking into account upstream utilisation and allowing for regeneration:

(i) for 86 per cent dependability is assumed in 1951.

(ii) for 75 per cent dependability; and

(iii) for such other criterion of dependability as may be considered appropriate.”
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"...To report on the requirements of projects on the Krishna in operation in 1951 as approved by the Government of India for execution included in the plans and not yet approved by the Government of India, and further proposals by the State."

[Text continues with details of projects and proposals]
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not sanctioned
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...

Estimated yield 585 units & 690 units. Utilisation 804 units of projects in the Central Commission’s 585 units of 804 units in 1963—1964. Projects under agreement to 804 units schemes in 500 units. 800 units schemes in 300 units schemes. Exhausting 33000 a—h. Influence by Central Government in the Planning Commission. Vice-President of the Planning Commission is the head of the Government.

Central Government has extraordinary power in stay orders and in extraordinary power in stay orders. Central Government is the head of the tribunal. Agreement involving schemes and stay orders. Agreement involving schemes and stay orders. Central Government has extraordinary power in stay orders and extraordinary power in stay orders.
Annual Financial Statement
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population... extreme... Planning Commission... Planning Commission... we repudiate... Planning Commission... Central Government... All Parties convention... plans... upper riparian owners... block... Upper Riparian owners...
1951 agreement on a diversion project was approved in 1963. This agreement forbade any further diversion without the consent of the upper riparian owners. The project proposed in 1963 was a dangerous proposal as it envisaged the creation of 100,000 units of power. The developers of the proposal intended to sell the power to the Western Ghat area. This proposal was rejected by the upper riparian owners as it was not advantageous to them.
Annual Financial Statement
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Stage by stage propose optimum use develop optimum use for exhaust and double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development.

Propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development.

Propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development. Stage by stage propose optimum use double exhaust development.
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Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In 1963, the annual budget envisioned a joint power scheme between the two states. The scheme encompassed the construction of dams on the Sileru and Upper Sileru rivers, with a total capacity of 180 million cubic feet. The project aimed to produce 5,77,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. The agreement for the scheme was signed in 1957 and was to be implemented in stages. The diversions for the power scheme were to take place in the Upper Sileru project and the Lower Sileru projects, with a confluence at Sabari. The project was also expected to benefit the political landscape of Orissa.

The budget for the year 1963 — 1964 included provisions for the construction of dams and power schemes. The budget also noted challenges such as disputes over territory and political reasons.
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...

I raise a point, Sir. In my budget present Electricity Board mention in speeches on page 14.

(Page 14 of the policy statement of the Minister for Irrigation and Power): "In Budget Estimate 1963—64, the Board's
share of plan ceiling has been proposed to be Rs. 473 lakhs. Out of this the Board will have to meet Rs. 40 lakhs being the 5% of its Depreciation Reserve Fund during that year. The balance of Rs. 434 lakhs will be sanctioned as a loan by the Government to the Board. Besides this, the Government have proposed to permit the Board to float a public loan of Rs. 500 lakhs during 1963-64. The Electricity Supply Act 1948 Board constitute. The Board constitute.

Section 61: In February of each year the Board shall submit to the State Government a statement in the prescribed form of the estimated capital and revenue receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year.

(2) The said statement shall include a statement of the salaries of Members, officers and servants of the Board and of such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) The State Government shall as soon as may be after the receipt of the said statement cause it to be laid on the Table of the House or as the case may be Houses of the State Legislature, and the said statement shall be open to discussion therein, but shall not be subject to vote.

(4) The Board shall take into consideration any comments made on the said statement in the State Legislature.

(5) The Board may at any time during the year in respect of which a statement under sub-section (1) has been submitted, submit to the State Government a supplementary statement, and all the provisions of this section shall apply to such statement as they apply to the statement under the said sub-section.

Section 78: The State Government may after previous publication by notification in the Official Gazette make rules to give effect to the provisions of this Act.
(2) (c) the form in which the annual financial statement and supplements under section 61 shall be prepared by the Board and the particulars to be included therein

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Mr. Speaker: So what does the failure to place on the Table the report of the Electricity Board entail?

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya: There is a Statutory Act under which the Board is constituted. According to the rules they have appointed a committee to go into the functions of the Board. The Board should submit their report to the Assembly for scrutiny. They must submit it in a prescribed form and the House has a right to discuss it also.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not side-track the issue. The hon. Minister for Power has moved his demand and discussion is going on. Now, failure to place the report of the Board before the House, you mean, affects the discussion on the Demand. I want to know how it affects. Please enlighten me. So far as the facts are concerned, such report has been placed before the House, I think. Or perhaps it has not been put in the prescribed form.

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya: No, Sir, it has not been placed on the Table at all.

Mr. Speaker: What does it matter? Take it that the report has not been placed before the House. Does it prevent this House from going on with the discussion on the Demand?

Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya: It is concerned with the Demand, Sir.
Mr. Speaker: May be it is concerned with the Demand. At a later stage we can certainly ask the hon. Minister to place it before the House. It cannot be put to vote but it can be discussed.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I am not very particular whether it is in the prescribed form or not. But I am very particular about the contents.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose you are aware of what is called 'irregularity' and 'illegality'. Irregularity may be a purely formal thing. But if it is illegality and if it vitiates the proceedings, we can take notice of it.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: For instance, I have to send a notice under the rules 15 days before. Fortunately or unfortunately I send it 7 days before. Will it be agreed? It is procedural thing and it will never be agreed because it is laid down in the rules. The same thing applies here. As a matter of fact when the procedure goes we have nothing to say. But when there is a specific section in the Act to place it on the Table and when it is not placed before us, it is for you to decide and help us.

Mr. Speaker: You may be very much handicapped in the matter to discuss on the Demand. That I agree. In the absence of full material before the House hon. Member may not be in a position to discuss...

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: It is a statutory provision, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If that is so, I will ask the Government to place the report before the House to enable the hon. Members to discuss. But you cannot prevent the discussion from going on now.

(Sri B. V. Siviah in the Chair)
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execute situation... neglect situation... execute situation...
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Even Development

The year 1963 was a period of uneven development. The war effort and the emergency had a major impact on the economy. The budget for the year was designed to meet the needs of the War Emergency. The government had to allocate a significant portion of the budget to defense and war-related activities. This had a significant impact on the overall development of the country.

The budget aimed to ensure that the necessary resources were allocated to support the war effort. The government had to prioritize the allocation of resources to defense and war-related activities. This had a significant impact on the overall development of the country. The budget also aimed to support the economic activities that would support the war effort.

The budget for the year was designed to meet the needs of the War Emergency. The government had to allocate a significant portion of the budget to defense and war-related activities. This had a significant impact on the overall development of the country. The budget also aimed to support the economic activities that would support the war effort.

In summary, the year 1963 was a period of uneven development. The war effort and the emergency had a major impact on the economy. The budget for the year was designed to meet the needs of the War Emergency. The government had to prioritize the allocation of resources to defense and war-related activities. This had a significant impact on the overall development of the country.

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[Text content in Kannada]

[Translation]

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...
श्री रामचन्द्र राव कल्याणी (मकबुल):—

माननीय समाप्ति जी। सिंचाई और वित्तविभाग के मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत डिमेंशन का समैन करते हुए चन्द्र वांटों की ओर में आवाग्रह व्यापक अक्षयता चाहिए और प्राधिक असल है कि डिमेंशन इस ओर तबज़ाऊँ दें।

सिंचाई की योजनाओं के लिए जो १९६२ लाख रुपये के लगभग बच्चे करनें की व्यवस्था की गई है समस्तात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहयोग के यह रकम ७५ करोड़ तक आयेगी और इस्तीफे में ज्यादा सारी धारा डिमेंशन के व्यापक में लाने का अहम है। सिंचाई के छोटे-छोटे कामों के समबन्ध में यह निर्धारी नहीं है कि वह तथा इन रिटर्न आये तब ही हम उस काम को पूरा करेंगे, बना नहीं। अगर इस निवेदय शा सत्ती से पालन किया जाय तो समस्तात है कि हम इसके लिए जो कुछ सी रकम रखते हैं उसकी सी शर्त नहीं कर सकते। छोटे-छोटे सिंचाई के कामों में इजीनियर्स की यह राय होती है कि उनमें जितना रिटर्न आया चाहिए वह नहीं आता। इसलिए इन कामों को करने से पाला नहीं। मैं कहूँगा कि छोटे कामों को करने में रिटर्न पर ज्यादा ध्यान न देंगे हुए उनके लिए रकम दी जानी चाहिए। हो सकता है कि इन कामों में जितना रिटर्न आया चाहिए वह २००-२०० न आता हो लेकिन इन कामों को पूरा करते हैं में के व्यापक लोगों की आर्थिक परिस्थिति बदलनी। और इस प्रकार इसी व्यावस्था का जो व्यवस्था पंडित है वह पूरा होगा। खास तौर पर मकबुल में बने-बने प्राजेत्स नहीं हैं और न ऐसे प्राजेत्स बनाने की तैयारियाँ हैं। वहाँ कुछ नहीं हैं। आदर्श मर्यादाओं पर छोटे-छोटे काम वह जारी और अन्यक व्यवस्थाओं जारी और लागू-लागू चार-चार प्रामाण्य का एक-एक गुण बनाकर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायें तो समस्तात है कि हम चाहे श्री वेंस एक भुमि को सेराब कर सकते और इस प्रकार हजारों एक भुमि सेराब ही सकते। इससे पूर्व वे हौसला गार्डनेंट इत्यादि नाने पर उज्ज्वल प्राजेक्ट के नाम से एक प्राजेक्ट तामिर करना चाहती थी। लेकिन इसे का बात है कि वह डिमेंशन बदल गई और सारा ही वह प्राजेक्ट भी खराब हो गया। और आज इजीनियर्स यह राय देते हैं कि उज्ज्वल प्राजेक्ट से बनाने से निष्कर्ष रिटर्न नहीं आयेगा। इसकी बजाय वे वहाँ की प्राण में एक प्रकार की वेटेन्ट फॉल्ट हुई है। उस समय के इजीनियर्स ने यह वातावरण था कि इस प्राजेक्ट को बनाने से साह्य चाह इजार व्यापक से राह शुरू होगा। वे इजीनियर्स वे भी विद्वान थे, एकपाटे थे। फिर आज के इजीनियर्स की राय में इतना बड़ा मतलब क्यों पाया जाता है। यही कारण है कि वहाँ के प्रजा में विचार देखा हो गया है कि डिमेंशन इस प्राजेक्ट को अभी रोकना चाहती है। मैं हुक्कूत में कहूँगा कि
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Quorum Bell

Abhi mukhda karmashon ka baire me itna khandhaya ki maharaath, paasur aur anubh pradhaa ke bichhore se pata chahta hain ki hum apne maharashtriyata ko bhool gaye hain! Hum yeh bata bhool gaye hain ki hum sabh bharat ke rahane bache hain! Issi vicchar se hum ek doot par adhikarn karate hain. Abhi is bate se hum ek doot par adhikarn karate hain.
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है, जिसकी बजह से महाराष्ट्र अपना रुप्पा आम्ना पर निकलाता है, आम्ना प्रदेश अपना रुप्पा मेंधर पर बाजार है। और वेशदत इन दोनों प्रदेशों के उलझ पड़ता है। इससमय हम सब वे पहले इस बात को महसूस करौं कि हम सब एक ही देश के रहने वाले हैं, एक ही जाति से सम्बन्धित हैं। हम सब भारतवासी हैं। हम सब एक जगह बैठ सकते हैं। हमारे बड़े-बड़े लोग एक जगह बैठकर अपनी अपनी समस्याओं को शास्त्रीकरण के साथ हस्त कर सकते हैं और किसी एक निर्णय पर पहुँच सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जब लोगों में जो बच्चों नयी फैली हुई है वह दूर हो सकेगी। यदि मैं आज वह कहता है कि आम्ना प्रदेश को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह पानी के तो यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है।

इससे आम्ना के लोगों में रोश पैदा होना स्वामार्थिक है। विचार बात है कि महाराष्ट्र भी ऐसी ही भावनाएं रखता है। ऐसी बातें एक ही देश में रहने वालों के लिए योग्य नहीं। इस लिए मैं कहूँगा कि इन तीनों प्रान्तों के बड़े-बड़े नेता एक जगह बैठकर शास्त्रीकरण के साथ कोई एक निर्णय के लें तो यह समस्या भारतीय से हल हो जाएगी। वरना अगर यह समस्या और बड़ा जाए तो इसके कारण तीन प्रान्तों के लोगों में से मत में बड़ा जाएगा। और यह बात हमारे राष्ट्रीयता के विरुद्ध होगी और इसके कारण दूसरे देशों का लाम उठायेगे।

मैं अधिक समय न बेटे हुए एक बार फिर इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि माइनर मालिकन की सुरूः में जो रिस्म निर्धारित किया गया है उसका सशक्त से पालन न किया जाए बल्कि माइनर मालिकन की सुरूः में इस बात पर अधिक ध्यान न देते हुए उन कामों की पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इन बातों की ओर हुकुमत का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं अपने विचारों को समाप्त करता हूँ।
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Considering the figures for 1963–64, it is quite evident that the estimate of Rs. 76,800 has been arrived at after careful consideration and examination of all the requirements. The expenditure is expected to be Rs. 45 lakhs. The estimate of Rs. 10 H.P. is based on the assumption that 450 horsepower would be ample for the current requirements. However, it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 450 lakhs is necessary for the future requirements. It is further estimated that an additional expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs would be required for the year ending 1964. The total expenditure for the year is estimated to be Rs. 50 lakhs.

Irrigation:

(Visited) Irrigation, which is one of the most important demands of the year, has been estimated at Rs. 38 lakhs. This estimate has been arrived at after careful consideration of all the requirements. The irrigation system is expected to be completed by 1959. The foundation of the new irrigation system has already been laid. The design and construction of the new system are expected to be completed by 1960. The total cost of the irrigation system is estimated to be Rs. 35 lakhs. The system is expected to provide irrigation to an area of 15,000 acres.

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Commercial Department

In the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963—1964, the Department of Irrigation has presented various demands for the year. The Department has highlighted the importance of irrigation schemes and has emphasized the need for major projects to be undertaken. The demands include funds for the development of irrigation schemes, which are crucial for the enhancement of the country's agricultural productivity. The Department has also allocated funds for the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation tanks, ensuring that they remain operational and effective. Furthermore, there is a focus on improving fishery resources through the development of irrigation and fisheries.

Dear Sir,

Irrigation Department:

The Department of Irrigation has presented various demands for the year 1963—1964 in the Annual Financial Statement (Budget). The Department has emphasized the importance of irrigation schemes and the need for major projects to be undertaken. The demands include funds for the development of irrigation schemes, which are crucial for the enhancement of the country's agricultural productivity. The Department has also allocated funds for the repair and maintenance of existing irrigation tanks, ensuring that they remain operational and effective. Furthermore, there is a focus on improving fishery resources through the development of irrigation and fisheries.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
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The government has noted with concern the considerable increase in the cost of living during the past year. The current year has seen a rise in prices of 30, 40 and 50 per cent. The government has taken various measures to control inflation. It has also announced its policy of full employment. As a result, the government has been able to reduce the deficit on the current account. However, the government has also realized that a comprehensive plan is necessary to ensure sustainable economic growth.

To this end, the government has presented a comprehensive plan for the year 1963-1964. The plan envisages a deficit of Rs. 200 million on the current account. The government has also emphasized the need for increased savings and investments. The plan has been designed to provide a stimulus to the economy and to ensure a balanced growth.

We, therefore, recommend that the government should take all necessary steps to implement this plan and ensure its success.
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<td>5,928</td>
<td>1,87,848</td>
<td>2,78,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>2,78,000</td>
<td>1,87,848</td>
<td>5,928</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>-2,71,000</td>
<td>-1,51,100</td>
<td>-1,72,920</td>
<td>-2,51,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All figures in Rupees)
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1963—
1964—Voting of Demands for
Grants.

11th March, 1963

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(6). ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಊಷ್ಟು, ನಾಯಕ ಕೌಣಸಿಗಳು, ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಆವರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವಸ್ತುತಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನೋಡಿದರು. ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲು ತಾರೊ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳದ ವೈಲ್ಲಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾತ್ಮಕತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಸಿದರು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ವೈಲ್ಲಸ್ಯಗಳು, ಸರಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ವೈಲ್ಲಸ್ಯಗಳು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ವೈಲ್ಲಸ್ಯಗಳು (ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ 65 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಸ್ತುತಿಯನ್ನು) ತಾರೊ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ವೈಲ್ಲಸ್ಯಗಳು (ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ 70 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಸ್ತುತಿಯನ್ನು) ತಾರೊ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1963--
1964—Voting of Demands for
Grants.

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8 p.m. (The House then adjourned till Half past–Eight of
the Clock on Tuesday, the 12th March, 1963.)
APPENDIX

1963–64

- No. XXIX  రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్నతం జాతి రద్దు సంఖ్యలు
  దాదాపు రాష్ట్ర వ్యాపారానికి సహాయం చేయుట రూపాలు
  రూ. 3,39,41,000

- No. XXX  ప్రతిష్ఠానం
  రూ. 7,89,09,700

- No. XLVI  ప్రతిష్ఠానంలో ఉన్నతం జాతి
  దాదాపు రాష్ట్ర వ్యాపారానికి సహాయం చేయుట రూపాలు
  రూ. 18,58,70,600

- No. XXLII  ప్రతిష్ఠానం
  రూ. 6,81,27,000
11th March, 1963

అమృతసరి నాయకుడు అమృతసరి నాయకుడు ఉమ్మడి 1963-64 రోజువరుసం సంఘర్షం కొరకు,

భారతంలో జనాభా రుణం ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని భారత సామాన్య జనాభా రుణం ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని భారత సామాన్య

1. XXIX—మార్చి రెంటవర నిమిత్తం ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని భారత సామాన్య జనాభా రుణం ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని భారత సామాన్య

2. అమృతసరి నాయకుడు అమృతసరి నాయకుడు ఉమ్మడి 1963-64 రోజువరుసం సంఘర్షం కొరకు,

3. అమృతసరి నాయకుడు అమృతసరి నాయకుడు ఉమ్మడి 1963-64 రోజువరుసం సంఘర్షం కొరకు,
11th March, 1963

(1) மொழிபுரைத் தலைப்பு- பெரும்பான்மை தலைப்பு
(2) தலைக்குண்டு பெரும்பான்மை
(3) விளக்கத் தலைப்பு
(4) செய்யுவர் சாஸ்திரி நூற்றண
(5) மோத்தை பெரும்பான்மை
(6) மாசுவிளக்கம் சாஸ்திரி
(7) ச. வி. மாசு
(8) முதல்பிரிக்கம்
(9) இலக்கியம் பொறுப்பு
(10) பெரும்பான்மை
(11) புரோட்டி பொதுமக்கள்
(12) புரேம்பான்மை
(13) புரேம்பான்மை
(14) புரேம்பான்மை
(15) புரேம்பான்மை
(16) புரேம்பான்மை
(17) புரேம்பான்மை
(18) புரேம்பான்மை
(19) புரேம்பான்மை
(20) புரேம்பான்மை

4. அரசுத் தலைப்பு — பெரும்பான்மை பொறுமை (சாஸ்திரி பொறுமை)

5. பெரும்பான்மை பொறுமை (சாஸ்திரி பொறுமை)

6. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

7. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

8. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

9. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

10. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

11. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

12. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

13. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

14. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

15. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

16. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

17. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

18. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

19. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை

20. முதல்பிரிக்கம் பொறுமை
11th March, 1963

5. ಅಂಕಾಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸರಕಾರ: — ನಂತರ ಅಂಕಾಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 1959 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ 1,125.00 ರೂಬ್ಳು ಯುಂಟಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಂಕಾಂಕದ ಮುಖಸ್ಥ ನಿರ್ದೇಶದ ಕ್ರಮವಿಷ್ೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಿನ್ನುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಹೊಸ ಮಾನವಾದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ 44 ದಿನ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಐದುಗುಂಟು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ 1962–64 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 150 ರೂಬ್ಳು ಮತ್ತು 200 ರೂಬ್ಳು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

6. ಪಾಲ್ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯೋಗ: — ಇವು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಅಂಕಾಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಪಾಲ್ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಪ್ರವಾಹವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ 28 ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುವುದು. ಮುಂದುವರೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆ 30 ರೂಬ್ಳು, ಮತ್ತು 39 ರೂಬ್ಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ. ಪ್ರವಾಹವಾಯಿತು 30 ರೂಬ್ಳು, ವಿದ್ಯಾನ್ಯರಿಗಾಗಿ 39 ರೂಬ್ಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವ.
7. மன்னர் கேரளா காந்தியின் குரல்போடும் கொண்டாட்டம்
மன்னர் மாநிலக் குரல்போடம் பொருளாதாரத்திற்கு அணுக்கள்
அல்லது 66 கோடி தொகை வல்லாமல் கிட்டத்தட்ட 15.25 கோடி குடிபொருள்.
இதில் 8.1 கோடி பாரம்பரிய மாசைக்கு எடுக்கப்படும். மானபின் பல்வேறு அளவின
சார்கம். என்னுடையது குரல்போட்டியும் குரல்போடுகள் சிற்றுணர்ச்சி
சார்க்கு மதிப்பாகும். 1968-64 வரை பாரம்பரிய குரல்போடுகள் 50 கோடி
(சிலர்) தொகை வல்லாமல் 35 கோடி மதிக்கான விளைந்துள்ளது. பல்வேறு பாரம்பரிய
சார்க்கு வருவதாகவே கோர்க கூடுதல் மாட்டை அறிவித்தார்.

8. சாத்ராங்கோட்ட காந்தியின் குரல்: - என்னுடைய கோட, 94,000
dவரை பிடி செல்லும் காந்தியின் குரல் தொகையில் 89 கோடி
dமண்டலம் குரல்போடம் குரல்போடம். மற்றும் குரல்போடு 70 கோடி
பிட்டுக்கோட்டிகளில் குரல்போட்டிகளில் கிட்டத்தட்ட 22.5 கோடி
சார்க்கு மதிப்பாகும். 40,000 மற்றும் பிடி செல்லும் விளைந்தது. மானால்
சார்க்கு விளைந்தது. 1968-64 வரை கோர்க போர்க்குடிகள் மாட்டை அறிவித்தது.
என்னுடைய கோட 42 கோடி மதிக்கான 22.5 விளைந்தது.

9. காந்தியே குரல்: - 1958 வரை என்னுடைய காந்தியின்
குரல் வரையாற்ற குரல் காந்தியின் வரையாற்ற விளைந்தது. இது
தொகையில் குரல்போட்டிகள் மூன்று கோடி வரை விளைந்தது. இதன்
பிடி செல்லும் குரல்போடு குரல் வரையாற்ற சார்க்கு விளைந்தது. இதன்
சார்க்கு விளைந்தது. 1968-64 வரை பிடிக்கும் குரல் வரையாற்ற விளைந்தது.
11th March, 1963

ప్రపంచ వినియోగ సంస్థ దృశ్యం లో 37.20 ఎకరి ప్రాంతం సంచారంతో లభించింది. 1968-64 వరకు వీటి జ్ఞానం లేదు 15,000 ఎకరి, అందుకే నిషింద 20,000 ఎకరి వీటి ప్రాంతం లభించాయి. వివిధదాయ వివిధ సంస్థలు నిలిచి ఉపయోగించాయి.

10. అయితే లోత ప్రాంతం స్వతంత్ర ఉపయోగం చేసి కేసి చేరుకుని 1968 సంచార లోత ప్రాంతం లభించాయి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>ప. మ. మాచారు</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>కార్పొరాట్స్ నిర్మాణం</th>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>మధ్య నాగాంటు</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>తాన్ని సంచారం సంచలనం ప్రూర్థివుతుంది</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>రఖ కట్టి</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>రాత్రి కట్టి సెట్టు ప్రూర్థివుతుంది</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>మాన జి. బి.</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>మాన జి. మూడు సంచలనం ప్రూర్థివుతుంది</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>గొప్పల్లి ఇంటిల్లి</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>గొప్పల్లి ఇంటిల్లి</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1964 లో చాలా ప్రాంతాల సూర్యకృతి సంచలన ప్రూర్థివుతుంది.

1. సాంప్రదాయ ఒడిషా |
2. పండిత్ పండిత్ రామాయం

సాధనాల వినియోగ సంచలనం సంచలనం ఎక్కడ మాత్రమే, సాధనాల వినియోగ సంచలనం మాత్రమే వినియోగ సంచలనం ఎక్కడ మాత్రమే సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే. అందుకే మాన్ని సంస్థల సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంస్థల సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే. అందుకే మాన్ని సంస్థల సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంస్థల సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంస్థల సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంస్థల సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే, అంటే మాన్ని సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం సంచలనం మాత్రమే.
11th March, 1963

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

12. 

13. 

2. 3. 

माणेकरात XXXI में 3,26,88,000 रुपये 
माणेकरात XLVIII में 6,09,66,600 रुपये
1963-64 సంవత్సరం‌

ఐఎల్‌వ్యి అనే నామంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా పరిశీలన చేసారు. ఈ కారణం వలన లాంటి విధానాలు అవిలుండా ఉండగలమని ప్రకటించబడింది. ఈ పరిశీలన పనిచేసే సమయం నాటికి 1968 తో మరుస్థలం అయింది. ఈ సమయంలో ప్రత్యేకంగా లాంటి సంస్థలు ఉండగలమని ప్రకటించబడింది.


3. మహాశాస్త్ర ఎంమందిపాలక సమూహం: ఈ సమూహం 180 సమయంలో పరిశీలిస్తుంది. ఈ సమయానికి మామూలు 600 రూపాణి లాంటి సమయాలు ఉండేవిస్తుంది. ఇవి మామూలు 5 సమయాల పరిశీలనను చెందుతాయి (కొంతము). ఈ సమయానికి అతిపెద్ద సమయాలు ఉండాలి. ఈ సమయానికి అమితాభ సమయాలు ఉంటాయి. 218 సమయాలు కలిగి ఉండవచ్చు ఈ సమయం 140.2 సమయాలు ఉంటుంది.

4. సమావేశ సమాచారానికి అనుమతి: ఈ సమావేశ సమాచారం కప్పే సమయం నాటికి 64.94 రూపాణి ఉంటుంది. ఈ సమయం చేసిన సమయం నాటికి 1962 సంవత్సరం నాటికి 68.64 రూపాణి ఉంటుంది. మహాశాస్త్ర సమావేశానికి ఆధారం ఉండే సమయం నాటికి 64.94 రూపాణి ఉంటుంది.
11th March, 1963

6. "ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆರುವ ಶಃ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಶಂಖದಿಯ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ಇವು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. 2. (a) ವಿರೋಧದ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ವಿರೋಧದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಶಂಖದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು.

7. ವಿರೋಧದ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ವಿರೋಧದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಶಂಖದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. 2. (a) ವಿರೋಧದ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ವಿರೋಧದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಶಂಖದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಂಚಿದಾರರು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು.
9. (స్థితి యౌద్యము) ప్రత్యేకంగా మనం ఎప్పుడూ తప్పించండి: — తెలియడం దానిలో మన పరిస్థితి ఎదురకుగా దాని మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే అందాలం అయింది. మనది వివిధ విధానానికి ఉపయోగించే పరిస్థితి దాని మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే అందాలం అయింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే కాక అందా అయించింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే వారి అందా అయించింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే కాక అందా అయించింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే వారి అందా అయించింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే కాక అందా అయించింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే వారి అందా అయించింది. మనది విషయంలో ఈ మిశ్రమం మాత్రమే కాక అందా అయించింది.
11th March, 1963

11. 1962-65 300 50 250 25 50 50 150 1500 1500

12. 1962-68 150 50 150 150 1500 1500 1500 1500

13. 1968-64 50 150 50 150 150 1500 1500 1500

14. 1964-65 60 150 60 150 150 150 1500 1500 1500
11th March, 1963

మంత్రివర్గం కూడా సంపూర్ణ ప్రియాకరణం చేస్తుంది. 1963-64 సాంఘారిక సంఖ్య సం. 1016.285 యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యం పొందాలి రెండింటి ఉంది. ఇంకా పాత్రపు సమయానि అంతర్గత సాంఘారిక సంఖ్య సంతరణలో సాగే అంటే సమాధానం చేస్తుంది. 

మ.స. విభాగితి,

కోరిపియార్, వర్ధమాన రామలింగప్ప ఎమ్మెల్.
APPENDIX

POLICY STATEMENT
OF THE
MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION & POWER
ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
ON
IRRIGATION AND POWER
FOR
1963-64

Demand No. XXIX—Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes — Rs. 3,39,41,000
Demand No. XXX—Irrigation — Rs. 7,89,09,700
Demand No. XLVI—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes — Rs. 18,53,70,600
Demand No. XLVII—Capital Outlay on Irrigation — Rs. 6,81,27,000
IRRIGATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH
BUDGET ESTIMATE 1963-64

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,41,000 under Demand No. XXIX—Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes, a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,89,09,700 under Demand No. XXX—Irrigation, a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,53,70,600 under Demand XLVI—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes, and a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,27,000 under Demand XLVII—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

2. For the information of the House, I shall deal with the salient features pertaining to these Demands, touching upon the progress made so far on irrigation schemes and on our programme for 1963-64, Major, Medium Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes.

3. The Irrigation Programme during Third Five-Year Plan contemplates the completion of all the spillover schemes of Second Five-Year Plan in all respects besides making headway in respect of some of the new schemes taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan. The total outlay originally made in the Plan for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes was Rs. 3,123 lakhs excluding Nagarjunasagar Project for which a provision of Rs. 4,500 lakhs was made. A recast of the Plan was subsequently effected in August 1962 when the over-all Plan was reduced from Rs. 3,123 lakhs to Rs. 2,963 lakhs. The Plan includes Major, Medium and Flood Control Schemes besides a scheme for the extension of the Engineering Research Station at Himayatsagar. The Irrigation Plan for 1963-64 for Major, Medium and Flood Control Schemes including Nagarjunasagar is of the order of Rs. 1,395
lakhs. Of this, Rs. 1,000 lakhs are earmarked for Nagarjunasagar. The following Major and Medium works are in the various stages of progress.

1. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.
2. Vamsadhara Project.
3. Pochampad Project.
4. Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.
5. Kaddam Project.
6. Narayanapuram Anicut Scheme.
8. Musi Project.
11. Paleru-Bitragunta Channel.
12. Thandava Reservoir.
15. Jutpally Project.
16. Laknapur Project.
17. Ramadugu Project.
18. Salivagu Project.
19. Swarna Project.
20. Sirala Project.

Nagarjunasagar Project:

4. The Nagarjunasagar Project has been making a steady and all-round progress ever since its commencement. The construction of the Dam and the excavation
of the main canals are in good progress. In terms of quantities, 51% of the total volume of the masonry Dam, 37% of the total quantity of the excavation of the Right Main Canal and 32% of the total of excavation for the Left Main Canal has been completed. The excavation of the pilot heading of the tunnel (for single bore) of the Right Canal has been completed and the work of enlarging the tunnel is in progress. The lining work of the Left Main Canal tunnel is in progress. The construction of a major aqueduct across Halia River on the Left Canal is in good progress, while the 100 ft. high earth dam across Buggavagu on the Right Canal has been completed. The major cross drainage works and bridges are all progressing according to schedule. The excavation of branches and distributaries on the right side is in progress, while the work on the left side is being taken up. The Irrigation benefits under the project by way of second crop irrigation under Krishna Delta from the partial storage of water in the N.S. Dam reservoir will commence from the current season and it is expected that water can be let out for an area of about 1.5 lakh acres for the current season and for about 2.0 lakh acres for the 1964 season. The cost of the Nagarjunasagar Project, according to the revised estimates sent up to the Government of India, and awaiting their clearance, is Rs. 139.53 crores. The expenditure incurred on the N. S. Project to the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period is of the order of Rs. 40 crores. The Central loan assistance for the project for the Third Plan period is Rs. 50 crores and this ensures an annual outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The expenditure incurred during 1961–62 was about Rs. 10 crores and the expenditure programmed for 1962–63 is Rs. 10 crores. The Budget for 1963–64 provides for a net expenditure of Rs. 10 crores on the Nagarjunasagar Project.
5. The stage 1 of the scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 13 crores and taken up in 1959 for execution by State Government and T.B.P. Board. The Mid-Pennar Dam has been constructed up to level of 1125.00 and the work above the level is in progress. The Mid-Pennar South Canal has been completed up to 44th mile and the Mid-Pennar North Canal is nearing completion. The work on the Uravakonda cut is being taken up. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1963–64 for execution of the works under both Andhra and Board areas.

Vamsadhara Project:

6. The Project envisages construction of an anicut across river Vamsadhara at Neeradi, a village in the Pathapatnam taluk of Srikakulam district together with a dam at Gotta 28 miles lower down. The work on the Neeradi anicut which forms an integral part of the development of the Vamsadhara and the work on the right side high level channel proposed to be constructed in two stages with lengths of 30 and 39 miles in the first and second stages respectively has been started and is in progress. The Neeradi anicut work costing Rs. 97 lakhs has been taken up for execution and preliminary works like camp buildings and roads are completed for Neeradi anicut. Well sinking for foundations and the detailed investigation of the right side high level canal are in progress. At the conference held at Bhubaneswar on 30th September 1962 between Chief Engineers of both the States it was agreed that the projects in Andhra Pradesh could be taken up immediately. This project on completion will bring a total crop area of 3.32 lakhs under irrigation. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for this scheme, during the year 1963–64.
Pochampad Project:

7. The Medium sized Pochampad Project which is awaiting the technical clearance of the Planning Commission, envisages the utilisation of 66 T.M. Cft. of water. The cost of the project is Rs. 15.25 crores and it is expected to irrigate 3.6 lakhs acres. The preliminary works are under way. The amount provided for the project in the State’s Third Plan is Rs. 400 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the project in the Budget for 1963–64. The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee has been approached for providing funds to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs for expenditure on the project during 1963–64 in order to accelerate the progress.

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme:

8. Under this project, a canal 89 miles long has been taken out from the left flank to irrigate 94,000 acres. Construction work up to 70th mile of the canal was completed and water let out up to 54th mile for an area of 40,000 acres. The other works are in progress and are expected to be completed during 1963–64 for which an amount of Rs. 42 lakhs has been provided.

Kaddam Project:

9. The restoration work on this project consequent on a portion of the dam being washed away in 1958 is completed except the erecting of flood gates, which work is in progress. It is proposed to ensure higher standards of safety and increase the capacity of the reservoir. An amount of Rs. 37.20 lakhs is provided for the completion of these works in all respects during 1963–64. The area targeted to be brought under irrigation, during 1963–64, is 65,000 acres Abi and 20,000 acres Tabi.
10. Work on the following schemes has almost been completed and water has been let out for the last two seasons. It is expected that the development of the full ayacut will be completed during 1963.

1. K.C. Canal.
2. Musi Project.
4. Rajolibanda Diversion
5. Vegavathi.
7. Nagavalli Right Side Channel.
8. Surapadu Anicut Scheme.
10. Vonegedda.

The following schemes are expected to be completed during the current working season and water will be let out during the crop season this year.

1. Torrigedda Pumping Scheme.
2. Paidigam-project.
3. Paleru Bitragunta channel.
4. Zurreru Reservoir.
5. Salivagu Project.
6. Sirala Project.

The following schemes are expected to be completed during 1964.

1. Jutpally Project.
2. Lakhnapur Project.

While technical clearance for the Thandava Reservoir from Central Water and Power Commission is still awaited, the remaining works, it is expected, will be completed before the end of the Plan period.

Flood Control Programme:

11. Under this programme an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been finally allotted during Third Five-Year Plan under Irrigation Sector. The programme for the current
year consists of completion of raising the Godavari Flood banks, repairs to banks under Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Sarada and Varaha River basins, besides the execution of the following flood control schemes.

1. Yerrakalva Reservoir.
2. Thammileru Reservoir.
3. Improvements and widening of Upputeru River.

All these works carry a provision of Rs. 27 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation:

12. The Minor Irrigation Programme of the State has been given high priority in the Third Five-Year Plan and the original ceiling of Rs. 1,250 lakhs under this programme has been increased to Rs. 2,009 lakhs taking into account the additional assistance to be provided by the Government of India. Under this programme, several categories of schemes such as (1) M.I. Schemes, (2) Tank Improvements and Restoration, (3) Anicuts and Channels, (4) Drainage Embankments are included. For the annual plan for 1963–64 under this programme, a sum of Rs. 243 lakhs has been provided. There is a likelihood of this provision being enhanced to Rs. 4 crores including the additional assistance that might be given by the Government of India.

13. To keep up the tempo of progress built up so far in order to achieve the targets and also to bring a larger area under irrigation it is necessary to secure additional funds for the irrigation sector and no effort will be spared to that end by the Government.
11th March, 1963

Demand No. XXXI—Electricity

Rs. 3,26,88,000

Demand No. XLVIII—Capital outlay on Electricity Scheme

Rs. 6,09,66,600

ELECTRICITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1963–64

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,09,66,600 under Demand "XLVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes" and a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,26,88,000 under Demand "XXXI—Electricity". While the first demand relates to the expenditure on the construction of projects, the latter demand represents the working expenses on the electricity schemes which are under the control of the Government and are generating power.

2. For the information of the House, I shall deal with the salient features pertaining to the Demand "XLVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes" and touch on the progress achieved up to the end of 1962–63 and our programme for 1963–64.

Existing Power Capacity:

3. The aggregate power demand in Andhra Pradesh was 180 M.W. at the beginning of the Third Plan and it is expected to rise to about 600 M.W. by the end of the Plan period. We have at present in our State hydro-electric stations at Machkund, Tungabhadra (Dam and Hampi) and Nizamsagar; and five thermal stations, one each at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellore, Hyderabad and Ramagundam. Adding the capacity of the diesel stations, the total installed capacity in the State aggregates to
213 M.W. while the firm and dependable capacity is 140.2 M.W.

Third Five-Year Plan:

4. An outlay of Rs. 64.94 crores was originally provided for the Power Sector. In view of the dire need of additional funds for this sector, this ceiling was raised to Rs. 68.64 crores in August, 1962. The possibility of further enhancing the provision for power is under consideration.

CONTINUING SCHEMES

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme:

5. All the six units under this scheme are generating power. Certain balance works like excavation of spillway and construction of roads and bridges in the area, are now under execution. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for this work in the Budget.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme:

6. These schemes comprise the installation of eight hydro-sets of 9 M.W. each—4 sets at the Dam Power House and 4 sets at the Canal Power House (Hampi) and of a 30 M.W. thermal set at Nellore. Of 8 hydro sets of 9 M.W., four have already been installed, two at the Tungabhadra Dam and two at Hampi. Work on the installation of the remaining four hydro sets (two at the Dam and two at Hampi) is in progress. The two new sets at the Dam site will be commissioned, one in October 1963 and the other in December 1963 while the two sets at Hampi will be commissioned, one in March 1964 and the other in May 1964. The 30 M.W. thermal set at Nellore will be commissioned in March 1964.
7. The Tungabhadra Control Board is in charge of the Tungabhadra Dam and Canal Power Houses. The provision made for the creation of sets in these power houses at Tungabhadra is Rs. 34,80,200.

Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:

8. This scheme envisages the erection of two hydro units of 60 M.W. each utilising the waters of Sileru river by constructing a weir at Guntawada. This was approved by the Government of India as a Second Plan scheme but only a token allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs was made by the Planning Commission with a directive that no foreign exchange should be asked for during the Second Plan period. The Government of Orissa had raised objections for starting this project and after prolonged discussions an agreement was reached in September 1962. In view of the earlier delays, not much work could be done in the Second Plan period. Orders for the plant and machinery have been placed under *Swiss Credit*. There has been some delay in the approval of the orders by the Swiss Government which is essential before the suppliers can take up the manufacture. This approval has been communicated in February 1963. Civil works are in full swing and will be completed well in advance of the receipt of the machinery. The equipment will be delivered in 1964–65 and the sets are expected to be commissioned in 1965–66. A sum of Rs. 125 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Budget.

NEW SCHEMES

Srisailam-cum-Nagarjunasagar Hydro–Electric Scheme:

9. This envisages an integrated development of the Lower Krishna basin with two power stations, one at
Srisailam and the other lower down at Nagarjunasagar. The power station at Srisailam Dam on the left bank is to accommodate a total of seven units of 110 M.W. each, but initially 3 units will be installed. The power station at Nagarjunasagar Dam is to accommodate two units of 50 M.W. each. Two more units of the same size will be added later on. The scheme is yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission. Pending the technical clearance, the preliminary civil works have been taken up, such as buildings, approach roads, water and power supply. The Third Plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 800 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Budget, expecting Government of India's clearance to this scheme shortly.

Balimela Dam:

10. Pursuant to the agreement reached between this Government and the Government of Orissa, a Dam on the Sileru with F.R.L. 1516 is proposed to be constructed at Balimela. According to the agreement, the cost of Balimela Dam for common works will be shared equally by this Government and the Government of Orissa subject to the condition that the share of this Government shall not exceed Rs. 12 crores. This Government will provide only Rs. 300 lakhs during the Third Plan period. The excess expenditure, if any, debitable to this Government’s share over and above this amount of Rs. 300 lakhs during this plan period will be borne by the Government of Orissa in the first instance and such excess amount will be repaid to the Government of Orissa during the first year of the Fourth Plan period together with the interest which will be at the average rate of public loans floated by the Government of Orissa, during 1962–65. There will be a power house erected at our cost at the toe of the Balimela Dam.
The power generated here will be exclusively for the use of Andhra Pradesh.

11. The work on the Dam is being carried out by the Government of Orissa under the over-all control of the Joint Board of Control on which both the Governments are represented.

12. During 1962–63, this Government provided a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs towards the share of expenditure of this Government on Balimela. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for the same purpose in the Budget for 1963–64.

The Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme:

13. The scheme has been investigated and attempts will be made to take up the preliminary works in the Third Plan itself. The power generated under this scheme will be exclusively for the benefit of Andhra Pradesh.

Ramagundam Thermal Scheme (Extension):

14. This scheme involves the installation of one set of 60 M.W. as an extension to the existing thermal station at Ramagundam. Orders for the turbo generator have been placed by the Central Water and Power Commission on POOL purchase basis. Consultants have been appointed and the specification for the boiler and auxiliaries is being finalised. Civil Works have been taken up. The set is expected to be commissioned within the Third Plan period.

Kothagudem Thermal Scheme:

15. A scheme covering installation of two sets of 60 M.W. capacity each at Kothagudem has been sanctioned and included in the Third Plan. This is posed for loan assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction.
and Development. The sanction of the assistance is still awaited. It is hoped the loan will be sanctioned during this month. Consultants have been appointed. Tenders for plant and machinery have been received. Tenders for switchgear and transformers will be received during this month. A separate circle for execution of works under this scheme has been created and civil works have been taken up. In 1963-64 civil works will be in full swing and the sets are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1965-66.

Gas Turbo sets at Hyderabad.

16. To relieve to some extent the acute power shortage in the State, a scheme for the installation of 2 Nos. of 10 M.W. gas turbo sets at Hyderabad has been included in the Third Plan. The Planning Commission gave technical clearance in January 1963 and the scheme has been administratively sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 165 lakhs.

17. Orders for the sets have been placed by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India. Civil works have been taken up. The sets are expected to be commissioned in the last quarter of 1963.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

18. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is in charge of construction, operation and maintenance of all works relating to distribution and supply of power. On the generation side, they are in charge of all works other than Machkund and Tungabhadra Power Houses.

19. The Government have since decided to transfer to the Board all the Projects except those having an inter-state aspect or connected with river-water dispute.
20. In Budget Estimate 1963-64, the Board’s share of plan ceiling has been proposed to be Rs. 474 lakhs. Out of this the Board will have to meet Rs. 40 lakhs being the 50% of its Depreciation Reserve Fund during that year. The balance of Rs. 434 lakhs will be sanctioned as a loan by the Government to the Board. Besides this, the Government have proposed to permit the Board, to float a public loan of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1963-64.

21. The Board has decided to take a short term loan of Rs. 2.25 crores from the State Bank of Hyderabad, after repaying the existing short term loan of Rs. 2 crores. This will be in addition to the Board’s share of the plan amount and the open market loan of Rs. 5.0 lakhs referred to above.

22. The Board has also approved the voluntary loan contribution scheme in regard to the financing of all extension schemes undertaken by the Board, e.g. bulk loads, rural electrification, etc. The salient feature of the scheme is that where the prospective consumer or consumers offer loan contributions voluntarily to meet the full cost of an extension scheme that scheme shall be taken up, out of turn, on priority subject to other normal rules being observed. For the year 1963-64, the receipts under voluntary loans are assumed by the Board to be Rs. 10 lakhs.

23. The Government are contemplating to introduce a scheme wherein villages applying for electricity will get priority in the matter of supply of electricity, provided they contribute outright one-third share of the total cost of the scheme, for extension of supply on the pattern of contribution works of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.
24. The State Electricity Board which was hitherto entailed to have a sum of Rs. 10 crores only as loan at any time, was, with the approval of the Legislative Assembly during its last meeting, permitted to have Rs. 20 crores as loan at any time.

25. With a view to balancing the Budget to some extent, the Board has decided to introduce revised tariffs for supply of power with effect from 1-3-1963 which have already been notified in the press and official gazette. The additional revenue as a result of the revised tariffs is expected to be about Rs. 140 lakhs. The revenue receipts of the Board for 1963-64 are estimated to be Rs. 1,016.285 lakhs. Even after the introduction of new tariff, the gap between the Board's working expenses and revenue receipts will not be fully bridge.

A. C. Subba Reddy,
Minister for Irrigation and Power.