ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT.

Twenty-fourth day of the Second Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, the 7th March, 1963.

The House met at Half-past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COLLECTIONS OF DAR-KHAS IN
WARANGAL MUNICIPALITY

1103—

*489 Q—Sri N. Mohan Rao (Dundur):-—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact, that Dar-khas (the land revenue being levied on housing properties in towns) is being collected in the wards like Kasibugga and Kothawada forming part of Warangal Municipality, in addition to property tax and water tax, etc;

(b) the basis on which the Dar-khas is being collected; and
(c) whether immediate steps will be taken for the exemption of this area from the collection of Dar-khas?

*The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy)*:—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Under rule 71 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Rules Dhara-khas is levied as follows:—

**Dry Agriculture Lands**

In Municipalities with a population of 15,000 or more. Rs. 15/per acre

In Taluk Headquarters. ... Rs. 2/-do-

In District Headquarters. ... Rs. 12/-do-

In other places. ... Rs. 5/-do-

**Wet Lands**

In Taluk or District Headquarters. 1 1/2 times the wet assessment.

In villages other than the Taluk or District Headquarters. 1 8/4 times the wet assessment.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

*BIFURCATION OF KURNOOL DISTRICT.*

1104—

*1839 Q—Sri P.O. Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to bifurca**
(b) if so, which will be the headquarters of the proposed bifurcated area; and

(c) what would be the approximate additional expenditure that would be incurred for the bifurcation?

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:*—(a), (b) and (c) In view of the National Emergency, the question of bifurcation of any District will not be considered by the Government.

*Sri P.O. Satyanarayana Raju:* Will it be considered even after the emergency, Sir?

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:* There are so many proposals besides bifurcation of Kurnool district. We have to consider all these proposals together.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:* The hon. Member has raised the question only with regard to bifurcation of Kurnool district, and I have given the answer only to that proposal. The question relates to the bifurcation of Kurnool district, for another district with Guntakal as headquarters.
1105—
*2194 Q—Sri M. Subba Reddy (Nandyal) : Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether jamabandi of Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district is over;

(b) when it was started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) On 16-7-1962.

(c) Does not arise.

*2344 Q—Sarvasri S. Vemayya (Buchhireddyapalem) and S. Jagannadham (Narasampetia) :—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether there are any proposals now with the Government to amend the Additional Assessment Act of 1962?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—The hon. Member is aware that a necessary Amendment Bill was already introduced in the last sitting of the Assembly and the House has also passed the Bill into law.
Mr. Speaker: I do not know when the question was sent.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya also raised this point. Government are considering it and necessary action will be taken.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: That anomaly is there. Government are considering it and necessary action will be taken.
Oral Answers to Questions [7th March, 1963]

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60% Org/ ,<4n.KM?7-.y fp QM^^n^ [7th March, 1963
[Image 0x0 to 420x661]
Sri. N. Ramachandra Reddy: It will be examined, Sir. The hon. Member has brought this to my notice previously.

The hon. Member has brought this to my notice previously.

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

whether the Government propose to exempt 3 1/2 acres unit from the additional land revenue as has been done in Uttar Pradesh?

No, Sir.

EXEMPTION OF LAND REVENUE

*2449 Q.—Sri. N. Venkataswamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to exempt 3 1/2 acres unit from the additional land revenue as has been done in Uttar Pradesh?

No, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions [7th March, 1963]

Sir S. Ranga Rao (Member): After a number of esthetic amendments, additional assessment of 3½ is likely to be levied. What is the principle behind this?

Sir M. Narayana Reddy: Act 1934 provides the principle of 3½. The principle is not to be repealed. It is not a minor land assessment.

Sir M. Kondapalli Reddy: 3½ is not a 50% increase. The act of 1934 provides for an increase in assessment. The principle is not to be repealed. It is not a minor land assessment.

Sir M. Dasappa Reddy: The assessment is increased to accommodate the needs of the people. The assessment is increased by ways and means improve the standard of life. The minimum land exemption in the fundamental act is not to be increased.
7th March, 1963

Amendments Acts repeals... 607

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy):
(a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SALARIES TO THE TEACHERS IN MARKAPUR
PANCHAYAT SAMITHI

1108—

* 1106 (91) Q—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu [Put by Sri C. D. Naidu (Chittoor)]: Will the hon. Minister for Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers in Markapur Panchayat Samithi in Kurnool district were not paid their salaries from January to March 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that the allotment of funds by the Government to the Panchayat Samithi has been delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy):
(a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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(3), (5) లేదు సంభ.  

GULHATI COMMISSION REPORT

1109—

* 79 (2762) Q—Sarvasri S. Vemayya, Vavilala Gopala-
krishnayya, P. Rajagopala Naidu, N. Venkataswamy and G. C.
Kondiah: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gulhati Commission has admitted
the report.

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Commission
thereon; and

(c) whether a copy of the same will be placed on the
Table of the House?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Sri A. C. Subba
Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have desired
that the report should be treated as secret for the present.
Hence the Government regret their inability to place
either the recommendations of the Commission or the
report on the Table of the House.
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Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Till it is finally decided by the Centre.
I am reading a newspaper report, Sir. "The Chief Minister of Mysore Sri S. Nijalingappa, said in the State Legislative Assembly here, today, that it was imperative that the Government of India recognised facts and once for all set aside any assessment based on the 1951 'so-called' agreement governing the allocation of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari". He further stated, 'We have received a copy of the report of the Gulhati Commission'...

The Chief Minister of Mysore said, 'This will bring about 1000 TMC Ft. of additional surplus in the Krishna''

Mr. Speaker: Has the Chief Minister of Mysore referred to the Gulhati Commission Report? Did he divulge anything?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Yes, Sir. With your permission, I will read another sentence from the speech of the Chief Minister of Mysore, as reported in the Press. He said, "Mr. Nijalingappa said that it was evident after such lengthy technical studies by the Gulhati Commission that the so-called 1951 agreement could not possibly
survive because it was done ‘in haste and without proper data and study’.

"The Chief Minister, who was making a comprehensive statement to the House on the Government’s attitude to the vital question of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari following the submission of the Gulhati Commission’s report thereon, said that one very outstanding fact which emerged very clearly from the report was the vindication of our stand in respect of the so-called 1951-allocation which the Mysore Government had consistently stated was not acceptable to them as it was unfair distribution”.

“Mr. Nijalingappa said that the fact that certain States had the advantage of history and that they commenced their irrigation projects earlier than others should not permanently damage the interests of peace and prosperity of the thousands of people living in the backward famine-stricken areas mostly in Mysore”.

*Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy*: It is not proper that we should bring in the name of the Chief Minister of Mysore.

*Mr. Speaker*: The hon. Members are only bringing to the notice of this House about some remarks made by the Chief Minister of Mysore in the Mysore State Assembly.

*Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy*: I may tell the House, Mr. Speaker, that not even one point or word is divulged from the report of the Gulhati Commission Report.
Mr. Speaker: As a matter of fact, the question is, whether he has made that statement based on the Gulhati Commission Report. Any how, I would request the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power to go through the statement in detail and then if necessary to correspond with the Central Government. Since in some of the States, portions of the Gulhati Commission Report are being divulged, whether this Government also can reveal it to the Public—Let them know that from the Central Government.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: That can be done, Sir.

Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Whether he is revealing anything—

Mr. Speaker: I asked the hon. Minister to go through the entire statement.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I will read just one sentence from that statement, Sir. “In respect of augmenting the supplies, the Commission has recommended two possible link canals between the Godavari and the Krishna. We feel that a major solution will be large scale canal from Inchampalli reservoir on the Godavari to the lower reaches of the Krishna. I believe this will bring about 1000 TMC Ft. of additional surplus to the Krishna’.

Mr. Speaker: That will do.
SPECIAL OFFER FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
GULHATHI COMMISSION

1110—

2855 Q.—Sri Tenneti Viswanatham: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a Special Officer was appointed by the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Gulhati Commission;

(b) whether the Government has been consulted by the Central Government beforehand in this matter;

(c) whether the Government’s attention has been drawn for a news item dated November 15th, published in Indian Express, dated 16th November 1962 referring to this appointment; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to step this work pending the emergency?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) What the Govt. are aware of is that Sri C. L. Heda, a member of the Central Water and Power Commission in collaboration with Shri M. D. Jaini, is conducting an examination of the report of the Krishna Godavari Commission. The Government have no information that Sri Heda has been appointed as Special officer or that he has been appointed to implement the recommendations of the Gulhati Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Govt. are aware of the news item.

(d) No communication of any kind has been received from the Government of India in this regard. Hence
the question of taking any steps to stop this does not arise.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Sri Heda is a member of the Central Water and Power Commission. The question of awaiting approval of the Krishna-Godavari Commission report and waste water into the sea when the country is suffering for shortage of food. It is also
the view of this Government that so long as clearance of projects in the State are confined to the provisions of 1951 agreement, there need be no objection on our part. It is requested that the Government of India may consider clearance of projects such as Pochampadu, Srisailam, Tungabhadra High Level Canal II Stage, Nagarjunasagar II Stage etc. in the Andhra Pradesh very expeditiously.

"I. The view of this Government that so long as clearance of projects in the State are confined to the provisions of 1951 agreement, there need be no objection on our part. It is requested that the Government of India may consider clearance of projects such as Pochampadu, Srisailam, Tungabhadra High Level Canal II Stage, Nagarjunasagar II Stage etc. in the Andhra Pradesh very expeditiously."
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: “The Mysore Government has made it clear to the Central Government that if the Andhra Pradesh Government proceeded further with the Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam Projects utilising as now contemplated by it the Krishna waters, Mysore will have no other alternative but to proceed with its projects in the upper reaches of the river.”

Srri A. C. Subba Reddy: I cannot recognise his paper cutting.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: It is not a paper cutting. It is a statement made by another Chief Minister. Its
propriety, you may question; but you cannot question the statement. It is an official statement given in the Assembly, and it is published in newspapers and it is never contradicted by that Government. As such, I would like to know what reply we have received from the Mysore Government. Our Government wrote in November, and this statement is dated 2nd March. What steps have been taken in the intervening period and what is the resultant position?

Oral Answers to Questions

ACCIDENT IN N. S. PROJECT AREA.

1111—

*673 (2532) Q.—Si B. Dharma Bhiksham (Nalgonda) : Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will place on the Table of the House the number of recorded accidents in Nagarjuna Sagar Project area so far from the date of commencement of the construction of the Project; and the number of accidents therein pertaining to which cases have been filed; and

(b) the number of people who died and the number of injured persons?
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the number of records fatal and non-fatal accidents which occurred in the Nagarjunasagar Project, from the commencement of the Project to end of 1962, is placed on the Table of the House. The Department have not filed any cases in regard to accidents coming under the purview of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

A Statement showing the number of traffic (road) accidents which occurred, the number of persons who died and who were injured in these accidents in which cases have been filed is also placed on the table of the House.

**Statements laid on the Table of the House**

I. Statement showing the number of accident cases (Fatal & Non-fatal) that occurred in Nagarjunasagar Project, from commencement of the Project to end of September 1962:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of accidents</th>
<th>Dam: Right-</th>
<th>Left-</th>
<th>Total:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatal Accidents: (deaths)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-fatal Accidents: (Injuries)</td>
<td>2834</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>2899</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Statement showing the number of traffic accidents which occurred and the number of charged (i.e.) in which cases have been filed, from the commencement of the Project, to end of September 1962:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Members of traffic accidents</th>
<th>Number of persons died or injured in these accidents</th>
<th>Number of cases charged (i.e.) in which cases have been filed,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>56 (Died)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 (Injured)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 171</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Q. 7th. Progress: Fatal accidents, non-fatal accidents
3946 3161, Workmen Compensation Act pending. Disposition payment?

Q. 7th. Member: Payment order? Dispose of fatal accidents 77 non-fatal accidents 3161.

Q. 7th. Member: Death accidents contract labour.

Q. 7th. Member: Insurance scheme cover?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: There is no information.

Q. 7th. Member: Dam site workers accident. Is there insurance?

Q. 7th. Member: Contractor labour accident. Workmen Compensation Act compensation "pending"?

Q. 7th. Member: Payment fatal accidents 77 non-fatal accidents 3161.

Q. 7th. Member: Traffic Control accidents control?
On March 7, 1963, traffic rules apply to traffic control staff. Speed control by the Traffic Control staff results in 43 tickets, 27 convictions, and 11 acquittals.

**TAKING OVER OF NAGARJUNA SAGAR PROJECT**

1112—

*944 Q.—Sarvasri G. C. Kondaiah and P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to request the Central Government to take over the Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) if so, the benefit that the State Government is going to get out of it?

*Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:*—The State Government have made the following proposals to the Planning Commission for consideration:

(i) The Project may be treated as a National Project and financed by the Government of India fully, the State Government accepting complete responsibility for execution and maintenance of the project. The Andhra Pradesh Government may be relieved of the liability to repay the loan already advanced by Government of India. The receipts from the Project will be made over to the Government of India and the cost of maintenance will be debited to them:

(ii) Alternatively, the project may be treated as a State project of National importance and kept outside the Third and Fourth Plans, the
Government of India meeting the full cost as a loan to the State Government. The loan assistance for this project should be given in addition to the Central assistance promised to the State Government.

(b) If the Nagarjunasagar Project is kept outside the State Plan and is financed by the Centre, it would enable the diversion of the existing III Plan provision of Rs. 45 Crores to other medium and minor irrigation schemes, and also to schemes under other heads of development such as power, medical and communication facilities etc.

'It will not be possible to make an exemption in the case of Nagarjunasagar and treat it as a National Project outside the State Plan because there are several large projects in the other States like Bakra Nangal, Chambal, Ramaganga, Kosgi, Hirakud, etc. which will also claim similar treatment. You will agree with me that it would not be possible for the Centre to accept...''
Large projects in other States like Bakra Nangal 69 70 71 also claim interest. 

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* 2210 Q.—Sri V. Visveswara Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government received any extra financial help for Nagarjunasagar Project form the Centre; and

(b) if so, how much for the Third Plan period?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(Sri V. Visveswara Rao got up in his seat)

Mr. Speaker: Usually when a Member has put the question, I allow the supplementaries to others first and then ultimately I call upon the Member who has put the question to put supplementaries.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao: That is not the practice, Sir. My request is...
Mr. Speaker: When other Members get up, perhaps even before you, I call them. I will be noting all the Members. That way one after another I call them and particularly I give the last opportunity to put supplementary to the Member who has put the main question.

Mr. Speaker: I give an opportunity to the other Members first and lastly, of course, I call the Member who has put the main question. Not that I should not give an opportunity to the Member who has put the main question. I am not of that view.

I want to give an opportunity. I will call one after another.
Mr. Speaker: I have noted you, Mr. Venkateswarlu. I will call your name and then you can put the question. Otherwise, if you get up and put the question and the hon. Minister answers it, there is no point in my calling one hon. member after another.
I now call hon. Sri Ramana Reddy to put his question.

I now call hon. Sri Ramana Reddy to put his question.

(a) whether funds were allotted recently for the speedy execution of Srisailam Project; and
7th March, 1963]  

Oral Answers to Questions  627

(b) if so, the amount allotted towards this year’s expenditure?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 65 lakhs, including the Budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Will the hon. Minister for Buildings and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jagir buildings at Dudi-Venkatapuram, Bhuvanagiri taluk, Nalgonda district, have been taken over by the Public Works Department, during 1952;

(b) the years in which the Public Works Department had done repairs and maintenance to the said buildings after taking over the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Sri Guda Gopala Reddy, Village Officer, had occupied those buildings and kept his seridars there after the year 1961;

(d) when the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Building), Nalgonda district, has
issued a notice to the said Sri Gopala Reddy, to vacate the building and hand-over the same to the Public Works Department and whether it is also a fact that even after the notice, the said Village Officer did not vacate the said buildings;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the District Collector, Nalgonda, issued orders thereon, calling upon him to vacate the said buildings on the request of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Nalgonda;

(f) in whose possession the said building is at present;

(g) the reasons for the continuance of the Seridars of the said Gopala Reddy even after the said orders; and

(h) what action the Government is taking to take the Public Works Department buildings from the illegal possession of Sri Gopala Reddy, and when?

The Minister for Buildings and Highways (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1953 to 1960.

(c) The building was locked-up by Sri Guda Gopala Reddy and has been in his custody.

(d) The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Nalgonda District issued a Registered Notice to Sri Guda Gopala Reddy on 26-6-1961, to vacate the building, but he has not vacated it.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Sri Guda Gopala Reddy, Village Officer.
(g) & (h) The building is now under lock and kept under the custody of Sri Reddy and no body is staying there.

The Collector, Nalgonda issued instructions to take over the building from the possession of Sri Guda Gopala Reddy. Mean while Sri Gopala Reddy filed a writ petition before the High Court and as per orders of the High Court further proceedings have been stayed. The case is subjudice, and further action cannot be pursued by Government until the writ petition is disposed of by the High Court.

SHORTAGE OF CATTLE FODDER

1116—

* 923 Q.— Sri J. Malla Reddy (Sultanabad) : Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is shortage of cattle fodder during the months of May and June 1962 in our State especially in Telangana and Rayalaseema regions;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Government propose to establish one or two fodder banks during the Third Five-Year Plan in consultation with the Central Government?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy) : (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) During periods of fodder scarcity, the Forest Department collects and transports hay from the Forest areas to drought stricken areas.
(c) The answer is in the negative.

* Sri. R. Rangappa : An approximate revenue of Rs. 15,000/- was derived during 1961-62.

2105 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande): Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue derived during 1961-62 by sale of green manure leaf permits; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to grant manure leaf permits, free of charge?

Sri A. Balarama Reddy: (a) An approximate revenue of Rs. 15,000/- was derived during 1961-62.

(b) The answer is in the negative.
GOAT BROWSING

* 2106 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu (Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate blocks were allotted within the reserves for the browsing of goats;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing goats into reserve forests on permit basis as in the case of other cattle?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy: (a) No separate blocks were allotted within the reserves for the goat browsing except in Nidgal Forest Blocks of Nalgonda Division and Amarabad Forest Blocks of Mahaboobnagar Division.

(b) Goat browsing is highly injurious to the Forests and also opposed to all fundamental principles of Silviculture and Forestry.

(c) In view of the answer to clause (b) above, this does not arise.
The hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

**SUPPLY OF FUEL TO TOWNS FROM FORESTS**

1119—

* 2307 Q—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu (Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
whether there is any special scheme with the Government to supply fuel to towns from forests?

_Sri A. Balarami Reddy_: The answer is in the negative.

**COLLECTION OF GRASSES FOR OIL IN CHITTOOR AND CUDDAPAH DISTRICTS**

1120—

* 2314 Q—_Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu (Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande):_ Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lease was granted for the collection of rusa, lemon, kasi and boda grasses in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts for the extraction of oils;

(b) when the lease was given; and

(c) the quantity of grass collected and the oil extracted by the leasee during 1961–62?

_Sri A. Balarami Reddy_: (a) Such lease was granted to M/s Rayalaseema Minerals and Industries, Tirupathi for a period of three years from 1960–61.

(b) The lease was granted in July, 1960.

(c) The leases did not extract any grass during 1961–62.

**REMOVAL OF PULLARI IN FORESTS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT**

1121—

* 2496 Q—_Sri P. Subbiah (Put by Sri S. R. Datla):_ Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

owing to the drought conditions prevailing in Giddalur and Markapur taluks of Kurnool district, whether the
Government propose to remove pullari for the cattle to graze in the forests?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy: The answer is in the negative.

**CHITTOOR DISTRICT MOTOR TRANSPORT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT PUTTUR**

1122—

* 2372 Q—Sri C. D. Naidu: Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a society called the Chittoor District Motor Transport Co-operative Society at Puttur, Chittoor district.

(b) when it was registered and how many buses it owns:

(c) whether the Regional Transport Authority at Chittoor or the State Transport Authority, Andhra Pradesh granted a permit to the said Society;

(d) if not, why;

(e) whether there is any proposal to open short distance routes with small capacity buses, to link various villages for short distance passengers in Chittoor taluk; and

(f) if not, whether the Government consider to introduce the facilities to the villagers in near future?

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): (a) There is a Society called the Chittoor District Motor Transport Co-operative Society at Puttur, Chittoor District.

(b) This was registered on 7—9—1960.
(c) The Regional Transport Authority, Chittoor granted a Stage Carriage permit on the route Tirupathi—Kalahasthi on 6—7—1962, to the said Society.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There are proposals for opening of short routes.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Temporary permit or Permanent permit?

(h) Details work out temporary or permanent licence?

(i) State Transport authority break down workers 90 workers temporary Licence 2 workers 200 Permanent permit?

(j) Rules finalise Cooperative Commonwealth life preference Road Transport Corporation workers preference?

(k) General policy employees 25% preference?

(l) policies policies?
Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Finance Minister, I beg to present the statement showing the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1962—63.

I have to announce to the House that the latest hour for the receipt of cut motions on the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure is 3 p.m. on 8—3—1963. Such motions as are received afterwards will not be admitted.

The Minister for Planning (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1962—63 presented.
7th March, 1963]  Presentation of Supplementary Estimates  637
of Expenditure for 1962-63.

Mr. Speaker: It is a difficult matter.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions should be sent before 3 p.m. next day.

Mr. Speaker: I will get it examined.

Mr. Speaker: extend  ఈనాదిక ఇప్పుడు సంఖ్యాంర సంఘస్తాన తెచి.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR THE YEAR, 1963-64.

Voting of Demands for Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. XX</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Rs. 3,91,11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. XXI</td>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>Rs. 52,52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. XXII</td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Rs. 2,10,74,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. XXXVIII</td>
<td>Forest Department</td>
<td>Rs. 1,55,02,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. XLIV</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research</td>
<td>Rs. 16,74,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. LI</td>
<td>Capital Outlay on Forests</td>
<td>Rs. 9,03,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The text appears to be in Telugu and contains information about financial statements and agricultural research. The specific details regarding the research and budget allocations for the year 1963-64 are not fully clear due to the language barrier.*
7th March, 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 639

for the year 1963-64

Voting of Demands for Grants

Sugar cane varieties 997,995, 405, 997,995, 405 were released to Agricultural Department for its cultivation. Research stations develop sugar cane varieties. Agricultural Farm develops seeds. Research stations develop foundation seeds. Sugar cane seed farms were developed. Government of India targeted to develop 3150 farms in 5 years. 35 Agricultural Graduates as managers. Permanent Technical personnel promote fieldman. Government of India targeted to develop 404 farms in 5 years. 6675 seed farms were targeted to develop. 6675 seed farms were targeted to develop.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Voting of Demands for Grants.

... improved seeds in adequate supply in various parts of the country. A large number of banks have already agreed to the proposed scheme of financial assistance for the development of improved seeds. The Minister of Finance has already discussed the financial commitment with various banks. The magnitude of the problem requires credit facilities of considerable size. The demand for credit is enormous. The credit facilities envisaged by the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1962-63 is Rs. 20 crores for wet land operations. The long term credit available for the development of improved seeds is Rs. 14.4 crores. The co-operative credit available from the Reserve Bank is Rs. 86.4 crores. The total credit available from various sources is Rs. 140 crores. The total credit required is Rs. 300 crores.
seasonal campaign

Co-operative credit

Government of India
Allotment of 20% of the fertilizers, 96% of ammonium sulphate to despatch by March 31st, 1963, with despatch to be made within 50 days of receipt of order. The remaining 91% of fertilizers to be despatched on receipt of order within 45 days. The remaining fertilizers, 50% of ammonium sulphate, to be despatched by March 31st, 1964.

Ammonium sulphate & ammonium so sulphate markets create demands. Government of India recommend 30% distribution of fertilizers to Standing Committee No. 2, Standing Committee No. 2 recommends to the Collector, District Agricultural Officer, Collector, Dy. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Chairman, District Cooperative Societies to borrow from Central Bank.
7th March, 1963

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

Voting of Demands for Grants

Central Bank 7½% for 5 years. Fertilisers distribution to Cooperative Marketing Societies will continue till the later of the two years. Kurnool District Marketing Society will make a fresh effort to fertilisers societies and distribute in the same manner as Cooperative Department.

A bold step in this direction is taken. The directors of fertilisers societies are meeting to determine the method to be adopted by District Marketing Society to control fertiliser distribution. The bank rate of 7½% and 3½% are also to be maintained for the same society. A similar step is taken by the other marketing societies. The cooperative department has taken a similar step to control the fertilisers distribution to the primary societies, and the government has also taken a similar step. The West Godavary District Marketing Society is following the same pattern. The Government has also taken a similar step to control the black marketing of fertilisers.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64.

Voting of Demands for Grants

The Hon'ble Member of Parliament representing the District Head-quarters of primary society
 proposes the following amendments:

1. That District Head-quarters of fertilisers should be made available to farmers and agriculturists at lower prices.
2. That credit fertilisers should be made available to farmers.
3. That black marketing of fertilisers should be controlled.
4. That representative of the primary society to the District Head-quarters should be appointed.
5. That the supply of fertilisers should be increased.
6. That the price of fertilisers should be reduced.
7. That the distribution of fertilisers should be improved.
8. That the supply of mix fertilisers should be increased.
9. That the supply of balanced fertilisers should be increased.
10. That the supply of green manure seeds and improved agricultural implements should be increased.

The Honourable Member further proposes that the Government of India should increase the subsidy on green manure seeds and improved agricultural implements.

Oil engines, pumpsets, and 90% subsidies on their purchase are being extended. The Government has decided to increase the 50% subsidy on production of pesticides and insecticides. The performance of the new package programme will be monitored by the plan production officer of the State. A quick movement of sprayers and dusters is necessary. Agricultural Department will be publishing figures of 1-4-1968 onwards. The Statistical Department will be publishing experiments of crop cutting experiments as soon as the data is available. The Agricultural Department has decided to extend the West Godavari package programme.
Average rice yield per acre: 1200 kg. The modified package programmes have been modified in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Eluru, and Guntur for the 1963-64 season. The average yield for 1963–64 was 75% of the amount, and for 1964–65, it was 40% of the amount, and for 1965–66, it was 40% of the amount. In those districts, the Planning Secretary, Director of Agriculture, and the Departments have provided the necessary facilities.

Planning Secretary has replied on the request of the Planning Secretary for the second crop area. The second crop in 1963–64 was the groundnut area. The groundnut area in 1963–64 was 20 acres, and in 1964–65, it was 50 acres. The groundnut area in 1965–66 was 70 acres.

For the second crop area, the Planning Secretary has provided the necessary facilities.
package scheme  
subsidy  
pesticides  
short term loans  
demonstration plots  
cotton package scheme  
rice fallows  
cotton irrigation facilities create  
cotton growers  
ginning facilities  
marketing facilities  
plant protection measures  
plant protection measures  
bull dozers  
foreign exchange
bull dozers repair 165 bull dozers 116 77,621 88,893 80 77,621 165 bull dozers 3 116 88,893 21 22 bull dozers 36,000 spare parts 900 100 200 3,51,347 1961—62
7th March, 1963]  Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  for the year 1963–64
Voting of Demands for Grants

7,89,177  32,89,700  1962–63


7,89,177  32,85,700
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

[7th March, 1963]

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 651
for the year 1963–64,
Voting of Demands for Grants

7th March, 1963

prices

1. Are indirect millers to calculate?

2. Competition

millers
Forest department made some demands, seeking more forest land. Forest department demanded more area from the forest department. The Forest department sought more land from the government. The Forest department sought more forest land. The Forest department proposed a cut motion. Cut motions were proposed by the government.

The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land. The government sought more forest land.

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7th March, 1963]  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for the year 1963-64.  
Voting of Demands for Grants

The following table shows the forest growth and afforestation schemes for the Central Government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Central Government</th>
<th>1963 Wood per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 cubic feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Purpose</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:29 ratio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture department

[Additional text not transcribed]
654 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

[7th March, 1963]

average of 1:5 ratio

the target reach average 10

seeds seedlings to

families kitchen garden

technical knowledge, seedlings, fertiliser

vegetable production

Fisheries Department

reservoirs & exploit

exploit reservoirs

18 reservoirs

survey

reservoir

reservoir, reservoir

reservoir, reservoir

reservoir

(reservoirs)

Reservoirs

deep water fishing

Co-operative Societies

boats

reservoirs

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
7th March, 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 655
for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) [7th March, 1963]

Voting of Demands for Grants

For the year 1963-64

The demands for operating expenses for 1963-64 are as follows:

- **deep sea fishing**: Cost of attachment of 8 boats, amounting to Rs 14,475.
- **boat-yard**: 50 boats, amounting to Rs 53,347.
- **mechanised boats**: 40 boats, amounting to Rs 17,354.
- **fishing boats**: 30 boats, amounting to Rs 25,085.

These demands are for the year ending March 31, 1964.

Additional demands are required for various schemes, including those for

- **luxuries**: Rs 8,338.
- **foreign exchange**: Rs 1,475.
- **foreign exchange**: Rs 2,500.
- **foreign exchange**: Rs 3,000.

These demands are for the years ending March 31, 1961-62 and 1969-63.

**Notes**:
- The figures are approximate and may vary slightly.
- The demands for 1963-64 are based on the budget estimates for the year.
- The demands for 1961-62 and 1969-63 are based on previous year's estimates.

The demands are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.
7th March, 1963

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 657

for the year 1963-64

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) [7th March, 1963]

Voting of Demands for Grants

658

for the year 1963-64
7th March, 1963]  

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  

for the year 1963-64. 

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content not transcribed due to language barrier]
660 Annual Financial Statement (Budget) [7th March, 1963]

for the year 1963–64.

Voting of Demands for Grants

Instructions definite
to issue 21.
.

Agricultural implements industrial estates 72.

Agricultural implements to produce 13.

Agricultural implements to produce 3.

Agricultural implements to produce 3.

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Agricultural implements to produce 3.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) [7th March, 1963]
for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

...garden, 200 acres of grape gardens for 200 acres. The total number of...
agricultural implements...credit facilities...
Integrated Marketing Bill...
Law Commission...
Sandalwood...
Chief Conservator of Forests...
7th March, 1963] \[Annual Financial Statement (Budget)\] 565
for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

Under the scheme for poultry development in rural areas, poultry hatching centres were opened. The net loss in 54 blocks amounted to 80 thousands of rupees.
Voting of Demands for Grants

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: That is not a doubt. It is a sarcastic lit at the Government. It cannot be a doubt.

Sri B. R. Shetty: The question is whether an employment of 200 persons can be said to be a demand. The question that arises is: can a demand be made?

Sri M. R. Jayaram: The question is whether an employment of 44 persons can be said to be a demand? Can a demand be made?

Sri B. R. Shetty: The question is whether the cartage is to be increased or maintained at 10%?

Sri M. R. Jayaram: Cartage is to be increased or maintained at 60%?

Sri B. R. Shetty: The question is whether the cartage is to be increased or maintained at 60%?

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Sri B. R. Shetty: The question is whether the cartage is to be increased or maintained at 60%?

Sri M. R. Jayaram: The question is whether the cartage is to be increased or maintained at 60%?

Iron and Steel 750 to 1500 valuation, valuation 750 to 1500, 5% less valuation, valuation. 

Iron and Steel fertilisers allotted 12,000, 8,000 allotted. 

Pesticides 25% subsidy, fertilisers 25% subsidy, 

1—1—63 subsidy 25%. 

Allied Industry Fishing Corporation Fishes preserve foreign exchange.
Mr. Speaker: There must be a limit to these things. I cannot convert it to a question hour. You must also realise your responsibility. Let us observe some order. After all I am allowing all the hon. members. Most of them have got some genuine doubts and expressed them. If most of you 16 to 20 get up and express your doubts, how do you expect the hon. Minister to reply. He has tried to answer all the points raised during the course of the discussion. This is going to become a precedent in future also. After the voting, if you want any information you can certainly raise—not immediately when I am putting the cut motions to vote.

I am putting the cut-motions to vote:

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE Rs. 3,91,11,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/–

For the failure of the Government to set up co-ordination between the Agriculture Department and Revenue Department regarding sanctioning of the loans and recovery of the loans.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/–

To express disagreement for the failure of the Government to set up a co-ordination between the Electricity, Revenue and Agricultural Departments in day to day administration in the State now.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/–

To urge on the Government to curb the practice of sanctioning of the Agricultural Binami Loans, to big land lords in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/–

For the failure of the Government to supply the Agricultural implements to the ryots at cheaper rates in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/–

For the duty of the Government to fix the pay scales of the Agriculture Farm Managing in the State since a very long time.

The cut motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To request the delay in opening the Agricultural University at Rajendranagar.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For not supplying G. C. and B. P. sheets for the tobacco farms in Guntur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For not implementing the Crops insurance Scheme.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Government to start a sheep breeding Centre at Horsely Hills, Madanapalli taluk.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Government to start government livestock Farm at Horsely Hills, Madanapalli taluk, to improve Hallikar, Murra Breeds and others and to supply milk to Horsely Hills and nearby Towns.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Government to open a Dairy Farm and Research station at Madanapalli (Chittoor District) during 1963-64 and to initiate the appropriate proceedings forthwith.

The cut motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

For failure of the policy of the Government in maintaining the paddy and other foodgrain prices which have gone down.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Ammonium Sulphates are required in large quantities. Therefore, supply should be increased.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

1. Tractors, Bull-dozers and other supplies are required.
2. Power bore set

To reduce the allocation of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allocation of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Failure of Government in maintaining the Agriculture Farm of Vaivak village, Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district the loss being very heavy on the Farm during the last 6 years.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

Not improving facilities in Sultanabad taluk, by supplying manures, good seeds and short term loans to poor agriculturists.

The cut motion was negatived.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government to the slow Agriculture progress.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,91,11,000 for Agriculture by Rs. 100/-

To criticise to Government for the failure of creating fair price shops for all the articles in the rural area particularly in the backward areas.

The cut motions were negatived.

**Demand No. XXI — Fisheries—Rs. 52,52,000**

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To impress on Government to enquire and refund Rs. 1842/- to fishermen Co-operative Society, Vidavatur Village, Kovvur Taluk, Nellore District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To impress on Government to start an Elementary School for the Fishermen of Pattapupalem h/o Iskapalli village, Kovvur Taluk, Nellore District as there is 2000 population of fishermen in this village.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to open Elementary Schools to the fishermen in the coastal areas, through there are thousands of schools-going children of the fisher-men.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to revise the pay scales of the Maistri, Fieldmen, and Asst. Inspectors of Fisheries in the State.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

Not establishing Schools to Fishermen to give proper training in breeding fishes.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,52,000 for Fisheries by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to farm a big fisheries pond in the valley of Dodleru, Rajulapalli, Sattenapalli Taluk within twenty five sq. mile area.

The cut motion was negatived.

Demand No. XXII - Animal Husbandry - Rs. 2,10,74,400.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs.2,10,74,400 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/-

To discuss about the affairs of the Krishna Central Bank, Masulipatam, and about the present attitude in
discriminating the banks, to whom to grant and whom not to grant loan with political bias.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs.2,10,74,400 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,74,400 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,10,74,400 for Animal Husbandry by Rs. 100/–

For not absorbing the staff maintained for the render-pest eradication scheme to follow up.

The cut motion was negatived.

DEMAND No. XXXVII - FOREST DEPARTMENT - Rs. 1,55,02,300

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/–
To impress upon the Government the urgent need for reorienting the policy of Aforestation and deforestation.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

To reduce the allotment of of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to assign an extent of 600 acres of forest land to the land less poor of Chellayapalam village, which is available at Kothapalli Kowru village, Kovvur taluk, Nellore District for cultivation as there is no free growth on the ground.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to assign an extent of 50-0 acres of forest land to the land less poor after deforestation at Rasanur village, Sulurpet taluk, Nellore District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to assign an extent of 100-00 acres of forest land to the land less poor at Kothapalli village, Sulurpet taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to deforest an extent of 600-00 acres of Talamanchi forest lands on which there is no growth and which is fit for cultivation, and to assign the same to the land less poor of the vicinity.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Forest Department to hand over an extent of 250-00 acres of Damanallore villages Sulurpet taluk, Nellore District to the Revenue Department so as to enable the Revenue Department to assign the same to the landless Harijans of the village, as it is pending for the last several years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to grant S. No. 510 of Topugunta village, Atmakur Taluk, Nellore District to the landless poor after deforestation, to the landless poor of the village.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-
To urge on Government to withdraw forest cases against the Harijans of Chintalapalem village, Raparu Taluk, Nellore District as they are false.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to deforest and assign to the landless poor such of these forest lands on which there is no tree growth and which is fit for cultivation.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300 for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to grant the forest Banjar lands formerly cultivated by the poor Harijans and Scheduled Tribes people into Kampali Reserve Forest
of Sattenapalli range to Bodama Cooperative farming Society Bodama, Sattenapalli Taluk, Guntur District which was formed by the old cultivators.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,55,02,300/- for Forest Department by Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to allow the goats also to graze in the forest.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,11,000 under Demand No. XX—Agriculture."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,52,000 under Demand No. XXI—Fishes."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,74,400 under Demand No. XXII Animal Husbandry."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,02,300 under Demand No. XXXVIII Forest Department."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,74,000 under Demand No. XLIV Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,03,000 under Demand No. LI Capital Outlay on Forests.

The motions were adopted and the Grants made.
Mr. Speaker: I do not think we can enter into discussion on it. We expect Government to have taken action against such of those who are responsible for the mismanagement. If there should be some body else we can find out that matter.

I call upon the hon. Minister for Planning to move Demands Nos. XXV and XXVII.

Demand No. XXV. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works—Rs. 5,96,54,000.

Demand No. XXVII. Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.—Rs. 38,96,400.

The Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): Sir, I beg to move.

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,54,000 under Demand No. XXV—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.”

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,96,400 under Demand No. XXVII—Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations”.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64
Voting of Demands for Grants

[7th March, 1963]

Cut motions 6 printed notes 4n%Mg% ^Xy!a^%jJ ^^^^^^ (BM^F^) 

1963-64* non-plan items, plan items 30 11 28

1955-56 6 48,000 4 1961-62 35,85,836

1956-57 5 0d0a-3j 1955-56 6
1959-60 staff retrenched 79

1959-60 staff retrenched 79. Non-block areas extension officer 379 retrenched.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) [7th March, 1963]

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industrial extension officers 3 16
village level workers 5 economy

(Srimathi Roda Mistry in the Chair)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
7th March, 1963]  

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for the year 1963–64

Regrouping of blocks in certain metropolitan areas

Tribal areas

Readministration of administration

Delimitation of stability

Surcharge on entertainment tax,
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Matching grants is an important provision. Integrated Panchayat Bill is being considered at the Regional Committee. Efficiency economy is being emphasized, with the Regional Committee matching grants to the tune of 189 crores in the current year and 75 crores in the next year. This has been done to ensure that Regional Committees are disciplined in corroborating grants to 100%. In a 1962 study, it was found that only 30% of the grants were given timely. The Integrated Panchayat Bill aims to ensure that efficiency is enhanced. The Integrated Panchayat Bill aims to ensure that efficiency is enhanced. In addition, a Regional Committee has been formed to ensure that the Integrated Panchayat Bill is implemented effectively.

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Discipline and indiscipline are two aspects of movement. Discipline is the requirement of education. It is the lady teacher's or the educational officer's responsibility to ensure that discipline is maintained in the classroom. Discipline is the requirement of education. It is the lady teacher's or the educational officer's responsibility to ensure that discipline is maintained in the classroom. Discipline is the requirement of education. It is the lady teacher's or the educational officer's responsibility to ensure that discipline is maintained in the classroom.
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963-64. Voting of Demands for Grants

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Jungle clearance

Final stages

Jungle clearance

10 days

30 days

Spectacular

Building programme

Econmic programmes

President, boats

Fisheries development

Constructive and creation economic programmes
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1963–64

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Contractors

An organised scheme for supplying water to the demands of the people is essential. This scheme should be based on constructive economic programmes inspired by leadership organized in the past. The scheme should be financed by contributions from the Government.

Integrated milk supply

Inspire the milk supply organisation to organize the milk supply for the benefit of the people. This should be based on constructive economic programmes.
I am prepared to plead guilty about it.
7th March, 1963

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Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Defence Committees, Block Defence Committees, and Defence Committees, Block Defence Committees, voting of demands for grants.

Labour Bank 5th March, 1963

Labour Bank 5th March, 1963
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'No' 22003. Minister 'Yes' 22003. Agricultural Minister Rural University

Secretary 22003. Joint Secretary

Minister 22003. Secretary 22003. Planning Commission

Rural University 22003. Secretary 22003. Joint Secretary


serious 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Rural University 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Sri S. K. Patil 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

confusion 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Primary Health Centres 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

buildings 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

quarters 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

100 units 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Primary Health centres,

quarters 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

10 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

C. D. funds 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Primary Health Centre 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

funds to mobilise 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

funds to mobilise 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Department Circulars 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

Doctors 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

48 Vacancies 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry

December 22003. Ministry 22003. Ministry
7th March, 1963

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University 5th training 25th. University 3rd post 50 Medical department circular

Minor Irrigation 15 67 23 12 40 1962–63 budget 33 5 15 1962–63 Budget normal maintenance 51 67 restorative minor irrigation sources 65 65 planning question hour allocations, reallocations, 50 10, 15 50 10, 15 planning

Electricity agricultural development, rural industries development major. Industrial development 3rd.
industries and so on. Central Government will be in power since 1962. A few of the issues and questions were mentioned. The budget for the year 1963 was presented. 

Figures of the industries were also mentioned. The Central Government has the power to legislate. Various statistics were also mentioned. A few of the statistics were: 

- Figures of the industries were also mentioned. The Central Government has the power to legislate. 
- Various statistics were also mentioned. A few of the statistics were: 
- Industry report for October end showed a decrease in the statistics department. 
- Industry report for December end showed an increase in the statistics department. 
- Industry report for October end showed a decrease in the statistics department. 
- Industry report for December end showed an increase in the statistics department. 

Payakaraopet has the primary health centre. The proposal was for the primary health centre. Payakaraopet has the primary health centre. 

The panchayat board meeting is on December 3rd. The clarification was given by Collector. 

The sanction was given by the Collector. The clarification was given by Collector. 

The cut motion was moved by a few members. The cut motion was moved by a few members.
7th March, 1963

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for the year 1963–64

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...
about a year ago and it could not be completed till now due to the inactivity of the village representatives and they have also experienced great difficulty in taling out the water by blasting the well which is found in portion in the bottom of the well.

Regarding school building 300 Rs. estimate was made. As cheque amount 30 Rs. cheque was given to the near representatives. As to the foundations the basement was not made. The estimate made 300 Rs. was not completed. As to the blasting of the well, they also experienced great difficulty. I am convinced that the work done in the case of these two works must have been carried out in the month of March 1962 itself. This fact is also supported by the records and the version given by the villagers is accepted.

The defence of the Standing Committee is correct. The circumstances are the same. The Standing Committee wanted the Block Development Officer to explain the reasons for the use of the vehicle on each day of the month and read out all the entries in the log book.
petrol consuming amount. In 1962 74 litres petrol consumed. Standing Committee is party position tight. Opposition members are trying to create and put obstacles in the smooth working of the Panchayat Samithi and are not co-operating. It is also learnt that the communists are trying to come to a compromise with the president on the condition that the Block Development Officer should also be a party to the compromise and he should not raise any objection whether valid or not regarding the sanction of the financial assistance to the parties irrespective of the merits of the application of each individual. It may be right or it may not be completely right.

The Block Development Officer is disinterested. Agricultural first standing Committee 5 applications pending. Applications pending Secretary, B. D. O. Solvency Certificates received from the Tahsildar 15 applications. Sanctioned by the Panchayat Samithi 5. Balance 10 applications.
15 applications 9 sanctioned by Panchayat Samithi 5 balance 10 pending 9 deserving cases, 9 of whom are applications 9 rejected 9, 9 in 9 cases 9 not 9 sanctioned.

It may be right or wrong that out of the 10 applications for whom the Committee could have sanctioned the loans straight away instead of calling for fresh applications, 9 belong to the Congress Party.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That has been considered and two days have been allotted. I think he has taken 75 minutes. He will have sufficient time in replying also.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: I have got enough of material. I think this will sustain me for two more hours. I have cut motions 9 of them 9 Department 9 not unpopular Department 9 9 and spare 9 Department 9 9 B. D. O. Communist Party 9
7th March, 1963]  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
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Voting of Demands for Grants

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Babu Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri P. Satyanarayana: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

For not taking action against the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch of Thippanapalli, Kothagudem Taluq, Khama-
mam District who misappropriated amounts payable to Harijans towards construction of houses.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri Vanka Satyanarayana: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.
Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande: Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

To bring to the notice of the Government the failure of education Development to provide education to the children in mother tongue, particularly in Marathi to the Marathi speaking children in Narayankhed Taluq of Medak District especially when the Government policy is very clear in this regard.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,54,000 for Community Development projects, National Extension Service and Local Development works by Rs. 100/-

To bring to the notice of the Government the failure to provide the minimum necessary furniture to the Voluntary and Primary Schools particularly in Narayankhed Taluk of Medak district and to impress upon the Government that transfers of teachers on so called political grounds very often by the Panchayath Samithis be strictly stopped in the interest of the education of the children.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motions moved.

DEMAND No. XXVII — OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS — Rs. 38,96,400

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,96,400 for other miscellaneous Social and Development organisation by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for not allowing the departmental Socio-Economical Surevey and allowing other agency to do so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved.
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: I do not want to interfere, but I take objection to the statement that the Hon. Member is making. I have no concern with anything which does not relate to the Demand. I made all that statement and it is quite relevant.
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7th March, 1963]  
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Indian Communist Party  

Volunteer Corps and labour bank  

Central Government direction  

eliminate  

U. P.  

planning  

Planning  

democratic de-
centralization philosophy direct democratic decentralization

Decentralization  democracy constitution constituencies Councillors ex-officio members Reserve Bank of India Reserve Bank of India
direct handicap President
7th March, 1963]    

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**Voting of Demands for Grants**

...
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Arts and Crafts

Other charges: $12,000

Standing Committees pass

Facts and figures

Standing Committees pass
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[Document text in Telugu]
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Voting of Demands for Grants

...
7th March, 1963]  

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Voting of Demands for Grants  

Mr. Speaker, Sir.

While agreeing completely with the demands for grants moved by the Minister for Planning, I am only sorry to bring to the notice of the House the mention he has made about mid-night inspection of a Panchayat Samithi President. I do not see any wrong about it. I think he is a very enthusiastic nice President who to inspect the Samithi office. A lady was chastising an youngster for drinking because she saw his wheel-barrow before a drinking house all night. The next night, this fellow left his wheel-barrow in front of her house. From that, have we got to jump at conclusions? I feel he is perfectly right, he has got to inspect the Samithi office. Probably, he went there to see if a few of them are awake; if there are anybody to receive any emergency case or not. We shall not mistake our Ministers who go out for inspection. ..

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy : No, Sir. I am sorry. I did not like to elaborate it that time. The matter was full of implications. A full enquiry was made: the logical conclusion of that kind of inspection was there. Action was
taken not merely because of this. I only made a very casual reference to it....

Sri V. Ramaswamy Reddy: I am very sorry. I give my apologies. Still it is not a thing to be mentioned in this House like this. It would have been better for the President if he were told that he should improve; and if it was necessary that any action should be taken, it should have been taken privately and the President chastised in private, instead of the matter being brought openly to the notice of every one of us here.

With all the help done by the Samithis and the Government, the small farmers in a village have not had much up now. Small farmers who have got an acre or two are trying to run away as Sevaks or peons; and people who have studied upto III Form rather choose to run away as constables than come back to land for ploughing. That means, there is something wrong about it. These people must be given little more facility. A small farmer who has got half-an-acre or one acre must be given the facility of a bulldozer or a tractor. I wish Zilla Parishads are given some more tractors and bulldozers so that these little farmers whenever they went to till their half acre or one acre are given the facility of that tractor; when once it goes to the village, it should stay there for sometime till it works up all the fields in that particular village.

Regarding the Samithis and collection work, I wish the collections work is never given to the Samithis, because, usually, when the President or the B. D. O. or the Officers, go down to villages, they expect the whole,
village to flock around them to ask something, by way of subsidy for wells, and the like. Now, what is happening is this: because we are getting all these collections—not that we should not do it; we have got to do it; collections like N. D. F., we have got to do and we have got to give much more for it; but the Revenue people may do it better—once the B. D. Os. or the Presidents start collection work and go into villages, I find people running away trying to avoid us. I went myself to two or three villages; I found most of the people hiding; even on a shandy day, most of the vaisya gentlemen went into the house and kept the ladies in the shops, to avoid us. So it is better this collection work is handed over to Revenue people and we go into the villages only to give something by way of help to the small farmers in the villages. Because of these collections, I know what our staff also is doing. When they give some moneys for subsidy wells, they go and force those people to part with little money. Probably, under subsidy wells, they get some little money. Part of the money is taken away by the B. D. O.; part of the money is taken away by the local karnam because he has got some accounts to make. Does the farmer dig the well at all? Once Government money is taken, after one year or so, most of these people are forced to pay back the money with all interest, because they have not dug the well in a pucca condition to the specifications of the Samithi.

Most of them are not able to do it. So, I would rather request the hon. Minister to hand over this collection work to the revenue people than asking us to do this collection work.

It is a sorry state of affairs that S. E. Os. are said to be retrenched. Ofcourse, retrenchment has got to be
done. But the S. E. Os. and Mukhysevikas do a special service in any samithi. Panchayati raj cannot be a panchayati raj without them because they have special functions to perform.

Another point is this. Once the S. E. Os. and V. L. Ws. join service, they get stagnated. A V. L. W. has got to be a V. L. W. for ever. He does not have any chance to get promotion. So, these people, in most of the samithis are getting very disappointed that they have got to stick on as V. L. Ws. So, there is no enthusiasm about the work they do. Well, Sir, if they are promised promotion after 10 years atleast or if their work is good they may do better. But now they are not very enthusiastic and are not doing their work properly also.

Mostly, when we have important work in the Samithies themselves, it is at that time the Revenue People come in asking for jeep for 15 days and 20 days for their own work. That means disturbing the work of those samithis and staff. That means all the staff are kept idle without any work when the jeep is taken away for 15 days for the R. D. O. or the Collector.

Another thing is: when we ourselves do the work of distribution of monies, I do not see any reason why cement should not be handed over to the Samithies too. It is now distributed by the Collector or by the Tahsil-dar concerned. I am asking this just because when we do the distribution of cement from Samithis, we can have the good will of the people.

Thank you very much, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.
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Food grains:  75

Voting of Demands for Grants

food grains supplied 60%, rice 80%, non-rice 21% to 20% and others 15%.

Available for consumption in 5 strata.

Upper strata: 100

Middle strata: 100

Lower strata: 100

Miscellaneous: 130

Total: 130

Assuming 4% extra
Voting of Demands for Grants

introspection 1963-64

 introspection 1963-64

introspection 1963-64
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5 to 20 lines

Labour Banks village
corps

supplemented by labour.

Register

Approach roads

Land Acquisition
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Act to acquire 2,3 & 38 funds dynamites supply 38 funds dynamites supply 2,3 funds dynamites supply Agricultural Assistants supply 330 38 well subsidy schemes 2000/0 double 4000/0 subsidy

[7th March, 1963]

The House then adjourned till Halt-past Eight of the clock on Friday, the 8th March, 1963.
1963-64 లో రాష్ట్రం ఉత్పత్తి సమాఖ్య కంటెన్ట్ ప్రతిభాత్మకంగా నిష్పత్తి పొందింది.
[7th March, 1963]

(i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv) 

(v)
(vi) 7వ మార్చి 1963 న మేదానం అత్యుత్తరం కోరినమాయి వ్యయం తెలియజేసిన దిన మంది క్రమంగా మనవుల సమాధానం, సంప్రదాయానికే ఎక్కడు తెలియిన సాంఘిక ప్రాముఖ్యత ప్రకటించి తెలియించినవి లేదు. ఇది మేలే ప్రచురించి మనవుల సమాధానం లేదు.

(vii) 1-7-1964 ప్రథమ కాలం ప్రస్తుతం ఆధారం పై వ్యాఖ్యలు సాధారణ కాలం కొరినమాయి అనగా వ్యవస్థాపన ప్రచురించినవి లేదు. నాయకుడు ప్రతిసామ్య ప్రకటించినవి లేదు.

(viii) 1-7-1964 దినం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం మేదానం.
7th March, 1963


1962, ఇప్పుడు వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన. ఇప్పుడు వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన వేసిన.
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санմarrivée राजस्थान विभागात नाम. अमन्त्रण काले क्रममें सर्वसाधारण रूपात

लिहितातृत्व नाम अनुसार मंडलातून मंडलासाठी अनुस्मरण करणार तीन नंबरातील

2) आर्थिक मंडल 25 रु.० 0 रुपये 76.13
3) आर्थिक मंडल 25 रु.० 0 रुपये 78.96
4) आर्थिक मंडल 30 रु.० 0 रुपये 91.35
5) आर्थिक मंडल 30 रु.० 0 रुपये 3.39
6) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको

6) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको

7) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको

8) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको
9) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको
10) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको,

9) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको

10) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको,

3) आर्थिक मंडल 30 रु.० 0 रुपये 78.96
4) आर्थिक मंडल 30 रु.० 0 रुपये 91.35
5) आर्थिक मंडल 30 रु.० 0 रुपये 3.39
6) विद्युत वाहन विभाग, अर्जुन नामको

11.85
4.00
5.98
8.00
21.98
11) ಬೇರೆಣೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವಾಸ್ತುವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸಣೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದೇ, 
13.13

12) ಕಾಮಗೊಳಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯೇ 
3.70

397.43

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ.

ನಾಮಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಎಡಾರೆ ಎಡಾದ ಊರು ಅಧಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನದ ವಿಧಾನಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸರ್ವತೀರ್ಥ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ವಾಸ್ತುವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದವು. ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸ 

ನಾಮಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಎಡಾರೆ ಎಡಾದ ಊರು ಅಧಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನದ ವಿಧಾನಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿತವಾದ ಸರ್ವತೀರ್ಥ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ವಾಸ್ತುವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ವಾಸ್ತುವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ವಾಸ್ತುವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನದ ವಾಸ್ತುವಿದ್ಯೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸ 

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1963 ग्रहणार्थ सभेतेच लोकप्रि प्रसिद्ध वाद्यकलाकृती हे आता थेविट लागू सुरु किल्लावर आल्या होते. लोकप्रि कलाकृती हे एक वाद्यकला कलाकृती आहे जी जो लोकप्रिय वाद्यकलाकृती म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. सध्याच्या युगात लोकप्रि कलाकृती हे नवीन्तर रूपांतरणाने वाढवलेले आहे. या कलाकृतीचा आधार आपल्या उद्देशाच्या निर्माणात होतो. या कलाकृतीच्या महत्त्वाची भूमिका युवा कलाकारांना संवेदनशीलता दिली जाते. आपल्या कलाकृतीच्या वाद्यकलेच्या उद्देशाने युवा कलाकारांना आहे की त्यांनी नवीन कलाकृतींची प्रकाशित करण्यासाठी तयार्ह आहेत.

संदर्भाचे अनुभव

युवा कलाकारांनी संदर्भाने युवांचा मनोरंजनाचा आवाहन केल्यास त्यांच्या कलाकृतींच्या उद्देशात रंग, रांग, रंग, रंग आणि रंगाची सीमा वाढवली जाते. या कलाकृतीच्या महत्त्वाची भूमिका युवा कलाकारांना संवेदनशीलता दिली जाते. आपल्या कलाकृतीच्या वाद्यकलेच्या उद्देशाने युवा कलाकारांनी नवीन कलाकृतींची प्रकाशित करण्यासाठी तयार्ह आहेत.

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మాహితి ప్రమాణము ఎండారిచాడు వంచింది. కార్యాలయం లో మాహితి ప్రమాణము వంచింది.

మిగిలి, సహా దయచేసి తయారు చేసి కేసిలో ప్రభుత్వ సంచాలనాని కోసం మాచుకునే కార్యాలయం లో మాహితి ప్రమాణము వంచింది.

ఆయామాలు మొత్తించి సంచాలన చేసిన యొక్క మామూలు విచిత్రంగా వివరించాడు. మామూలైని మామూలు మరో మామూలు చేసి మామూలు ప్రమాణము పంచింది.

అందుకే ప్రస్తుతం, ప్రాముఖ్యత ప్రారంభం చేయాలేదా అందువల్ల ప్రస్తుతం ప్రారంభం చేయాలసాగాడు. ఇంకా ప్రస్తుతం ప్రారంభం చేయాలేదా అందువల్ల ప్రస్తుతం ప్రారంభం చేయాలసాగాడు.

ఇంకా ప్రస్తుతం ప్రారంభం చేయాలేదా అందువల్ల ప్రస్తుతం ప్రారంభం చేయాలసాగాడు.

1 సంఖ్య: అసంఖ్య మార్గాలను చేసాయి చేసాయి అంచనా విభిన్నాలు

2 సంఖ్య: ప్రతి సంఖ్య కంటెంటే నందించండి. ఈ కంటెంటే నందించడానికి మిగిలి చేయాలను మరింత లేదు.
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3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಶಾಲಾ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ, ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಾಪನ ಸಮಾರಂಭ
ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಲಾ ಮೇಮೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಯಿತು. 1962-66 ಅವಧಿಯಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಂಡಿತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸರೋವರವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1962-63 ಇತಿಹಾಸ 130 ಸೋಜೆತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರ ನವ ಮೌನ ಮುಂಚಿತೆಯನ್ನು.

4. ಶಾಲಾ ಮೇಮೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಾಪನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ, ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಾಪನ ಸಮಾರಂಭ 1963-64 ಅವಧಿಯಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಂಡಿತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸರೋವರವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1963-64 ಇತಿಹಾಸ 130 ಸೋಜೆತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರ ನವ ಮೌನ ಮುಂಚಿತೆಯನ್ನು.

5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಂದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸರೋವರವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1962-66 ಅವಧಿಯಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಂಡಿತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸರೋವರವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1962-63 ಇತಿಹಾಸ 130 ಸೋಜೆತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರ ನವ ಮೌನ ಮುಂಚಿತೆಯನ್ನು.
[7th March 1963]

...
(i) இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு என்று

(ii) மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு

(iii) மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு
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చిత్రం. దృపిల్లి అడిషి దోశానికి నాటిపంచి రామాయణం కారణం. కాశిపేటంలో సంస్కృతం అంతర్భాగం. 1962—63 ఆర్థిక
సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 5—78
100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి.

అప్పుడు సంస్కృతం విద్యా సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం కారణం లేదా సాంస్కృతికంగా ఉండవచ్చు. 1963—64
సంఘషాస్త్రం కారణం దృపిల్లి ఆధునికం సంఖ్యా 1962—63 సంఘషాస్త్రం 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి. మారాతం
కాశిపేటలో సంస్కృతం ఆర్థిక
సంఘషాస్త్రం నియమించండి. 15,000 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి. కాబట్టి సంస్కృతం కారణం
తొలి 14,365 సంఘషాస్త్రం 1960—61 సంఘషాస్త్రం 2333 సంఘషాస్త్రం 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి
దృపిల్లి.

మార్పులు మాత్రము కాడను మరియు జిల్లాంటే అధికంగా నియమించండి. 15,000 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి. కాబట్టి సంస్కృతం
తొలి 12,000 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి. 25,000.

(3) నాటిపంచి మరియు సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం

చెప్పండి సంస్కృతానిక రామాయణం నాటిపంచి సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 1962
ప్రిష్ణంద గారుడు. 14,365 సంఘషాస్త్రం 1960—61 సంఘషాస్త్రం 1931
మార్పులు, 1961—62 సంఘషాస్త్రం 2333 సంఘషాస్త్రం 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి
దృపిల్లి.

మార్పులు మాత్రము కాడను మరియు నాటిపంచి సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం
తొలి సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి. మార్పులు మరియు
సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం తొలి సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి.

మార్పులు ఈ నియమించండి

నాటిపంచి మరియు సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 1961 సంఘషాస్త్రం నియమించండి. మార్పులు మరియు
సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం తొలి సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి. మార్పులు మరియు
సాంస్కృతిక రామాయణం తొలి సంఘషాస్త్రం సంఖ్యా 100 రూపాయలతో నియమించండి.
[7th March, 1963]

இயற்று முறை வழிபாடு நடைபெறும் புது கட்டுரை வைத்தியம் வாழ்கை வழங்கு
புதுச்செயலால் கொண்டுள்ளது [செப்டம்பர் 1962 திசையை தான் மடை
வழங்கு. என்பதை மறுசுகாதார சந்தைப் பாடும் வருடம் 2—1—1963
இல்லை. தலைவரின் முனையில் சந்தை காய்த்து பதில் கொண்டு
சந்தை வழிபாட்டுருவை வடிவமைத்து சந்தை வழிபாடு வடிவமைக்கும்
சந்தை வழிபாடு வடிவமைத்து சந்தை வழிபாடு வடிவமைக்கும்
1962—63 அடுத்து 5000. வீரர் தாம் முனைத் தொடர்வதால் 10 வருடங்கள் வடிவை
5000 முதல் வருடங்கள் வடிவைத்தியம் வடிவைத்தியம் வடிவைத்தியம் வடிவைத்தியம். என்பது
இயற்றும் முறை வழிபாடு
புதுச்செயலால் கொண்டுள்ளது [செப்டம்பர் 1962—63
இல்லை. தலைவரின் முனையில் சந்தை வழிபாடு வடிவமைத்து
சந்தை வழிபாடு வடிவமைத்து
ரேடிய போது பிரதானமான நோக்கில் 1.57 எடுத்து முனை வழிபாடு
என்பது இயற்றும் முறை வழிபாட்டு வடிவமைத்து
என்பது இயற்றும் முறை

இருந்து, போக்கில் இன்று மறைவு செய்தல் வருகினை வணம்
புதுச்செயலால் கூறுகினை வணம்

APPENDIX

Policy Statement of the Minister for Planning &
Panchayati Raj on the demand for grants on
Community Development Projects
National Extention Service and
Local Development Works

1963 – 64

Demand No. XXV—Rs. 5,96,54,000

I rise to move the Demand No. XXV for
Rs. 5,96,54,000 Under Community Development and
Local Development work.

1. Starting from 1952 on Bapuji's Birthday October 2,
the Community Development has been in operation for
over 10 years now. During this decade the programme
has been constantly reviewed in the light of the experi­
ence gained in all the States and the studies made by
the Programme Evaluation Organisation of India and
by independent committees. As a result of these studies
and discussions three important developments took
place in the Community Development Programme. The
first change related to the adoption of a single scheme
of Community Development which spread over two
stages of five years each; the second related to the in­
troduction of Panchayati Raj and the third development
which assumed greater importance was to recognise the
Block as a unit of Planning and Development.

2. In ten years, the programme has brought nearly
5,57,000 villages into its orbit and is operating through
5200 Blocks manned by Extension staff from the village
to the block level. Practically the entire rural India is
covered by this Programme.
3. Andhra Pradesh State as the hon. members are aware, has been delimited into 448 Blocks. The programme is now in operation in 446 blocks comprising 243 Stage I; 119 Stage II; 15 Post-Stage II; 2 Multipurpose projects and 67 Pre-Extension Blocks. Two blocks which are unwieldy have yet to be bifurcated and a decision will be taken shortly. The Pre-Extension Blocks will enter Stage I partly in April and partly in October 1963.

Panchayathi Raj:

4. Panchayathi Raj started three years ago. Some thought it was an experiment, some others felt it was a tamasha while the far sighted saw in it a revolutionary change in the administration at the village, block and district level. The National Development Council and the State Legislatures have blessed the scheme.

5. Panchayathi Raj is a continuing process of action and reaction by the people at one end and their representatives and the people's servants at the other, with progressive adjustments in approach and relationship. Only thus will the health of the movement be ensured. The State Government have been continually and closely watching the working of this pattern of administration and issuing suitable instructions from time to time to remove difficulties brought to light in actual implementation of the programmes. With the cooperation of the hon. members the Government have legislated recently certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959. I would like to mention here some of the important provisions of the Amendment Act.

(i) A member of the Legislative Assembly is now entitled to be a full member of one Panchayat Samithi within his constituency. Every member
of the Legislative Council also will be full member of one Panchayat Samithi in the districts of which Zilla Parishad, he is a member.

(ii) The term of elected members and office bearers and members of standing committees is extended from 3 years to 5 years. Their term in all the existing Panchayat Samithies or Panchayat Samithis constituted after 15-1-1963 will however, expire by 30-6-1964 so that all Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads may be reconstituted from 1-7-1964.

(iii) Presidents of Town Committees and Presidents or Sarpanches of Panchayats cease to be such Presidents or Sarpanches if they are elected as Presidents of Panchayat Samithis or Chairmen of Zilla Parishads.

(iv) The Presiding members of Panchayat Samithis/Zilla Parishads who do not call for meetings of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads at least once in four months will cease to be presiding members.

(v) A member of a Panchayat Samithi/Zilla Parishad will cease to be a member if he continues to absent from 3 or more meetings held within a period of not less than 6 months.

(vi) Civil Courts cannot now grant any permanent or temporary injunctions or make any interim orders restraining any proceedings for the conduct of any election.

(vii) Alternative provision has been made for the sanction of the budgets if a Panchayat Samithi/Zilla Parishad refuses to sanction it.
(viii) The following amendments come into force from 1-7-1964:

(a) No legislator will be eligible to continue as an office bearer of a Panchayat Samithi or Zilla Parishad.

(b) Under section 36 (3) (viii) two more persons interested in rural development will be co-opted to Zilla Parishads.

(c) Elections to Standing Committees will be in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single non-transferable vote.

(d) Legislators elected from constituencies, the whole of which form part of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, will not be entitled to be members of Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad.

6. We have today 378 Panchayat Samithis and 34 more will be constituted in April this year. The question whether Samithis for the remaining blocks should be constituted in the October 1963 when they enter Stage I or whether they may be put off till 1-7-1964 when all Samithis have to be reconstituted is under consideration of Government. Speaking generally, I may say that by and large Panchayati Raj institutions have not belied the confidence which the Government had reposed in the peoples' institutions and their representatives. Panchayati Raj is a great movement affecting the lives of the entire rural population. Its broad objectives of making the people self-reliant, hard working mutually cooperative and united as a team working for themselves and for the good of the
community cannot be realised unless every family participates in this process and thereby benefits itself and the community. People have got to be properly educated about their role and guided on right lines. The various training programmes and demonstrations are intended to educate the people.

Re-orientation of the Programme:

7. The National Development Council at its meeting held in November 1962 decided that in reorienting the Third Five Year Plan in the context of the present emergency, high priority should be given for agricultural production programmes and that in so far as Community Development Programme is concerned for the time being, apart from maintenance of social services already established and provision of rural water supply, the funds allotted to Community Development should be diverted to the utmost extent possible for agricultural development. In line with the directions given by the National Development Council, the Ministry of Community Development in consultation with the Planning Commission proposed that the amount provided for agricultural development should be increased by Rs. 1 lakh for new Stage I Blocks converted in October 1962 or yet to be converted into Stage I, the extra amount being found by effective savings under amenities/Block Head-quarters provision. In the case of the other Stage I and Stage II Blocks, the Ministry suggested that subject to facilities already provided, institutions established or programmes started being maintained adequately, proportionate amounts should be transferred to agricultural development. The Ministry also suggested some items of expenditure under the programme which could be diverted for agricultural production to mention a few, economies were suggested under stationery, postage, contingencies, office equipment, furniture, construction
of office buildings, staff quarters and other constructions. The State Government have accordingly issued suitable instructions to all Panchayat Samithis.

**Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks:**

8. For the purpose of mobilising human and material resources in the countryside, the Government of India have prepared a scheme for organising the Village Volunteer Force and the Defence Labour Banks. This scheme was inaugurated on the Republic Day. We feel that the scheme of Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks is twice blessed in that it engenders mutual co-operation and shramdan for the establishment and improvement of community assets and thus gives a fillip to the philosophy and the programme of Community Development, while it also reinforces the overall defence effort of the State by increasing agricultural production. The scheme's triple objectives are agricultural production, mass education and village defence. I commend the scheme to the hon. Members and invite attention to two important features—(i) For the first time, we are setting up an organisational frame-work in every village to elicit and canalise the public enthusiasm and its will to spare some portion of their time for the improvement of community assets. So vast is the scope of this work, that an intellectual or daily wage earner or a middle class woman can join and contribute his or her mite in the shape of labour or money to the general good of the village: (ii) This is a scheme which does not receive any Government grant; it is a purely self-financing scheme.

9. During my tours, I have noticed that the Samithi Presidents and Chairmen, Zilla Parishads are enthusiastic about scheme and if they usefully enthuse the Dalapathis and give them all facilities, the scheme is bound to be a success.
10. I would now turn to the finances of the local bodies so as to give an idea about the resources and the quantum of assistance that flows to the three Panchayati Raj institutions to discharge their functions.

11. Consequent on the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act, 1962 coming into force from 1—7—1962 the rate of land cess in Andhra area has been reduced from 31 nP. to 18 nP. and in Telengana the rate of Local cess has been reduced from 31 nP. to 25 nP. per rupee of land revenue. The land/local cess is distributed to Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the ratio of 7 : 6 : 5 in Andhra area and 12 : 8 : 5 in Telengana area. In order to ensure prompt adjustment of these cesses to the Panchayati Raj institutions, the old practice of sanctioning advance grants to local bodies was done away with and a simplified procedure was prescribed according to which the Extension Officer, (Panchayats) will attend the taluk office every month on prescribed dates to assist the taluk office in the apportionment of cesses and the preparation of the statements of the amounts payable to the three Panchayat Raj institutions based on the records of collection of land revenue as furnished by the village officers. The Tahsildar sanctions the amount at the taluk level itself. He will present an adjustment bill at the Sub-Treasury.

12. The State Government have also revised the procedure for adjustment of the amounts due to these bodies (Andhra area) from the proceeds of the surcharge on stamp duty. Additional staff has been given to the Inspector General of Registration to facilitate the maintenance of separate accounts for amounts due to panchayats, panchayat samithis and zilla parishads and for sanction of amounts to each of these directly without the
Account General authorising payments. The District Registrars have been empowered to authorise the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries, as the case may be, to make payments to the Panchayati Raj bodies concerned.

13. In order to augment the resources of the Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads the following provisions have been made in the Budget 1963-64 under the appropriate major heads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in lakhs.</th>
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| 1. 25 nP. grant to Panchayats | ... 78.96  
| 2. 25 nP. grant to Panchayat Samithis | ... 76.13  
| 3. 25 nP. grants under Equalisation grant | ... 78.96  
| 4. 30 nP. grant to Panchayat Samithis | ... 91.35  
| 5. 30 nP. grant to Zilla Parishads | ... 3.39  
| 6. Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis to meet the cost of honoraria of Presidents and T. A. of non-official members | ... 11.85  
| 7. Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishads towards payment of honoraria to Chairmen and T. A. of non-official members. | ... 4.00  
| 8. Grants to Zilla Parishads towards planning establishment | ... 5.98  
| 9. Matching grants to Panchayats | ... 8.00  
| 10. Grants to Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads for development activities | ... 21.98  
| 11. Loans to Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads for development programmes | 13.13  
| 12. Loans to Panchayats for development of community assets | ... 3.70  
| **Total** | **397.43**  

14. During my tours I sensed a wide-spread feeling that the personnel manning the Community Development Blocks was somewhat excessive. Although judging from the programmes which panchayat samithis have to implement and the amount of extension work they have got to carry out, the staff is necessary. The State Government taking note of the feeling that the staff is a little excessive and the need for economy, have re-examined the whole staffing pattern and taken some decisions. They have held that there is no need to have uniformly one Extension Officer (Industries) one for each Block and they have decided that (a) one Extension Officer should continue for each block where the Rural Industrialisation Projects are under implementation; (b) where the blocks are unwieldy covering a whole taluk, there should be an Extension Officer in each of such block and (c) there should be one Extension Officer for each Tribal Development Block and each Multipurpose Project and (d) in all other Blocks there should be one Extension Officer for two Blocks. The Government have also decided to synthesise the working of the Extension Officer (Co-operation) and the Co-operative Departmental staff. They have accordingly ordered that each Extension Officer (Co-op) should be assisted by a senior or junior co-operative inspector and that this team of two officials should do the entire extension and departmental work. They have also decided that the post of the Manager in each Panchayat Samiti should be kept in abeyance from 1-4-1963 and that the post of Deputy Secretary (General) in the Zilla Parishad should be abolished with effect from 1-3-1963.

15. I may assure the House here that the Government are keenly watching and constantly reviewing the staff requirement of the Blocks. While we are prepared
to give ample staff to step up food production we will not allow posts for which there is no full and adequate load of work.

Training

16. Although Community Development is a programme of the people and by the people, it requires trained personnel in all fields to assist the people and their representatives in the execution of schemes: The training to these personnel is being given as in the past in the institutions run by the Government of India and the State Government. The Gram Sevaks—the primary functionaries of the programme—are being trained in the eight centres that are established in the State. As I mentioned earlier, the entire State will be covered with State I blocks by October 1963 and the State Government are examining the future use of these centres. There is need to retain some centres for training the Gramasevaks required to fill the normal vacancies arising out of leave, retirement resignations, promotions etc. As Village Level Workers who have already been in the field for over 4 years need to be given a refresher course, some will be required for this purpose.

17. The Government are also examining the question of retaining or otherwise of the Gramasevikas Training Centres beyond October 1963. Even here some have got to be retained for giving refresher training to Gramasevikas and for training recruits for future vacancies.

Training of Non-officials

18. For giving training to non-officials involved in Panchayati Raj institutions, two District Institutes were established. The State Government are expected to establish one for each district during the Third Plan period. Experience of the running of the two institutions
already established has shown that there are some difficulties in making them popular and acceptable. Government are therefore examining the question of entrusting the management of these institutions either to the Zilla Parishads or to the District Panchayat Associations.

Physical Achievements

19. As I have already mentioned earlier, agricultural production in the present emergency should receive the highest priority in the programme of Panchayati Raj. The State Government have issued detailed instructions to all Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis regarding the lines on which the intensification of agricultural production programme should be attempted. Briefly, the Village Level Worker has only one set of tasks to carry out i.e., organising agricultural extension and making the village panchayat and the co-operative draw up and implement the village production plans. The target for minor irrigation and soil conservation have got to be stepped up. Targets for dry farming should also be increased. In intensifying efforts for increasing agricultural production and harnessing the energies of the people, special emphasis has to be placed on programmes which the people can undertake by organising themselves, such as minor irrigation, soil conservation, excavation and maintenance of village tanks, development and utilisation of manurial resources, efficient and economical use of water etc. To carry out their obligations in respect of field channels the beneficiaries should be given loan assistance from block funds. Special campaigns should be launched for making farm yard compost and for raising green manure. Plant protection campaign should be launched. It is gratifying to note that with the assistance of the Agriculture Department, some Samithis in Krishna, Guntur and Kurnool districts resorted to aerial spraying
and secured good results. There should be a link between the Village Volunteer Force and the Agricultural production committee of the panchayat.

20. The intensive agricultural development programme is being continued in West Godavari district and it was proposed in the conference of Chief Ministers of the southern region that a modified package scheme should be put into operation in ten more districts of the State. Details are being examined.

**Minor irrigation**

21. The functions relating to maintenance of minor irrigation sources already rest with the Panchayat Samithis. In order to bring closer co-ordination, the minor irrigation staff which was under the control of the Board of Revenue was placed with the Chief Engineer, Local Administration and the Planning and Local Administration Department now designated as Planning and Panchayati Raj Department. The cell working in the Revenue Department attending to minor irrigation work has also been transferred to the Planning and Panchayati Raj Department. The funds available for expenditure on minor irrigation scheme will be allotted by the C.E. (L : A) to all Z. Ps. The Standing Committees of Zilla Parishads will allocate the funds among all the Blocks in the district. The Panchayat Samithi will obtain funds required for execution of schemes failing within their areas. Clear instructions have also been given specifying the limits upto which estimates could be sanctioned by the Standing Committees of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and by the parent bodies. Under this revised arrangement it is expected that there would be speedier utilisation of funds and better results.

**Education and Social Education**

22. The all-round development of the human personality necessarily includes the spread of education
which is an important aspect of C. D. Programme. The Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads have been paying special attention to primary education. Apart from enrolment, ensuring the regular attendance of school children is both important and necessary. The Panchayat Samithis have undertaken provision of free mid-day meals, supply of free milk, books, slates etc., to the more deserving school-going children. Under social education programme about 13,500 adult literacy centres and about 11,600 mahila mandals have been started in the blocks.

**Rural Drinking Water Supply :**

23. In the National Plans, highest importance was given to the provision of rural water supply programme. This programme was being implemented with funds available in the schematic budget of Community Development Blocks, Local Development grant and National Rural Water Supply Programme. In addition the State Government provided funds for the purpose under Equalisation grant and the provisions made for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc. Even after the first two plans, it has not been possible to provide more than 50% of the villages in the State with adequate and safe drinking water facilities. Government, however decided that before the end of the Third Five Year Plan, all villages in the State should be provided with drinking water facilities.

With a view to assessing the magnitude of the problem, a detailed survey of all villages was conducted and villages were classified under 4 categories on the basis of the existing facilities as follows:

*Category 1*: Villages which have no drinking water facilities at all and require such facilities immediately.
Category 2: Villages where there are some drinking water facilities but are far too inadequate and require additional facilities.

Category 3: Villages which have adequate facilities on the whole but require additional facilities in special localities such as Harijan-cheries etc.

Category 4: Villages which need no additional facilities but require protected water supply.

As a result of the said survey it was estimated that approximately Rs. 6.00 crores would be needed during the remaining 4 years of the Third Plan period (1962-66) to provide drinking water facilities in all villages.

26. The Government have decided to provide all these funds by pooling resources available under the L. D. W. programme. Equalisation grants, Social Welfare funds, C. D. funds. During the current year 1962-63 about Rs. 130 lakhs was provided by tapping these sources.

27. The State Government have requested the Govt. of India to provide Rs. 9.0 crores to sanction costly protected water supply schemes. The Govt. of India have stated that this is still under their consideration. The State Govt. decided that in 1963-64, Rs. 10 lakhs as grants and Rs. 10 lakhs as loans should be set apart for sanctioning protected water supply schemes in bigger Panchayats.

28. With a view to ensuring provision of drinking water facilities in backward areas where the people are too poor to contribute the requisite amount, Government have introduced a new pattern of contributions from the public for all water supply works. In ordinary areas which are, neither difficult nor backward the normal
contribution of 50% of the cost will be realised from the people. In difficult and backward areas the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads have been empowered to sanction grant up to 75% of the cost of each work. The District Collectors on the recommendation of a Samithi Parishad competent are to relax people's contribution even below 25% of the cost of a work in really hard and deserving cases. Govt. have also sanctioned special equipment of 40 power drilling sets and 8 air compressors to be used in districts where hard rock is met with, in the excavation of wells. The Govt. have also issued orders empowering Panchayat Samithis in Samithi areas and Zilla Parishads in the non-Samithi areas to sanction drinking water works up to Rs. 50,000/- under all schemes including protected water supply schemes. I am sure that before long all the villages in the State will have safe drinking water facilities.

Communications:

29. No other part of the C. D programme has aroused so much enthusiasm as the Road programme. Our requirements in the matter of roads are vast and our resources are limited. Although the Government are providing funds for this programme under C. D., Roads in village plans programme, 30 nP grant and other schemes including the Telengana Regional Committee funds, Central Road fund maintenance grants, there is still a great demand for funds for roads. Under the C. D. Programme alone so far 19,000 miles of katcha roads have been constructed.

Rural Arts and Crafts:

30. Welfare of the people in the rural areas rests on the occupations open to those who are not fully
employed on the land. The answer to the unemployment lies in the development of the village and cottage industries and in the revival of the rural arts and crafts. Certain model schemes which could be started under the C. D. Programme have been given to Panchayat Samithis. They are for developing carpentry, smithy, tanning etc. Depending upon the local needs the Panchayat Samithis are starting these. Besides, they are also sending artisans to undergo training in the Regional Training Centres. During the year 1961-62, 312 production-cum-training, and demonstration units continued to function. In addition 258 more were sanctioned. In these centres 3756 persons received training and 333 trainees were deputed for advanced training in various institutions in and outside the State. Other activities undertaken under this programme include distribution of amber charkas, sewing machines, improved tools etc. The Government are also considering the implementation of the programme of the Khadi and Village Industries Board through the agency of Panchayat Samithis.

Local Development Works Programme:

31. The L. D. W. Programme in the Third Five Year Plan period is confined to drinking water schemes only. As I mentioned earlier, the State Govt. have been utilising these funds for this purpose. During 1961-62 and 1962-63 the Planning Commission allotted to the State Rs. 41 lakhs for each year. During 1961-62 against a grant of Rs. 41 lakhs a sum of Rs. 25.4 lakhs was earned. The State Govt. reviewed the position regarding utilisation of funds during 1961-62 and after thoroughly going into the matter found that there were certain difficulties in the matter of realising contributions and also certain deficiencies both in regard to technical personnel required
as also the needed equipment. The Govt. have since strengthened the staff by allowing Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads to have additional staff upto 5% of the work load and also providing necessary equipment like Air compressors, drills, magazines etc. Enhanced powers to sanction schemes were also delegated to lower authorities. Relaxation regarding contribution has also been made. Government hope that these steps taken would ensure not only fuller utilisation of funds but also speedy provision of this essential amenity to the rural areas.

People’s Contribution and programmes

32. From the inception of the C. D. Programme upto December 1961, the total expenditure was Rs. 27.62 crores while the peoples contribution amounted to Rs. 8.45 crores which works out to about 31 % of the total expenditure.

33. Other Special programmes

(a) Special works Programme for utilisation of rural man-power.

The special works programme for utilisation of rural man-power was introduced in this State in January 1961 in 3 Blocks. This programme was extended to another 16 blocks in March 1962. In February 1963, fifty more blocks were selected under the programme. Thus in all, the programme is being executed in 68 blocks. The Planning Comission have recently advised the State Government that the programme in these blocks should be confined to agricultural production scheme and have offered to finance the scheme by giving 50% as grant and 50% as loan. Restrictions regarding the ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2.0 lakhs per block has also been relaxed.
Now the pilot projects can incur expenditure without restriction and can continue till the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Expanded Nutrition Programme

3. The programme started with the object of developing and promoting pisciculture, poultry and horticulture at the village level and to encourage consumption of the food produced. As against 40 villages in which the programme was started in 1960-61 it was extended to 120 villages in 1961-62 and 360 villages in 1962-63.

(c) Tribal Development Blocks

The Government of India have allotted to this State 16 Tribal Development Blocks to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. During 1961-62, 2 Tribal Blocks were taken up for implementation—one at Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam district and another at Bhadragiri in Srikakulam district. In September 1952, Mananur Block in Mahbubnagar district was selected as a Tribal Block. The Multipurpose projects which were under implementation from the Second plan were ordered to be converted into Stage II retrospectively from 1-4-1961. It is proposed to take up 3 blocks in 1963-64.

(d) Prize competition scheme

The prize competition scheme among the village panchayats provide an incentive for showing initiative taking up responsibility for cultivating team work and for the speedy execution of development works in the villages was started in 1961-62. As many as 2,330 panchayats participated in the competition and all of them levied and collected 100% taxes. The Government of India, I may mention here, have appreciated the scheme and have
commended it to other States. The Government hope that more panchayats will participate in the competition hereafter and have decided to continue the scheme during the year 1962–63 also and have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5 78 lakhs towards payment of cash prizes.

With a view to reorientate the scheme and extend it to other Panchayati Raj institutions, it is proposed to modify the scheme for the year 1963–64. Unlike the present scheme it is proposed to judge the performance of the Panchayati Raj institutions each year in two or three specified activities only. The intention is to cover all important activities in three to four years. The announcement will be made well in advance so that the Panchayati Raj institutions may make an all out effort to make the best progress possible in those items. The prizes intended for Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads are as follows:

- **Best Panchayat Samithis in the Andhra area**: Rs. 15,000
- **Best Panchayat Samithis in the Telangana area**: Rs. 15,000
- **Best Zilla Parishad in the State**: Rs. 25,000

(e) **Matching grants to panchayots**

I have referred to the enthusiasm evinced by panchayats in competing for the prize scheme. Out of 14,865 panchayats, 1391 panchayats collected 100% taxes in 1960–61 while 2333 panchayats collected 100% taxes in 1961–62.

In order to give a further incentive to making better collections by panchayats, the Government are examining
the question of giving some matching grants to panchayats which levy all taxes and collect 100% of them.

State Chamber of Panchayats

34. The State Government had issued orders in 1961 for the constitution of a Chamber of Panchayats at the State level and District associations of panchayats in each district. The Government examined the question of enlarging the State Chamber of Panchayats to make it more broad based by associating some legislators, Parliamentarians, members of Sarvodaya group, ladies. Harijans and tribes. In December 1962 Government issued orders defining the composition of the State Chamber of Panchayats and also the composition of the executive committee of the State Chamber. The first executive committee of this chamber met on 2-1-1963 and took certain decisions regarding the programme of work relating to the publication of the Panchayati Raj Journal and also the contributions they are to get from panchayats. They decided that for the year 1962–63 contributions may be recovered from panchayats at the rate of Rs. 10 from each panchayat having a population of 5000 and less and Rs. 25 from panchayats which have a population of over 5000. Out of these amounts received the State Chamber is to utilise Re. 1 towards its normal expenditure, Re 1 to the district association, Re 1.25 np. for the Panchayati Raj Journal and the balance to be earmarked for the purchase of the press in due course. The Government have accepted the decisions of the Chamber and have already made over an amount of Rs. 1.57 lakhs towards the contribution of panchayats by recovering from the 25 np. grant payable to them for 1962–63.
35. The State Chamber has already sent out its first pamphlet indicating the coming out of the first issue of the Journal on the Telugu New Year’s Day.

Reorganisation of Panchayati Raj set up at State, Regional and District Levels.

36. The Government reviewed the administrative set up of the Panchayati Raj at the State, Regional and District levels and ordered re-organisation with effect from 1–8–1962. The salient features of the reorganisation are the abolition of the offices of the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj and the three Deputy Commissioners of Panchayati Raj at Hyderabad, Kurnool and Kakinada, taking over of the revisional and appellate powers vesting in the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj by the Government in the Planning and Local Administration Department or by an officer of the Planning and Local Administration Department (now Planning and Panchayati Raj Department) designated for that purpose, delegation of powers and functions vesting in the Deputy Commissioners of Panchayati Raj and the Assistant Commissioners of Panchayati Raj to the Collectors and the Revenue Divisional officers and functioning of the office of the District Panchayat Officer as a distinct wing in the Collectorate with the District panchayat Officer working as personal Assistant to the Collector in all matters relating to Panchayats and allied institutions. Under the new set up, the Members, Board of Revenue shall be responsible for the annual Inspection of Zilla Parishads and for general Supervision over the work of the District Collectors in relation to the Panchayati Raj institutions. One of the Members of the Board of Revenue is in charge of Panchayati Raj work in the Board of Revenue.
37. In conclusion I am happy to say that Panchayati Raj system introduced in 1959 has stood the test of time and has shown proof of its ability to fulfil its objectives. It has responded to its many challenges so far and has come out on the whole quite well. But, now it faces the gravest of the challenges, namely, how to respond to the emergency and all the responsibilities it entails. During my tours I have seen a number of Presidents, Panchayat Samithis and all the Chairmen, Zilla Parishads. I am quite struck with the enthusiasm and the earnestness with which they are tackling the manifold activities they are called upon to perform. The emergency has elicited an united and determined response from the public. In order to canalise this enthusiasm and divert it into fruitful activities, the Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks to which I had occasion to refer earliar, will provide the institutional frame work. Given the unreserved public response, this scheme would greatly progress the other schemes under the Community Development programme. I am sure, the Panchayati Raj institutions which have given a good account of themselves so far, will meet this latest challenge equally well. I wish them all success in their endeavours.

38. We are a peaceful people. War is not our policy. The only war we have sought to wage is the war against poverty. But we have already attuned ourselves to the tasks that a Nation at war demands. The task is heavy; the trial may be severe; but let us prove that we are a people who will not flinch from the struggle. Victory may not be so far away if we try, each one of us, to do our duty. The biggest contribution one can make is to do one's job well, whether in agriculture or in other sectors or in administration and do it even much better than before. Let our Panchayati Raj institutions become arsenals of service.

Jai Hind