Ammendment to the Agricultural Department Relief Rules, 1959- G. O. Ms. No 1285 Revenue dated 31-7-1963.

Rules made under Sub-Section (1) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959:

Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 and Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Rules 1936, as required under Sub-Section (3) of Section 138 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939).


Presentation of the Second Report of the Commissioner of Petitions.
Government Bills:

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Assessment) and Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1963.


The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1963

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1963.


The Legal Practitioners (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963.


The Provincial Insolvency (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Leave to introduce Granted: [213]

Business of the House:

Motion on Address by the Governor: [214-217]

Point of Information:

The Representation of the Vizir Sultan Tobacco Factory Workers' Union: [367-369]

Motion on Address by the Governor: Discussion not concluded: [233-239]
THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Second day of the Third Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 12th November, 1963.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GRANTING OF LAND FOR HOUSE-SITES TO THE HARIJANS IN NAMILE VILLAGE

21—

*961 (3367) Q.—Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy (Bhongir): Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of Namile village in Turkapalli Block, Nalgonda district had sent several applications to the Revenue Divisional Officer of Bhongir and other officials for the last three or four years for granting house-sites from the survey numbers 178, 272 and 184;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that 18 guntas of land from the survey No. 184 has been granted to them by the Government for their house-sites;
(d) if so, the reason why the said 18 guntas of land has not been distributed to them so far; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the applications again submitted to the R. D. O., Bhavanagiri and Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Nalgonda by the Harijans of the said village during January, 1963 for the assignment of land for house-sites?

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

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An area of 18 guntas from S. No. 184 has been granted to the Harijans for house-sites. The possession of this land was also handed over to the Harijans, on 4-6-1962 after conducting Panchanama by the Revenue Inspector.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Since the work of location of the site for Harijans house-site has been vested in the Zilla Parishad, the petitions received in R. D. O’s Office, Bhongir in January, 1963 were forwarded to the District Social Welfare Officer, Nalgonda. Action will be taken by Revenue authorities after the receipt of the approval of the proposal by the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad.

LEASE OF LANDS IN PATANCHERU

22—

*967 (3567) Q.—Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy [Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Desapande (Narayankhed)]: Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lands situated in S Nos. 212 to 228, 411 and 521 at Patancheru, taluk Sangareddy in Medak district are in Government custody from 1344 Fasli;
(b) whether the said lands were under the custody of Malipatelu of Patancheru for giving them on lease to the needy cultivators;

(c) whether those lands were given on lease;

(d) what is the lease amount for each year from 1355 F. to 1963;

(e) whether the amount has been deposited in the Government Treasury;

(f) is it a fact that the Malipatelu of Patancheru collected the lease amount of Rs. 25,000 from the cultivators and misappropriated the same in collusion with the concerned Revenue Officers; and

(g) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy*: (a) They are pan Maqta lands of Smt. Rahmath Bee. In accordance with the Inam Abolition Act, they were made Dastgardan. These lands are not in the custody of Government from 1355 Fasli.

(b) Yes, in his private capacity, as the Maktedars entrusted the management to him from 1950.

(c) Yes, by the Malipatelu in his personal capacity;

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(e) No, because the lands were under the private management.

(f) and (g) In view of the answer to item (e) above,
STATEMENT PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. nP.</td>
<td>amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>72-00</td>
<td>446-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>72-00</td>
<td>446-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>72-00</td>
<td>446-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>72-00</td>
<td>446-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>78-00</td>
<td>440-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>90-00</td>
<td>428-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>259-00</td>
<td>259-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>265-36</td>
<td>253-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>262-79</td>
<td>255-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>265-81</td>
<td>252-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-56</td>
<td>264-00</td>
<td>254-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>264-00</td>
<td></td>
<td>341-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>337-30</td>
<td></td>
<td>634-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>511-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>460-92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8253-16  2885-34  5367-82

K. G. Desikan,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

*Note:* The amounts are in personal capacity and not as the Government.
Oral Answers to Questions

12th November, 1963

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Incidentally he happens to be Malipatel also.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: The Malipatel is holding an office; that is one point; secondly it is said that he is holding the lands in his personal capacity; so there are two points involved here; that is the difficulty and that is why I want the clarification.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: What is the difficulty. Malipatel is not a Government servant. There is no harm in his holding the land. Suppose a person asks the Malipatel to work on his behalf. In his private capacity the Malipatel might have let out the lands.

As the lands are not Government lands and as they are being leased out under private management the question of depositing the amount in Government Treasury does not arise.
On account of dispute between the share holders the Muktdars entrusted the management of the lands to the Malipatel privately.

It is for the aggrieved to come to the Court and establish and recover.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: We can certainly take action provided the party comes and applies to the Government that such injustice is being done.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: In this case, a legislator has brought to the notice of the Government and the Government has brought forward this question to reply in the House – in which case it is as much a complaint coming from the legislator as from the very person probably who ought to have sent to the Government itself. Then, when a legislator has sent this question, at least after that, did the Government enquire into it?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: The aggrieved party should apply to the Government, not the legislator. The legislator will only enlighten the Government. If the aggrieved party brings before the Government the point involved then certainly Government will look into the matter.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy: I am afraid the powers of the legislators are being restricted by the Minister. The very fact that a legislator has brought it to the notice of the Government in the form of a question is itself an indication that the legislator wants an enquiry into the whole question and I expected that the Government would go into this question, enquire into it and give the facts to the Legislature itself. Otherwise there is no necessity
for the Government to have brought this question on the floor of the House at all.

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy*: There is no question of any restricting of power, Sir. But at least there must be a formal application. Could not the legislator persuade the aggrieved party at least to safeguard his own rights? Then all these problems will be solved. I think it is better that a formal application is made to the Government. Then Government will certainly go into the merits and demerits of the case.

*Sri T. Nagi Reddy*: This is a point on which I am concerned with my rights.

*Sri R. Venkateswarlu (Vizianagaram)*: The money was misappropriated in collusion with the concerned Revenue Officers or not. If they have gone to Pakistan or whether

*Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy*: I do not have that information - whether they have gone to Pakistan or whether they are here.
12th November, 1963

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: It is not so; the property does not belong to the Government for the present.

Mr. Venkaiah: My question is—?

Mr. Presiding Officer: The question is not clear. Misappropriation (Section 53): Misappropriation has not been proved. Misappropriation (Section 53): Misappropriation has not been proved.

Mr. Sanjiv: (Mr. Venkaiah): Misappropriation (Section 53): Misappropriation has not been proved. Misappropriation (Section 53): Misappropriation has not been proved.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: I am not in a position to state any further. If the hon. Member wants I will collect further information and place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If it is purely a private affair, how could the Government collect the information. It is a private land; there was some dispute with regard to these
private lands; then ultimately they came to an understanding and entrusted this land to Malipatel for leasing out and that man has been leasing out and giving the land revenue etc. How could the Government collect all this information?

**Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy**: Local enquiries by the Revenue Officials might have revealed all these facts.

**Mr. Speaker**: So the information furnished to the Government is gathered from local enquiries.

**Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy**: Yes.

**Raju Naidu**: Land belongs to whom?

**Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy**: I do not know. I do not have that information. I will collect further information.

**N. G. C. Kondaiah**: Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state?
(a) whether it is a fact that there is serious water scarcity in Kavali Taluk and Kavali Town in Nellore District specially since the second week of August 1962; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government are taking for the relief?

The Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy) : (a) There was scarcity of drinking water in Kavali town and in the villages of Jaladanki and Perikota of Kavali taluk from the second week of August 1962 till the middle of October 1962. In the remaining villages of the taluk, there was no scarcity of drinking water in this period.

(b) During the above period of scarcity of drinking water, 4 to 8 gallons of drinking water per day was supplied to each family in Kavali town. Thanks to the rains which fell from the middle of September 1962, there was no scarcity of drinking water thereafter. The other details are placed on the Table of the House.

INFORMATION LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

In Kavali taluk there are 2 Community Development blocks i.e. Kavali and Chinakraka blocks. Those blocks have also initiated action to provide every village within their jurisdiction with safe drinking water before the end of Third Plan.

In Kavali Block 26 Drinking Water wells and repairs and improvements to 10 existing drinking water wells were sanctioned. In Munganur village of this Block as no potable water could be tapped, it is proposed to supply water through cement pipes from a well situated at a distance of 1½ miles. In Allimadugu village of that
Block it is proposed to sanction a borewell at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000. The Zilla Parishad, Nellore is considering to sanction a scheme to construct an overhead tank in Bogole village. In Chinakraka block in all the villages where there is inadequate drinking water facilities it is proposed to sanction wells in the next 2 years and ensure that there is no village without adequate and safe drinking water facility.

The government is proposing to provide permanent relief in difficult areas.

In near-future, the problem of Water scarcity will be addressed with a plan for the districts.

Government has identified difficult areas for development.
[12th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

House of Commons.

Mr. R. J. B. Stabler asked the Minister of Agriculture if there were any plans for the development of water supplies in the Severn and Severn valleys.

Mr. G. W. Boyce replied that the Severn was a difficult area and that the development of water supplies in the area was a matter which was being considered by the Ministry of Agriculture in the light of the recent evidence on the Severn.
Ora?

Emergency Measure

Emergency Measure

Protected Water Scheme 75% Subsidy
Mr. Sarma: Sir, 75% difficult areas districts 50% loans, 50% contribution in other areas. M.L.A. M.L.A. Backward areas 75% grants. tower areas 50% contribution.

Mr. Reddy: Sir, M.L.A. Department correspondence. M.L.A. Backward areas. 75% grants. tower areas 50% contribution. M.L.A.

Mr. Vidyasagar (Mundhra): Sir, supply scheme, tower areas. Backward areas 75% grants. tower areas 50% contribution. M.L.A. 50% correspondence.

Mr. Gangula (Mudigonda): Sir, difficult areas water supply. Backward areas 75% grants. tower areas 50% contribution. M.L.A.
water supply คือการให้น้ำสะอาด สำหรับการบริหาร การอุปโภค บริโภค ที่จะรักษา
น้ำให้สะอาด สำหรับการบริหาร การอุปโภค บริโภค ที่จะรักษา
migrate ผู้คนที่จะย้ายสู่ที่นั่น การอุปโภค บริโภค ที่จะรักษา
Content น้ำที่จะใช้ในการอุปโภค บริโภค ที่จะรักษา
Malpracties น้ำที่จะใช้ในการอุปโภค บริโภค ที่จะรักษา

Dr. Af. CA;HH% R<?<Mp: (a) and (b): A statement
24—
* 811 (4898) Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (Put by Sri Vavilala
Gopalakrishnayya 🙂 will the hon. Minister for Planning
and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the Rural Works Projects that have been lau-
ched and expected to be launched in Andhra Pradesh in
order to provide some kind of productive work to the idle
Rural Manpower during 1963–64; and

(b) the places selected for the implementation of
rural works projects in Andhra Pradesh during 1963–64?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: (a) and (b): A statement
is placed on the Table of the House.
Statement showing Rural Works Projects that have been launched in Andhra Pradesh during 1963-64 placed on the Table of the House.

The list of the names of the Blocks in each District selected in each year under the Special Works Programme for utilisation of Rural Manpower is given below:

Names of the Panchayat Samithi Block

**1st series: (Programme commenced in January, 1961)**

- Hyderabad: 1. Ibrahimpatan.
- 2. Maheswaram (Sanctioned in 1963)
- Krishna: 4. Gannavaram

**2nd Series: (Programme commenced from March, 1962)**

- Srikakulam: 5. Kotabommali.
- East Godavari: 7. Sankavaram.
- Warangal: 15. Mulug.
- Karimnagar: 19. Manthani

**3rd Series (Programme commenced in February 1963)**

- 22. Ramabhadrapuram.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Towns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visakhapatnam.</td>
<td>23. Ravikamatham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. Pendurthi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. Seethanagaram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Godavari.</td>
<td>28. Chintalapudi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29. Polavaram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31. Kanchikicherla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32. Nandigama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur.</td>
<td>33. Nadendla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34. Santhamagulur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellore.</td>
<td>35. Podili.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36. Balareddipalem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor.</td>
<td>37. Pulicherla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38. Chandragiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah.</td>
<td>40. Vempalli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41. Jammalamadugu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnol.</td>
<td>42. Devarakonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43. Dhone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44. Sanjamala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur.</td>
<td>45. Chennekothapalli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46. Uravakonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47. Kothacheruvu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48. Dharmavaram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad.</td>
<td>49. Mominpet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50. Tandur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahbubnagar.</td>
<td>51. Kollapur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52. Bijanapalli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53. Wanaparthty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>54. Madira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55. Aswaraopet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>56. Kamareddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57. Armoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58. Yellareddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>59. Mudhol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60. Narasapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>61. Nalgonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62. Ramannapet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>63. Jogipet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64. Medak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65. Narayankhed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>66. Gangadhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67. Metpalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68. Bheemdevarapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>69. Maripeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70. Parkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71. Mahaboobabad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names of Additional Blocks selected under Third Series during the Year 1663–64.

2. Chittoor      73. Thambalapalli
    74. Madanapalli
    75. Kothakota.
    76. Vyalalpad.
    77. Kalikiri.
    79. Kalyandurg.
5. Kurnool.
6. Hyderabad.
7. Mahabubnagar.

12th November, 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

4. Lakairreddipalli.
5. Sundupalli.
6. Rayachooti.
7. Bethamcherla.
8. Vikarabad.
10. Leeza.
11. Mahadevpur.
12. Alladurg.

employment status?

15. Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to

FRESH AGREEMENT WITH ORISSA GOVERNMENT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT ON SILERU

25—

* 105 (1104) Q.— Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnappa: Will
(a) whether any fresh agreement was reached with
Orissa Government on Sileru Water for construction of
Hydro-Electric Project:

(b) if so, what were the conditions and the benefits
to be derived at and the details of the dam or dams?

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

(b) A copy of the agreement containing the condi-
tions is placed on the Table of the House.

Only one dam will be constructed at Balimela. The
major benefit for Andhra Pradesh expected at the Dam
is the commissioning of 2 (Two) 30 M. generating sets.
Full details, however, will be known after the Project
Report is prepared. At Guntawada where a weir is under
construction the scheme is to generate 120 MW Power
and at Lower Sileru 300 MW of Power in the first
stage. The Power generated at these two places will
be by Andhra Pradesh Government and exclusively for
the benefit of Andhra Pradesh.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

ELECTRICITY—UPPER SILERU HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME,
CONSTRUCTION OF DAM AT BALIMELA—CONSTITUTION
OF JOINT CONTROL BOARD.


As a result of an agreement signed on 4th September,
1962 between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and
Orissa, it has been decided to set up a Control Board for
the Balimela Dam Project, to ensure efficient economical
and early execution of the Balimela Dam Project. The
terms of the agreement arrived at between the Andhra
Pradesh and the Orissa State Governments are set out in the Annexure to this Notification.

Constitution and Functions of Balimela Dam Control Board

The Control Board will be in overall charge of the Balimela Dam Project. Subject to the overall control and supervision of the Control Board, the Government of Orissa in the Department of Irrigation and Power will be in charge of the execution of the Project. and for this purpose, the Government of Orissa will also act as the agent of the Andhra Pradesh Government as desired by the latter Government. The actual work of construction will be carried out by the Chief Construction Engineer, Balimela Dam Project, who will be a full-time Officer appointed by the Government of Orissa.

2. Powers will be delegated to the Chief Construction Engineer, Balimela Dam Project, to enter into such contract for works, supplies and services as may be required from time to time at the direction of the Control Board; and such contracts will be executed on behalf of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

3. The Control Board shall consist of the following:

(i) Chief Minister, Orissa—Member.
(ii) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh—Member.
(iii) Minister-in-charge of Irrigation and Power, Andhra Pradesh—Member.
(iv) Deputy Minister, Irrigation, Orissa—Member.
(v) Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission—Member.
(vi) Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa or his nominee—Member.

(vii) Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh or his nominee—Member.

(viii) Secretary to Government of Orissa, Irrigation and Power Department—Member.

(ix) Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Power Department—Member.

(x) Chief Construction Engineer, Balimela Dam Project—Member-Secretary.

The Chief Engineers in charge of Electricity of both the States would be permanent invitees.

The Chairman of the Board will be the Chief Minister of either State alternatively for the term of a year at a time, the first Chairman being the Chief Minister of Orissa.

The design and specifications of the Balimela Dam will be authorised by a Board of Consultants consisting of the following:—

1. Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa.

2. Dr. K. L. Rao, M. P.

3. Member (Designs), Central Water and Power Commission.

The Board of consultants may co-opt or consult any other technical experts according to their discretion. When vacancies arise these shall be filled up by the Control Board. The Control Board may add to the membership of the Board of Consultants as and when necessary.
The Chief Construction Engineer, Baiimela Dam Project, who will be the Member-Secretary of the Board, will work as such with effect from the date he assumes charge, with such other staff as may be necessary. The headquarters of the board shall be situated at the same place where the Headquarters of the Chief Construction Engineer, Baiimela Dam Project are situated. The Chief Construction Engineer, Baiimela Dam, will be assisted by a Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer in the discharge of financial obligations connected with the Project.

The Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer will be a Senior Officer of the Finance Service of Orissa or deputed by the Accountant-General, Orissa. He will work under the Chief Construction Engineer of the Project and will ordinarily be invited to attend the meetings of the Control Board.

4. In particular, the Baiimela Control Board shall—

(a) Scrutinise the estimates of the Project prepared by the Chief Construction Engineer, advise necessary modifications and recommend the estimates for administrative approval of the State Government of Orissa.

(b) Examine and approve from time to time the delegation of such powers, both technical and financial as it may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the Project to the Chief Construction Engineer, Superintending Engineers, and Sub-divisional Officers engaged in the execution of the Project.

(c) Examine and where necessary, lay down specifications and schedule of rates for various
classes of work with a view to ensuring sound and efficient execution of the Project.

(d) Approve of all sub-estimates and contracts, the cost of which exceeds the powers of sanction of the Chief Construction Engineer.

*Note:* Where the total financial liability under a contract is definitely ascertainable at the time of placing contract or where the contract itself is the result of a public or limited call for tenders, prior submission of the proposals to the Control Board will not be necessary so long as the contract is otherwise within the powers of sanction of the Chief Construction Engineer.

(e) Frame rules as to delegation of powers and procedure for the purpose of carrying out its business.

(f) Decide the programme of construction of different parts of the project keeping in view, the funds available, the economics of the project and the desirability of obtaining quick results.

(g) Decide the withdrawal of water from the reservoir during the construction period with a view to securing best use of the water available.

(h) Receive monthly progress reports both as to works and expenditure in a prescribed form from the Chief Construction Engineer, review the progress of different units of the project and lay down steps to be taken to expedite the work.
ANNEXURE

Final agreement between the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in relation to the use of the waters of the Sileru River.

1. A Dam on Sileru with FRL 1516 shall be constructed at Balimela.

2. The Weir at Guntawada, to be built entirely at the cost of Andhra Pradesh Government shall have specified heights as follows:

   (a) The construction of weir at Guntawada will be as follows:

      1st June 1963—Spillway section 600 ft. at 1,332 and 400 ft. at 1,320.

      15th April 1964—Spillway section 800 ft. at 1,332 and 200 ft. at 1,320.

      15th May 1964—Spillway section 1,000 ft. at 1,332.

      Construction of Sluices for 4,000 cusecs discharge with water at 1,320 will be provided.

      By December 1964—Spillway section will be raised to crest level of 1,340.

   (b) R. L. 1,340 ft. when this power plant is due to go into operation.

   (c) R. L. 1,360 ft. with 20 ft. gates over 1,340 ft. R. L. crest when Balimela Dam has reached a height of at least 1,400 ft. R. L.

Provided that in no case the height of water level at Guntawada, during floods or otherwise, shall exceed about
1,360 ft. R. L. for maximum designed discharge of 2.5 lakhs cusecs.

3. The cost of Balimela Dam for common works shall be shared equally by Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Orissa.

Provided however that the share of Andhra Pradesh Government shall not exceed Rs. 12.00 crores.

4. As requested by the Andhra Pradesh Government, Orissa Government agreed to bear the Andhra Pradesh Government's share of expenditure over and above Rs. 3 crores (as provided by Andhra Pradesh Government) during the Third-Plan period.

Such amount as is advanced by Orissa Government on account of Andhra Pradesh Government will bear interest at the average rate of public loans floated by Orissa State during 1962-65, to be repaid to Orissa Government during the first year of the Fourth-Plan period.

Andhra Pradesh Government also undertakes to place the balance of the funds required as their share, during the Fourth-Plan period to the extent of the work actually done every year.

5. The design and specification of the Balimela Dam would be authorised by a Committee of three experts, consisting of the following:

(1) Dr. R. N. Khosla, Member, Planning Commission.

(2) Dr. K. L. Rao, M. P.

(3) Member (Designs), Central Water and Power Commission.
When vacancies arise they shall be filled by the Control Board.

6. Half the total inflow into Balimela Reservoir at Balimela Dam will be let down towards the Andhra Pradesh share and the other half into the Balimela High Head Power House of the Orissa Government. The flow to either Power Station will be as per the actual requirements. In any year from July 1st to June 30th, the draw-off of either party from storage shall not exceed half the allowed draw-off for the year inclusive of evaporation losses but exclusive of surpluses due to filling of reservoir. Rules for regulation of the reservoir after it is in operation shall be drawn up by the Control Board.

7. Full facilities for investigation, construction and operation of Weirs at Guntawada and Lower Sileru site as also Lower Sileru Dam at Donkarayi or nearby will be given by the Orissa Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government. Necessary land will be acquired in Orissa territories by the Orissa Government under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. Similar assistance for the Balimela Reservoir will be given by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Orissa Government for areas in the Andhra Pradesh State.

8. The construction of Balimela Dam will be under a Joint Control Board on which Orissa and Andhra Pradesh will have equal representation. The Chairman of the Board will be the Chief Minister of either State alternatively for term of a year, the first Chairman being the Chief Minister of Orissa. Works on the Balimela High Head Power House will be done by Orissa Government and on Guntawada Weir by Andhra Pradesh Government.

9. The Power House at Balimela Dam utilising the Andhra share of waters will be constructed by and at the
cost of Andhra Pradesh Government and will be operated and be under full control of Andhra Pradesh Authorities. This cost will include costs of Penstock Trash Rack and intake Structure. The High Head Balimela Power House will be operated and be under the full control of the Orissa Government, which will bear all the relevant costs.

10. Below Balimela Dam, the entire flow or River Sileru and tributaries is left to the exclusive use of Andhra Pradesh State in such manner and at such times as they think fit. The Andhra Pradesh Government will construct the necessary works. Similarly below the High Head Power House, the entire waters will be for the exclusive use of the Orissa State.

11. If and when any additional water is diverted into Machkund basin from other basins, half the waters will be given to Andhra Pradesh State and Andhra Pradesh State should bear half the cost of diversion and storage works.

12. With the signing of this Agreement the Andhra Pradesh Government may proceed with the construction of the Guntawada Weir and ancillary works as per the programme specified in clause (2) in the Orissa portion of the river and the territory. Similarly works connected with the Balimela Dam may be taken up immediately.

13. Any alteration in the terms of this Agreement can be made only with mutual consent of both the parties

Signed on behalf of the Government of Orissa:

1. Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister.
2. B. Sivaraman, Chief Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh:
Hyderabad (Dn.),
Dated 4th September, 1962.

---

S. A. QUADER,
Secretary of Government.

---

12th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

1. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister.
2. M. P. Pai, Chief Secretary.

S. A. QUADER,
Secretary of Government.

Hyderabad (Dn.),
Dated 4th September, 1962.

---

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Even then one after another.

---

Speaker: 2. M. Pai, Chief Secretary.

---

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Even then one after another.

---

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Even then one after another.

---

Speaker: 2. M. Pai, Chief Secretary.

---

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Even then one after another.

---

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Even then one after another.

---

Speaker: 2. M. Pai, Chief Secretary.

---

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Even then one after another.
The High head Balimela Power House will be operated and be under the full control of the Orissa Government which bear all the relevant costs....
12th November, 1963]

Oral Answers to Questions

Throughout the year power

The second phase of Gunta-
wada power was installed. Throughout the year power

is produced.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary question?

Aff. Supplementary question?

Design higher posts? Why?

Control Board?

3rd April 1962. K. L.
AMOUNTS PAID BY THE PEASANTS TO THE CHITTOOR ELECTRICAL CORPORATION

26—

*115 (2066) Q.—Sri P. Rajagopala Naidu [Put by Sri Ramachandra Rao Desapande]: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the peasants to the Chittoor Electrical Corporation towards the cost of line for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether the amount was refunded to the above peasants after the corporation has been taken over by the Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when it will be refunded?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) From the accounts of the Ex-licensee it is not possible to ascertain the amount actually collected from the agriculturists.

(b), (c) & (d) Unless the amounts paid by the agricultural consumers are in the form of refundable deposits or contributions, no amount will become payable. The Superintending Engineer, Operation will consider the individual cases of agricultural consumers for refund of amounts as and when any claims are preferred to him in respect of amounts that are in the form of refundable deposits.
12th November, 1963]  

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. S. N. Fassie (Mitchell) : 1st January, 1964. The relative rates of capital cost of line, Constitution of the Union, and cost of line, shall be considered in each case. If the amount is refundable deposit, it will be refunded.

The Constitution of the Union (Mr. Fassie) : Is the honourable Member satisfied with the Constitution of the Union?

Mr. S. K. D. Fassie (Mitchell) : Yes. The Constitution of the Union is satisfactory to me.

Mr. S. N. Fassie (Mitchell) : The honourable Member asks for an explanation. I am satisfied with the Constitution of the Union as it is now accepted by me.
Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the power required by the State for the Schemes to be implemented during the III Five-Year Plan;

(b) the power available at present; and

(c) how the deficit will be recouped?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) It is presumed that the Member requires information regarding the total demand for power in this State. The following information is furnished on that premise. The demand for power is expected to be 423 MW. during 1963–64, 455 MW during 1964–65 and 591 MW during 1965–66.

(b) The firm power now generated is 140.2 M. W.

(c) The deficit is expected to be made up to an extent by increasing the generating capacity during the remaining period of the 3rd Five Year Plan. At the end of the Plan period the effective generating capacity is expected to rise to 446.8 MW. This will however leave a gap of 144.20 MW.

DAM ACROSS THE ‘ROTHULAPUDI YERU’ IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether any dividing Dam across the ‘Rothula Pudi Yeru’ in East Godavari District has been constructed either through the Public Works Department or through the Zilla Parishad;

(b) the present condition of the said dividing dam;

(c) the amount of the estimate?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

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

WHARF ON KOMMAMUR CANAL

* 242 (3666) Q.—Sri J. L. Narayanachoudary (Chirala): Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any proposals to construct wharf on Kommamur Canal at Karamchedu Village, Bapatla Taluq, Guntur District; and

(b) in view of the heavy loading and unloading of boat cargos of all varieties, whether the approach road which is in a bad condition would be proposed for formation?

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

(b) The matter will be considered.

**ERRIGEDDA ANICUT SCHEME**

30—

*1322 (3587-C) Q.—Sri P. Gunnaiah: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation of the Errigedda Anicut Scheme, Bathili, Pathapatnam taluk, Srikakulam District has been completed by the Government; and

(b) when the same will be taken up?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) No, Sir. Only preliminary investigation of the scheme has been completed.

(b) It is too early to say when it will be taken up.
12th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

15

whether the Government are aware of the bad condition of Cuddapah, Velupula Road, Velupula-Mudanur Road and Tayalapuram-Gandlur Road, in Cuddapah district; and

if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the conditions of the above roads?

[The Minister for Irrigation and Power deputised the Minister for Buildings and Communications and answered the questions] Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain stretches of the said roads, which are of water bound macadam surface, require renewals and repairs. They are proposed to be improved during this year.
**AMENITIES TO THE TOURISTS AT OSMANSAGAR AND HUSSAINSAGAR**

32—

* 773 (4448) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao : Will the hon. Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for providing amenities at Osmansagar and Hussainsagar for tourists (construction of a lavatory and urinals, Motor boats for plying) were completed ; and

(b) whether the Centre released its share of expenditure for the above schemes.

The Minister for Law and Information (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

**REVENUE DERIVED THROUGH THE ARTICLES PRODUCED IN JAILS**

33—

* 786 (4616) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya : Will the hon. Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue derived by the Government through the articles produced in jails in the State during 1962-63 ; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government therefor ?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao : (a) Rs. 7,70,363-21 nP.

(b) Rs. 6,03,930-95 nP.
12th November, 1963]

Ora? yi^^ery ;o QMe^fo^ 143

34-

* 1024 (4359) Q.—Sarvasri Y. C. Veerabhadra Gowd (Yemmiganur) and E. Ayyappu Reddy (Midthur) : Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance received from the Central Government for granting loans in the shape of tractors under ‘Hire Purchase System’ during 1961-62; and

(b) how many applications have been received from the ryots for the year 1961-62 and how many of them have been sanctioned?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy): (a) An amount of 2.80 lakhs has been provided under the Third Five Year Plan during 1961-62 for the scheme for granting loans for the purchase of tractors on hire purchase system and the entire amount becomes available as loan assistance from the Government of India.

(b) 261 applications were received from the ryots during the year and 18 applicants out of them were sanctioned loans.

CENTRAL LOANS FOR TRACTORS
Sri Y. C. Veerabhadra Gowd: May I know who is the competent authority to sanction the said loan and the time required to get the loan sanctioned?

Sri A. Balarami Reddi: Till 1961-62 the Director of Agriculture was the competent authority to grant the loans. Subsequently the procedure was changed and now the Collector is empowered to sanction these loans.

Sri S. B. Ramalingam: 36 tractors & spare parts are collected. Why? Purchase of tractors & spare parts with the purchase of tractors is not possible. Why? Purchase of tractors & spare parts with the purchase of tractors is not possible. Why? Purchase of tractors & spare parts with the purchase of tractors is not possible. Why? Purchase of tractors & spare parts with the purchase of tractors is not possible. Why?
Oral Answers to Questions

12th November 1963

Question 5: For tractors in loans to small farmers on a provincial basis. Is there such an option? Is it an option to take provincial loan or not?

Question 6: 1961-62 grant for tractors. 1961-62 loan at a provincial basis. Are the pending loan applications to consider in the grant of tractors for 1961-62?

Question 7: 1962-63 loan for tractors at no loss basis. The Agriculture Department has a package for West Godavari of 24 tractors. Are the 10 tractors of the remaining 24 extended to other places?

Question 8: 1961-62 grant for tractors. 18 applications in 1961-62. Are the remaining 18 applications considered?

Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande: What are the conditions for the grant of loans for tractors?
Sri A. Balarami Reddy: There are no conditions, Sir, if he is credit worthy, if he is able to repay the amount and if he has got enough land for cultivation, he will be given a loan.

Mr. Speaker: Supposing he is even a landless person?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy: No, I said he should have lands. 10 feet or 16 feet, those small tractors can be used easy as they do not require much area. Land has to be used to continue the cultivation.

Mr. Speaker: Small tractors are manufactured in the stage of manufacture licences are given. Small tractors are manufactured also. Small tractors are manufactured also. Small tractors are manufactured to go with small tractors licences are given. Tractors go with small tractors licences are given. Tractors go with small tractors licences are given. Tractors go with small tractors licences are given. Tractors go with small tractors licences are given. Tractors go with small tractors licences are given.

Land is very scarce. 30 acres or 60 acres are required for small tractors. These small tractors can plough small plots. These small tractors can plough small plots. These small tractors can plough small plots. These small tractors can plough small plots. These small tractors can plough small plots. These small tractors can plough small plots.
moisture} 

lth November, 1963} Oral Answers to Questions 147

tractors 

power tillers 

research 

licences 

Power tillers which will be manned by only men.

Power tillers 4 H. P. 

24 tractors 

designs, specifications 

designs, specifications 

Tractors 

tenders
148 Oral Answers to Questions [12th November, 1963

Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

whether the State Government also are considering any proposal to start a Deep Sea Fishing Corporation in the State on the lines of the Corporation constituted by the Central Government?

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEEP SEA FISHING CORPORATION

35—

*1063 (4717) Q.—Sri Md. Ismail (Samalkot): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

whether the State Government also are considering any proposal to start a Deep Sea Fishing Corporation in the State on the lines of the Corporation constituted by the Central Government?
Sri A. Balarami Reddy: The answer is in the affirmative. Government of India have yet to constitute a Corporation.

Q.—No. 36 [1081 (4763)]

IMPORT OF FISH FROM MAHARASHTRA STATE

* 1082 (4764) Q.—Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy: (Put by Sri K. Punnayya (Ponduru): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether dry fish is imported into the State from the State of Maharashtra by traders in fish; and

(b) whether our State is in a position to meet the local demand?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy: (a) & (b): The answer is in the affirmative.
**Auction of Fish in Pulicat Lake**

38—

*1137 (5056) Q.— Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Put by Sri K. Punnayya):* Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing rights of the Pulicat lake are auctioned every year;

(b) if so, what was the income in the year 1962;

(c) whether there is any understanding or agreement with the Government of Madras in exploiting the fishery products of the said lake; and
(d) what is the annual fish production approximately in maunds of the Andhra part of the Pulicat lake?

_Sri A. Balarami Reddy_: (a) The answer is in the negative. Fishing has been permitted free of cost.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) Approximately 116 tons.

_RESERVOIR FISHERIES_

39—

* 1138 (5057) Q.— _Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Put by Sri K. Punnaya)_: will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number and approximate extent of the Reservoir Fisheries in the State; and

(b) the income by auction from the State Reservoir Fisheries for the years 1962 and 1963?

_Sri A. Balarami Reddy_: (a) There are about 21 important reservoirs in the Andhra Pradesh State of an approximate extent of 200 Sq. Miles.

(b) The income during the year 1962-63 was Rs 2.20 lakhs.
DIVISIONAL SET UP ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

40—

* 745 (3981) Q.—Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to form Regions for administrative purpose of the Road Transport Corporation was dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there is any regional accounts officer and a section working under him?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The existing divisional set up was introduced only recently and the Corporation feels that the divisional set up should continue for some more time before the Corporation is re-organised on a regional basis.

(c) There is an additional Deputy Chief Accounts Officer called the Regional Accounts Officer. There is no Section as such under the Regional Accounts Officer.
12th November, 1963] Written Answers to Questions

Accounts Section—streamline staffing. Obtain rooms for staff—lay down lines. Test audit accounts section and duties. Regional setup postpone. Additional Deputy Accounts Officer redesignated.

Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) whether there are any Cold Storage Plants in important fishing centres to facilitate deep sea fishing; and
(b) whether any steps were taken by the Government to mechanise fishing craft; and to improve processing, transporting and marketing of fish on modern lines?

A:—
(a) & (b): The answer is in the affirmative.

(Answers to Unstarred Questions)

Progress of Work Done in Various Sectors of National Defence

716—(3051) Q.—Sarvasri P. Syamasunderrao, G. C. Kondaiah, G. Narasimayya and Y. Haranath:—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to State:
(a) the progress of work done so far in the State in various sectors of the national defence together with the details thereof;

(b) at what level and in which places defence committees had been formed, their number and the names of members thereof;

(c) the amount of cash, gold and material so far collected in this connection district-wise:

(d) whether any 'kinds of bonds for the same are sold so far, if so, the amount collected through the bonds districtwise; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase these efforts?

A.—

ANSWER IS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) A note is enclosed.

(b) Peoples' Defence Committees exist at the level of the State, City, District, Municipal and Block. In some districts such committees exist at the taluq, non-block and Panchayat level also. The total number of the Committees is 1212. The membership of the above committees, which is about 17,000, comprises bulky data and it involves considerable expenditure in furnishing this data. In view of the utmost need for economy in the present Emergency, the Hon'ble Members may kindly put up a separate question asking for names of members of any particular Defence Committees in a particular district or districts. The lists of members of Andhra Pradesh State People's Defence Committee and Hyderabad Citizens' Defence Committee are enclosed.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) A statement showing the amounts subscribed in the State to the various bonds and certificates issued by the Government of India is attached.

(e) The steps are detailed in the note attached with reference to answer to clause (a) above,
The country has risen as one man to meet the challenge posed by the Chinese aggression fully and effectively. Andhra Pradesh State, which was in the fore-front in the days of Freedom Struggle, has responded magnificently in the hour of crisis.

In November last, the Government constituted a 64 Member Andhra Pradesh State People's Defence Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to take concerted steps towards defence efforts and to enlist the co-operation of all sections of the people in the endeavour. An Executive Committee has been set up under the State Committee and 4 different sub-committees have been constituted to attend to the various aspects of defence efforts in the State. Committees on the same pattern have been formed at the District, Municipal and Block levels. The administrative expenses of the committees are borne by the State Government.

The Public have to be continuously kept informed of the danger facing the country and the part to be played by them in the present Emergency and all media of mass communication have to be fully utilised for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- has been sanctioned from the State funds for the Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee. A film entitled 'Unto-Our Last' in English and Satyameva Jayathe' in Telugu and Urdu versions have been produced and screened in the various theatres of the State. A Telegu play entitled 'Vandematharam' on the theme of the border conflict has been selected and copies of the play have been supplied to the district for enactment. An amount of Rs 10,000/- has been sanctioned for utilising the services of the various cultural troupes for Defence publicity.

An initial target of Rs. 4\frac{1}{4} crores for collection to the National Defence Fund was set for the State with individual targets for the various districts. The response from the people has been overwhelming. The total target fixed for the State has been exceeded. A statement showing the latest position of the district-wise contributions to the National Defence Fund is annexed. Another statement showing gold contributions and progress in the sale of Gold Bonds, National Defence Bonds, Defence Deposit Certificates and National Defence Certificates is also annexed.
The Defence Fund Sub-Committee is constantly engaging its attention to step up collections to the National Defence Fund in various ways. 'V' signs for cars; buses and lorries and 'V' badges for the people priced at Rs. 10/-, Rs. 25/- and Re. 1/- respectively have been brought out and are on sale throughout the State, to serve as a reminder to the people of the need for effort towards ultimate victory.

The Government are seized of the imperative necessity for maintaining the morale of our jawans who are defending the country heroically. Various measures have already been adopted by the State Government for the welfare of the Jawans and their families. More welfare measures are under the consideration of Government. The measures already adopted are:

1. All unassigned waste lands at the disposal of the State Government have been reserve for assignment to soldiers after demobilisation.

2. Provision of free medical aid to the dependants of defence personnel in all Government hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

3. Priority to wives and widows of Defence personnel in registration and placements in Employment offices.

4. Preference in placements in Employment Offices to grown up sons and daughters of Jawans, suited to their qualifications.

**EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND CONCESSIONS**

5. Free education to the children of Defence personnel engaged in fighting or posted on the frontier and also to the children of those killed or disabled in action in the present emergency. The personnel include combatant J. C. Os and O. Rs. in the three services.

6. Preference to the children of Defence personnel in the award of stipends, bursaries and scholarships if they are otherwise eligible on merit-cum-means test.

7. Condonation of delay in the payment of school/college fees in respect of the children of Defence personnel.
8. Payment of Book allowance to the children of those mentioned in item 5 above at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I to V</td>
<td>Rs. 7/- p. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI to VIII</td>
<td>Rs. 15/- p. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX to XII</td>
<td>Rs. 20/- p. a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Waiving of certain conditions in favour of the dependants of Defence personnel for admission to Service Homes, State After Care Homes, Vacational Training Centres, Homes for the Aged and Disabled and Orphanages. Similar private institutions have been advised to follow the example of Government institutions.

10. Free training to dependants of Defence personnel in condensed courses, typewriting, shorthand, commercial subjects and crafts in Government institutions and institutions under the State Social Welfare Board.

The educational facilities and concessions are to continue as a permanent measure.

11. Free medical treatment to the families of O. Rs & J. C. Os serving in the defence forces of the country outside A. P. or killed in action during the emergency on par with the families of the State Government Servants drawing corresponding salaries or of similar status.

12. Prohibition on requisition of houses required for the use of the service personnel for storing their surplus baggage or to spend their vacation and de-requisitioning of houses already requisitioned if so required by the owners (service personnel).

13. Protection to the families of jawans residing in rented houses and paying rents regularly, from eviction by the house owners on the ground that the houses are required for the owners' personal occupation.

14. Prevention of harassment of servicemen and their families by anti-social elements. Instructions were issued to the Commissioner of Police, Superintendents of Police, Secretaries of the District S. S. & A Boards to help the families of soldiers in their
difficulties and also to take strong measures to prevent such harrassment by anti-social elements.

15. Reservation of suitable compact and contiguous blocks of lands in and around the cities and towns for housing colonies of demobilized men.

In response to the appeals of the Chairman of the Welfare Committee, large quantities of various amenity articles for Jawans have been received and they have been despatched to the proper authorities. Utility articles like pyjamas have been prepared with the help of volunteers. The Citizens’ Central Council has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and the State Government Rs. 20,000/- for the work of the Sub-Committee.

The State Government have prepared Civil Defence plans for the important towns in the State. The State Government have since established a Civil Defence Training Institute at Hyderabad to impart training, not only in Civil Defence to officers and staff who are required to train the several Civil Defence personnel required to man the Civil Defence services, but all in general emergency relief measures so that the officers trained may be useful in organising Civil Defence measures if necessity arises and also for organising relief measures during natural calamities. The instructors trained at the Institute are expected to be utilised for imparting training in Civil Defence to Home Guards, and other volunteers as also to Government servants that will be required for manning the various Civil Defence services.

Government initially ordered the raising of 8 companies of Home Guards (each company consisting of 110 men) at the following 7 selected urban areas of the State:

1. Hyderabad and Secunderab (2 companies).
2. Visakhapatnam Town.
4. Vijayawada Town.
5. Guntur Town.
7. Warangal Town.
Government have since decided to raise 8 more companies at the above mentioned places. As the strength of Home Guards so far raised in our State has been found to be too meagre especially when compared with the strength sanctioned in the other neighbouring States, the Inspector General of Police has since submitted proposals for raising 50 companies of Home Guards for the entire State and the matter is separately under consideration. Thus 34 additional companies would be raised in the State. If the above scheme is approved then the entire State would be fully served and they would be located in almost all the important towns in the State.

The Home Guards organisation is intended to serve the following purposes:

(i) as an auxiliary to the State Police Forces, and to generally help in maintaining the internal security;

(ii) help the community in any kind of emergency e. g., an air raid, a fire, a flood, an epidemic, and so on;

(iii) Operate as an emergency labour force needed for special tasks directly or indirectly connected with the defence of the country e. g., loading and unloading of wagons and helping in emergency construction works, etc.; and

(iv) in special cases, serve as functional units to provide essential services, such as motor transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first aid, operation of water and power supply installations, etc.

At the end of 1962, there were 25 Civilian Rifle Training Centres, to impart training in fire arms to the public. In pursuance of the instructions received from the Government of India to start Rifle Training Centres at all Police Stations and also at places where armed police battalions are located, steps have been taken to open many new Rifle Training Centres.

The present strength of the N. C. C. in the State is 28,000. Orders have been issued for increasing the strength of the N. C. C. by 29,600 cadets. The Registrars of the three Universities in the State have issued instructions for introducing N. C. C. & N. C. C. Rifle Training in the Colleges affiliated to them on compulsory basis during College working hours. The Director of Public Instruction
and Director of Technical Education have also been requested to issue necessary instructions to all the Educational institutions under their control.

The Central Government have formulated the scheme of Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks to mobilise fully the large rural man-power for Defence efforts. The Force has a three fold programme — increased production; mass education and village defence. The Defence Labour Bank is an integral part of Village Volunteer Force. The Bank will be based on the donations of the free labour and monetary contributions in lieu. The scheme was inaugurated in the State on the Republic Day this year.

The Government of India have requested the State Government to take on hand emergency schemes for recruitment and training of technical personnel, namely, Craftsmen, Motor Drivers, Wireless Operators, etc. Steps have been taken to train the required number of drivers, craftsmen, Wireless Operators, Radio Mechanics and Auxiliary Nurses, in the State institutions.

The response from the Doctors and Nurses for Emergency Commissions in the Armed Forces is very satisfactory. Arrangements have been made to release quickly from State Service the Doctors and Nurses who have already been selected.

The response from the Engineers has not been as encouraging. The Chief Secretary has issued a personal appeal to all Engineering Graduates below 30 years of age exhorting them to take up Emergency Commission in the Armed Forces. It is proposed to amend the Engineering Services Rules on the lines of the Medical Services Rules to enable the Government to depute the Engineers for Military duty for a period of three years. The terms and conditions of service of Civilian Government servants during the Military service have been finalised. Steps have also been taken to promote recruitment to the Auxiliary Services like the Territorial Army, Indian Naval Reserve and Air Defence Reserve.

The question of stepping up production for Defence efforts as well as production in all sectors of economy is under the constant attention of Government. Various measures have been undertaken for stepping up industrial production. An official Committee "Emer-
Emergency Production Committee” has been constituted for increasing productivity and to ensure industrial peace towards this objective. Plans have been prepared for stepping up production, reduction of costs, utilisation of idle installed capacity in factories. The State Government have exempted some factories engaged in defence production from the relevant provisions of the Factories Act to step up production. Requests for similar exemption of factories engaged in some aspect of defence efforts are quickly examined and granted.

In the field of agriculture, package schemes are to be implemented on a modified basis in 10 districts of the State. Loans have been sanctioned to agriculturists for the purchase of oil engines and electric motor pumping sets. Schemes designed to accelerate soil conservation programmes have been sanctioned. Separate schemes have been sanctioned for the implementation of New Well Subsidy Scheme, Artisian Well Schemes and for the purchase of air compressors and Jack hammers specifically for draught effected areas in order to step up food production.

The maintenance of prices of essential commodities and other consumers goods at a reasonable level, already important in a developing economy, assumes greatest significance in the context of the emergency. The State Government are taking necessary steps to ensure efficient distribution of grains and other consumer goods to the general public. The State Government have sanctioned the scheme for the organisation of Consumer Stores in Hyderabad City and all other district headquarters towns, for State Government servants. As regards the general public, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for organising 5 Consumer Co-operative Stores at Hyderabad, Visakhapatam, Kurnool, Warangal and Vijayawada, to start with. The Government are considering the question of setting up Co-operative Stores for Industrial Workers at selected Industrial Centres.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Target in lakhs of Rupees</th>
<th>Cash in Rupees</th>
<th>Gold in Grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10,33,458</td>
<td>1,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>12,70,431</td>
<td>2,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>11,22,118</td>
<td>2,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>17,98,308</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>11,76,088</td>
<td>2,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9,22,653</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>15,90,702</td>
<td>1,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>26,40,335</td>
<td>2,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6,35,138</td>
<td>2,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>21,45,963</td>
<td>2,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>30,27,515</td>
<td>5,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>42,10,532</td>
<td>7,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>34,40,517</td>
<td>11,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>26,97,682</td>
<td>4,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>35,10,195</td>
<td>4,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>29,68,784</td>
<td>6,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>24,89,543</td>
<td>2,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>11,56,452</td>
<td>2,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10,45,890</td>
<td>1,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>16,56,455</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hyderabad (City)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>G. A. (Poll-D) Dept.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>44,13,446</td>
<td>10,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Amount sent to P.M's N. D. F.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,06,596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 450.00 4,52,68,801 76,147
STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVESTMENTS IN THE GOLD BONDS NATIONAL DEFENCE BONDS ETC., AS ON 12-7-1963.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Gold Bonds (grams)</th>
<th>National Defence Bonds</th>
<th>Defence Deposit Certificates</th>
<th>National Defence Certificates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,40,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>83,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,65,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7,67,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>90,700</td>
<td>13,550</td>
<td>2,71,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1,864</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>41,250</td>
<td>3,02,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,00,100</td>
<td>10,47,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>3,469</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,86,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>37,555</td>
<td>1,48,000</td>
<td>4,79,900</td>
<td>7,40,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>5,689</td>
<td>1,40,400</td>
<td>3,20,800</td>
<td>12,17,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>1,20,900</td>
<td>44,200</td>
<td>10,07,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,39,800</td>
<td>26,850</td>
<td>37,13,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>86,700</td>
<td>66,350</td>
<td>3,09,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>9,185</td>
<td>1,09,500</td>
<td>1,10,800</td>
<td>5,49,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>15,13,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,91,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>1,10,900</td>
<td>34,300</td>
<td>3,61,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1,16,279</td>
<td>10,46,400</td>
<td>20,400</td>
<td>4,36,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td>37,969</td>
<td>86,38,800</td>
<td>13,85,100</td>
<td>21,17,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 2,19,128 1,07,90,000 26,69,000 1,55,27,890
LIST OF NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE PEOPLES' DEFENCE COMMITTEE

1. Dr. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister Chairman
2. Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy, Minister (Revenue) Member.
3. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Minister (Finance & Coop.) Member.
4. Dr. M. Channa Reddy, Minister (Planning)
5. Sri P. V. G. Raju, Minister (Education)
6. Sri A. C. Subba Reddy, Minister (Irrigation & Power)
7. Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, Minister (Buildings & Communications)
8. Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad, Minister (Health & Medical)
9. Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasaiyah, Minister (Industries)
10. Sri M. R. Appa Rao, Minister (Excise & Prohibition)
11. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister (Law & Information)
12. Sri A. Venkatramaiah, Minister (Municipal Administration)
13. Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi, Minister (Endowments)
14. Sri A. Balarama Reddi, Minister (Agriculture)
15. Sri B. V. Gurumurthy, Minister (Labour & Transport)
16. Rani Kumidini Devi
17. Sri Vasudeo Naik
18. Sri Hayagriva Chary
19. Sri Gottipati Brahmayya, M. L. C
20. Sri Tenneti Viswanatham, M. L. A.
22. Sri Gowthu Latchanna, M. L. A.
23. Prince Mukkaram Jah
24. Sri Jayachand, D. Lohade, Chairman, Andhra Chamber of Commerce
25. Sri Pannalal Bansilal Pittie
26. Sri Bezwada Ramachandra Reddy
27. Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, M. P.
28. Sri V. B. Raju
29. Sri K. V. Kanga Reddy
30. Raja Saheb of Bobbili
31. Dr. Lakkaraju Subba Rao
32. Archbishop Mark Gopu
33. Bishop John A. Subhan
34. Sri Narla Venkateswara Rao, M. P.
35. Sri C. B. Taraporewala
36. Sri B. P. Sesha Reddi
37. Sri V. Ramakrishna
38. Sri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, M. L. C.
39. Dr. D. S. Reddy
40. Sri V. Kurnayya
41. Smt. K. H. Ratnagar
42. Smt. N. Subia
43. Sri Bikkini Venkataratnam
44. Sri Satya Dev
45. Sri Pragada Kotaiah
46. Sri Mir Akbar Ali Khan, M. P.
47. Sri G. Sanjiva Reddy, M. L. A.
48. Sri B. K. Nehru
49. Sri V. Jagannadha Rao
50. Sri K. S. Dutt
51. Sri N. V. Seshiah
52. Sri K. R. Pattabiram
53. Sri A. K. Babu Khan
54. Sri Dost Mohd. Alladin
55. Sri F. Ellis
56. Sri M. P. Pai, I. C. S.
57. Sri K. N. Anantaraman, I. C. S.
58. Sri M. T. Raju, I. C. S.
59. Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiar, I. P.
60. Sri C. Narasimham, I. A. S. (Retd.)
[12th November, 1963]

61. Sri L. N. Gupta, I. A. S.
62. Sri M. A. Abbasi, I. A. S.
63. Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari

Sri Syed Hashim Ali, I. A. S., Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department will be the ex-officio Secretary to the State Committee.

Sri Satya Dev, General Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, will be the Treasurer of the State Committee.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HYDERABAD CITIZENS' DEFENCE COMMITTEE

1. Rani Kumidi Devi Chairman.
2. Sri B. V. Gurumoorthy, Minister for Labour & Transport, Government of Andhra Pradesh Member.
3. Sri Mahadev Singh
4. Sri Linghi Chetty
5. Sri Soma Venkateswara Rao, President Wholesale Cloth Merchants Association, Secunderabad
7. Mrs. Haskar
8. Sri J. D. Italia
9. Sri T, Anjaiah, M. L. A.
10. Sri Yerram Satyanarayana, M. L. C.
12. Sri Abid Ali, Editor 'Siasat', Hyderabad
13. Sri Sitarama Rao, Mysore Cafe
15. Smt. Syama Devi
16. Sri Ram Dev, M. L. A.
17. Sri Jayachari, Deputy Mayor
18. Sri Pokarmal Gupta
19. Sri Khaja Sardarulla Khan
20. Sri Devendrapuri Goswamy.
21. The President, Students' Union, Osmania University
22. Pandit Narendraji
23. Sri Keshav Pershad Misra
24. Sri Sardar Chaman Singh
25. Sri Vasudey Naik, Deputy Speaker
26. Sri Annam Vishwanatham, Secunderabad
27. The Collector, Hyderabad-District.
28. Director, Public Health
29. Director, Information Department
30. Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
31. The Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad
32. Sri Narsing Prasad Jaiswal

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL RECEIVED TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Krishna</td>
<td>Fire arms</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nizamabad</td>
<td>Plots (situated at Nizamabad)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres (Agricultural land)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio sets</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Packages old magazines and books</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pillow cases</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bed sheets</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kambles</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woollen caps</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kurnool</td>
<td>Dry Battery Radio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set of binoculars</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woollen blankets</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweaters</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revolvers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Visakhapatnam
- Dry Battery Radio set: 1
- Red shawl: 1
- Mufflers: 2
- Six chambered revolver: 1
- First Aid Box: 1

### Srikakulam
- Gun: 1
- Rifle: 1
- Wild goat skin: 1
- Silver glass: 1
- Wrist watch: 1
- Fountain pens: 9
- Screw pens: 2
- Cigar lighter: 1
- Hudson car: 1
- Ferro Manganese: 20 tons
- Ferro Silicon: 20 tons

### Karimnagar
- Wrist watches: 5
- Urdu books: 50

### Anantapur
- Case containing biscuits donated by the Indian Red Cross Society, Anantapur: 1 case

### Khammam
- Silver: 1,063 grams
- Silver cup: 1
- Radio sets: 2
- Watches: 3
- Fountain pen: 1
- Prize Bonds worth Rs. 30/-
- Savings Bonds worth Rs. 570/-

### Medak
- Kambals: 20
- Mufflers: 12
- Sweaters: 3
- Radio sets: 4
- Dry Batteries (used): 2
- Gandhi cap: 1

### Warangal
- Radios: 3
- Country Blanket: 1
- Bed sheet: 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mufflers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist Watches</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain pens</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money purses</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pockets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramophone Record</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Lighter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photos</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver cup</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden stick with silver top</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy pistol</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy fruits</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Roll</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt hat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic Box</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines (old)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers (colour papers)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel glass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkless pencils</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap case</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape Bunch wooden</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy Jawan with gun</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy plastic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transistor Radio Plastic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spects</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerchiefs</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow covers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton Bat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11: Nalgonda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton blankets</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist watch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain pens</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books in Telugu, Urdu and Hindi languages</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio battery set</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. West Godavari

- Sword ........................................... 1
- Silver trowel .................................... 1
- Rifle ............................................. 1
- Gu ............................................... 1

13. Cuddapah

- Buckets .......................................... 8
- Biscuits (Britania Packet) .................... 1
- Biscuits (Zesta Packet) ....................... 1
- Biscuits (Packets with a tin) .............. 16
- Blankets (Cotton) .............................. 7
- Towels ........................................... 16
- Mufflers (Mixed wool and cotton) .......... 2
- Cloth (Long cloth) .............................. 18 metres
  - (Green shirting) .............................. 2 metres
  - (Tassur cloth) ................................. 24 yards
  - (Khadi drill) ................................ 16 metres
  - (Hand-loom shirting in two pieces of 26 yards each) ........................................... 52 yards
- Bed sheets (Green) ............................. 1
- Torches (Estrella Torch light) ............. 1
- Pens (Ever-last) ................................ 9
  - (Homer) ....................................... 2
  - (Vivek) ....................................... 1
  - (Ashoka) ..................................... 1
  - (Writer) ...................................... 2
  - (Pilot) ....................................... 1
  - (Elex pen) .................................... 1
  - (Himmath pen) ................................ 1
  - (Panlaj pen) .................................. 1
  - (Mount black pen) ......................... 1
  - (Universal Ink pen) ....................... 1
- Soaps (Life-buoy) .............................. 12
  - (Rexona) ..................................... 3
  - (Lux) .......................................... 1
  - (Mysore sandal) .............................. 2
  - (Hamam) ....................................... 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combs</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chappals and boots</td>
<td>1 pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair-oil (Colgate)</td>
<td>1 bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures (Framed picture of God)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures (Vivekananda Paintings)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books of envelopes (Prapancha Darshani 'Directory' Book)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Packets of envelopes)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Letter pads)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Discovery of India written by Jawaharlal Nehru)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Srimad Bhagawad Gita)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Note books)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gem Dictionary)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes (Berkely)</td>
<td>12 Packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Charminar)</td>
<td>12 Packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery articles:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen holder with nib</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash tray</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving set</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambar Battis</td>
<td>1 Seer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoties</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banians</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coat (Black) ... 1
Pants ... 2
Shirts (Bush shirt) ... 1
\(\text{,,} \) (Khadi shirts) ... 2
Socks (Cotton socks) ... 2 Pairs
\(\text{,,} \) (Kaki woolen) ... 2
Wrist watches with a stainless steel strap ... 2
Sarees ... 5
Bag (Hand bag) ... 1
Thermos Flask (Sun Brand) ... 1
Handkerchief ... 1
Thermometer ... 1
Silver ... 111 grams
\(\text{,,} \) (Pieces of silver rods) ... 2
\(\text{,,} \) (Button) ... 1
Land (Donated by Sri M. Sudarsana Reddy, President Panchayat Board, Chinna-settipalli) ... 3.44 acres

14. Nellore Revolvers ... 4
Gun ... 1

15. Adilabad Nil ... —

16. East Godavari Silver ... 2,400 Grams (approximately)
12th November, 1963

Written Answers to Questions

17. Guntur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revolvers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen blankets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen Waist Coats</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen Sweaters</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen Mufflers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen Caps</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pens</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist watch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lace table cloth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen Satingen cloth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power tin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Stainless steel boxes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One set of spectacles (cooling glasses)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium Basin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belts</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen coats</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry battery Radio sets</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolver with twelve cartridges</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolver without cartridges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. B. B. L. Gun</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen over coats</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen Mufflers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen socks</td>
<td>1 pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen sweater</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tins of Indian Home made sweets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soaps</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperment tin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen rugs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolates</td>
<td>1 tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books (bundles each containing 29 books)</td>
<td>2 bundles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Hyderabad</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Chittoor</td>
<td>Wrist watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biscuit packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver tumbler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woollen skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books and magazines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>National Ekco Radio (Battery set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kambals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biscuit tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry battery set (Radio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fountain pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Director of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Magazines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Secretary, Welfare Sub-Committee</td>
<td>Blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pullovers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balaclavas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mufflers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotswool night suits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military coat (old)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blazer coats (old)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen pants (old)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcoats (old)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen banians (old)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen Jerkin (old)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woollen coats (old)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>24 ozs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedsheets</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow-cases</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night dress cloth</td>
<td>4 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long cloth</td>
<td>40½ yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towels</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napkins</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underwears</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee caps</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerchiefs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamkhanas</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandages</td>
<td>500 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauze clothes</td>
<td>500 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandage cotton</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radios</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transistors</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio batteries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loudspeakers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>58,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beedies</td>
<td>19,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrist watch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines and books</td>
<td>497 plus 9 bundles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soaps</td>
<td>231 cakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeting cards</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder tins</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing soap chips</td>
<td>1 packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap-cases</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunny bag</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torches</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery cells</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Secretary.
Welfare Sub-
Gommittee
(Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boots</td>
<td>40 pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chappals</td>
<td>6 pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth brushes</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth paste</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flask</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair oil bottles</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blades</td>
<td>8 packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaseline bottles</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballpoint pen</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink bottles</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match-boxes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumblers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue cleaners</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey bottles (6 oz. each)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweets</td>
<td>2 tins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plus 501 packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit tins</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickles tins</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>180 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plus 16 tins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plus 8 packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee powder</td>
<td>6 tins plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 pkts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1 tin plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 pkts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate</td>
<td>1 packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
<td>5 tins plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking chocolate</td>
<td>4 tins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovomalt</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bournvita</td>
<td>10 tins plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home made sweets</td>
<td>2 packages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy food</td>
<td>1 package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siriten</td>
<td>1 tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragi malt</td>
<td>1 tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadimalt</td>
<td>1 bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘B’ complex syrup</td>
<td>1 bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘B’ complex tablets</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia tablets</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucovita</td>
<td>1 tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaxose ‘D’</td>
<td>2 tins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterbury’s compound</td>
<td>1 bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seclopen</td>
<td>5 vials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benapen Fortified</td>
<td>3 vials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achromycin 25 mg.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costracin</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dihydro-Streptomycin</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procain Pencillin (4 lakhs)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crys</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strepto-Pencillin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orunamycin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coramine</td>
<td>11 ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pethidril</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atropine</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synkarit</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine sulphate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physeptone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digoxen</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Gluconate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avil</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largactil</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redokin</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin-C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapilin</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signil</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraldehyde</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus anti-toxin</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardrenalin 1 cc</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synopen ... 1 ampoules
Lobehine ... 1 "
Adrenalin ... 4 "
Emetin ... 18 "
Glucose 25 cc ... 9 "
Glucose 10 cc ... 3 "
Aminaphyllin 10 cc ... 6 "
Deriphylline 2 cc ... 1 "
Benadon 2 cc ... 8 "
Vitamin A ... 5 "
Calcium pantothenate ... 7 "
Irghpyrin 5 cc ... 2 "
Irghpyrin 3 cc ... 1 "
Glucose sahine ... 2 bottles
Coagulen ciba ... 6 ampoules
Saline operator ... 1

CONTRIBUTION OF GOLD TOWARDS N. D. F.

2—
805 (4852) Q—Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

the District-wise contribution of gold ornaments made till now in the State of Andhra Pradesh towards National Defence Fund and their approximate value?

A.—A statement showing the District-wise contribution of gold or gold ornaments till 25th June 1963 in the State towards National Defence Fund is appended.

As the gold or gold ornaments contributed comprise gold of different carats, their value cannot correctly be assessed.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICT-WISE CONTRIBUTION
OF GOLD OR ORNAMENTS TILL 25TH JUNE, 1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Gold or Gold ornaments in Grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>2,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>2,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mahboobnagar</td>
<td>2,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>1,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>2,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>2,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>5,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>7,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>11,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>4,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>4,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>6,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>2,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>2,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Guddapah</td>
<td>1,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td>10,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 76,047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSONS DETAINED UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

3—

709 (2514) Q.—Sri V. Satyanarayana:—Will hon. the Chief
Minister be pleased to state—
(a) the number of persons detained upto 26th January, 1963
under the Defence of India Act, in Andhra Pradesh State; and
(b) the number of them released so far?
A.—
(a) Thirty four, Sir.
(b) All the thirty four persons have since been released.

PUNITIVE POLICE FORCES

4—

841 (5168) Q.—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will hon. the Chief Minister
be pleased to state:
the names of the places in which the punitive police forces are
being maintained in the State now?
A—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Erikireddipalli</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kalamalla</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ambakapalli</td>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Erikalacheruvu</td>
<td>Kurnool (West)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Minnekallu</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BHOODAN LANDS IN ANDHRA AND TELANGANA REGIONS

5—

958 A. (3057) Q.—Sri P. Mahendranath:—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:
(a) the extent of ‘Bhoodan lands in Andhra and Telangana
regions, respectively;
(b) the districtwise extent of land distributed to the poor
people out of it;
(c) the reasons for not distributing the remaining land so far;
and
(d) the reasons for not effecting the transfer of pattas in the
name of the recipient(s) (in the case of the land distributed)?
A:—

Ac.
(a) (i) Andhra Region 3,811.40½ cents,
(ii) Telangana Region : 75,885.30 Guntas.
(b) (c) and (d):
A statement showing the particulars is furnished herewith.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Extent of Bhoodan land</th>
<th>The District-wise extent of land distributed to the poor out of it.</th>
<th>The reasons for not distributing the remaining lands so far.</th>
<th>The reasons for not effecting the transfer of pattas in the name of the recipients (in case of the land distributed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANDHRA REGION:**

1. Srikakulam 442.67 cents Nil
2. Kurnool 2,722.00 " 900 acres (about 250 families settled).
3. Anantapur 2,803.95 " 1,019.35
4. Chittoor Dry. 4,355.74 Dry 94.39
   Wet. 0.70 Wet 0.70
5. Krishna 2,691.65 ...
6. Guntur Nil ...
7. East Godavari 519.57 27.17
8. Nellore Wet. 14.95 710.00
   Dry. 5,976.29 ...
9. Visakhapatnam 687.19 525.21
10. West Godavari 4,280.00 1,729.00 (the extent was distributed to 661 persons).
11. Cuddapah Ac. 13,621.29 346.00 (distributed to 276 persons in 50 villages.)

At present there is no rule or law in the Andhra area for the regularisation of Bhoodan lands as Telangana area wherein there are certain rules framed under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act. A Bill for the management of the Bhoodan and Gramdan lands applicable to the entire State, is under the active consideration of the Government and legislation in this regard will be enacted shortly. The work of distribution in the Andhra area is being attended to by different organisations like the District Bhodan Committee, District Congress Committee, Sarvodaya Mandals, etc., and the transactions do not pass through Revenue or other Government officials. The particulars relating to Columns (5) and (6) of the Statement cannot, therefore, be furnished.
### TELANGANA REGO N:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area (Guntas)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>6,821.34</td>
<td>5,2 24.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>946.21</td>
<td>505.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mahabubnagar</td>
<td>19,364.26</td>
<td>7,545.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Being uncultivable and also due to non receipt of lists of persons for assignment.

The proposals showing the names of persons to whom the lands have been proposed to be assigned are not being received from the Central Committee to distribute Bhooldan lands.

The reasons for not distributing the remaining land are: (1) due to non-receipt of distribution forms from Bhooldan Committee, (2) for want of list of selected persons to be assigned by the Convener of Bhooldan Committee and (3) for want of formalities such as Qubuliyats and Razinamas.

The land so far distributed have been effected patta in Jamabandi and the remaining cases are due to non-completion or relinquishment statements.

In the cases where the lands have been distributed to the persons, patta has been effected in the Jamabandi.

The transfer of pattas in case of lands distributed in Mahabubnagar, Wanaparthi, Gadwal, Makthal and Kollapur taluks, has been effected. In some cases the Razinamas formalities in respect of the remaining taluks have yet to be completed. After completion of all the formalities required, the transfer of patta in the name of recipients will be effected during Jamabandi. Besides this, the recipients and the donors have not completed the formalities required under rules for effecting the transfer of patta.
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Warangal 9,242.19 Guntas</td>
<td>15. Warangal 9,242.19 4,359.37 Guntas</td>
<td>The main reasons for not distributing the lands are: (1) due to the non-receipt of 'Bhoodan Patrikas' from the District Bhoodan Committee, (2) due to dispute on account of the land being under the occupation of tenants, (3) the land donated is Government land and some land covered with forest and (4) some cases are under scrutiny of the Tahsil.</td>
<td>Due to non-Phodi of lands distributed the pattas have not been effected and also due to non-receipt of list of persons to whom the land is distributed from the Bhoodan Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nalgonda 13,247.07 7,649.07</td>
<td>The remaining area undistributed is 5,498.30. The reasons for the balance is due to non-receipt of the distribution patrikas from the Bhoodan Yagna Samithi.</td>
<td>In most of the cases transfer of pattas in the name of the recipients have been effected. In few cases due to non-completion of formalities, patta entries have not been effected. Action is being taken for their disposal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Karimnagar 2,481.35 1,870.39</td>
<td>17. Karimnagar 2,481.35 1,870.39 For want of Phodi</td>
<td>The lands so far distributed have been effected patta in Jamabandi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Area (Guntas)</td>
<td>Area (Gunts)</td>
<td>Reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>2,985.26</td>
<td>1,465.06</td>
<td>Due to occupation by tenants and not fit for cultivation and grazing purposes. For want of Razinamas from the donors and non-receipt of distribution forms from Bhooman Samithi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>10,171.12½</td>
<td>1,126.12</td>
<td>Non-receipt of list of allottees from the Bhooman Samithi to the extent of 4,501.21½ guntas and the donors have no title to allocate the land to the extent of 3,956.38 and an extent of 586.21 is covered by the thick forest in respect of which Forest Department is being consulted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>10,623.19 Guntas</td>
<td>2,904.16 Gunts</td>
<td>Non-receipt of distribution forms from the Bhooman Samithi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donated land being Inam land and in some cases for want of particulars from Bhooman Samithi.

Transfer or pattas was effected to the extent of 598.24 guntas; particulars of the allottees are due from the Samithi to the extent of 107.21 and an extent of 419.20 is pending for want of sub-division work.

Non-completion of the requisite formalities under the Bhooman Rules.
997 (3957) Q.— Sri C. Balireddy :- Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state :-

(a) what is the wet ayacut under Yallanur tank of Anantapur District;

(b) whether the Government is supplying water to all the ayacut lands;

(c) if not, whether the Government will take steps to convert the ayacut into dry lands; and

(d) what are the wet and dry rates under this tank?

A :-

(a) The extent of wet ayacut under the Yallanur tank is Ac. 917—40.

(b) No Sir, The water is being supplied to an extent of Ac. 718—24.

(c) Action is being pursued expeditiously at the level lower for the transfer of remaining 199-16 acres, to dry lands.

(d) The following are the wet and dry rates under the tank.
There are no compounded and double crop wet lands under the tank corresponding dry rates for the above soils in the village are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil and Taram</th>
<th>Old Rate</th>
<th>New Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-5-10</td>
<td>2-13-0</td>
<td>9-00 nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-4-9</td>
<td>3-6-0</td>
<td>9-00 nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-3-8-A</td>
<td>4-8-0</td>
<td>9-00 nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5-8-A</td>
<td>4-8-0</td>
<td>9-00 nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5-7-A</td>
<td>5-10-0</td>
<td>11-25 nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-4-6-A</td>
<td>6-12-0</td>
<td>13-50 nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-3-6-A</td>
<td>7-14-0</td>
<td>14-00 nP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INAM ESTATES

1090 (4776) Q.—Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:— Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to State:

the number of Inam Estates taken over and abolished during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962?
A :—

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF INAM ESTATES TAKEN OVER DURING THE YEARS 1957-TO 62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of inam estates taken over.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 1108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOINT FARMING SOCIETIES

8—

1023 (4356) Q.—_Sri Y. C. Veerabhadra Goud:_ Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Joint Farming Societies in the State; and

(b) the names of Societies which are given financial assistance?

A :—

(a) 1. Gangidipalam Co-operative Joint Farming Society, Guntur District.


5. Gandhigram Co-operative Joint Farming Society, Nellore District.


15. Mammaipalli Co-operative Joint Farming Society, Mahaboobnagar District.


17. Goretta Co-operative Joint Farming Society, Mahaboobnagar District.


23. Pullaiah Banjar Co-operative Joint Farming Society, Cuddapah District.

(b) 1. Gargidipalem Co-operative Joint Farming Society, Guntur District.


CO-OPERATIVE MILK SOCIETIES

1087 (4769) Q.—Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy :— Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the Number of Co-operative Milk Societies and functioning now in the State;

(b) the total share capital of the Societies;

(c) the pattern of financial assistance, if any, given to these societies by the Government; and

(d) whether any steps were taken by the Government to enable the societies to mechanise and modernise the supply and distribution of Milk?
A:

(a) As on 31-3-63, there were 17 Co-operative Milk Supply Unions and 548 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies. Out of these, 16 Unions and 397 Societies were functioning on that date.

(b) the share capitals of the Unions and Societies are given below:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk Supply Unions</td>
<td>Rs. 94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Supply Societies</td>
<td>Rs. 5,80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) (i) Government loans, at the rate of Rs. 500 per animal, are sanctioned for the purchase of milch animals by the members of Milk Supply Societies. These loans are recoverable in 10 monthly instalments, and bear interest at 5½%.

(ii) Government have been sanctioning financial assistance at 50% loan and 50% subsidy for the purchase of dairy equipment, transport etc., to deserving Milk Supply Societies and Unions. Government staff for the proper working of the Societies or Unions concerned is also being sanctioned, free of cost, in the initial stages.

(iii) Government have been granting financial assistance the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions at Kurnool, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor, for the construction of Dairy and Auxiliary buildings and for the installation of pasteurisation plants and other accessories. Amounts sanctioned under this scheme are at 75% loan and 25% subsidy. The Kurnool and Guntur Milk Supply Unions are operating the plants and the Nellore and Chittoor Milk Supply Unions have yet to instal the plants and machinery.

(d) it will be seen from the answer given under clause (c) above, that societies are given loans and subsidies for modernising and mechanising the different aspects to dairying, namely, collection processing, storage and distribution.

BREACHES TO PEDDA CHERUVU IN KUNOOR VILLAGE

10—

754 (4126) Q.— Sri N. Mohan Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that Pedda Cheruvu in Kunoor village in Warangal Taluk and district was breached:

(b) if so, when;

(c) the reasons for not repairing the same so far, and

(d) when it will be repaired?

A:—

Yes.

During 1960.

No one, including the Surpanch of the village, came forward to take up the work. As the original estimate was based on the surveys etc., made 8 years ago the Asst. Engineer (Minor, Irrigation) has been asked to take-up fresh surveys and submit revised estimate. The work is expected to be taken up during the current year after the rainy season is over.

SCHOLARSHIPS

11—

386 (4439) Q—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to State:

What is the number of scholarships allotted by the Centre to our State under "National Scholarships Schemes" for Post-Matric, Post-Inter and Post-Graduate students for the three years of the third Five Year Plan and on what basis they were awarded and the amount paid to each scholarships-holder category-wise?

A:—

The number of scholarships allotted by the Centre to this State under the National Scholarships Scheme for the three years of the Third Five Year Plan is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of scholarships allotted for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-Matric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basis for award:

The Scholarships are awarded to candidates who obtain a first class (or where no class is awarded, not less than 60% marks in the
aggregate) in S. S. L. C. etc. P.U.C. B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Sc. (Ag) Examinations, subject to the following conditions:

(a) candidates the income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500 p.m. will get the full scholarships.

(b) candidates, the income of whose parents is above Rs. 5000 but not above Rs. 1,000 p.m. will get scholarships at half the rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates of Scholarships</th>
<th>Day Scholars</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Scholars residing in hostels attached to the institutions</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I. A/I. Sc., Pre-University course &amp; 1st year of the 3-Year Degree Course, where such course exists</td>
<td>50 p.m.</td>
<td>60 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B.A./B.Sc., 2nd and 3rd year studies of the 3-year degree course, where such course exists</td>
<td>75 p.m.</td>
<td>85 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. M.A./M.Sc.</td>
<td>100 p.m.</td>
<td>110 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Professional Courses (First Degree)</td>
<td>100 p.m.</td>
<td>110 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ph. D.</td>
<td>200 p.m.</td>
<td>210 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATER SOURCES IN YELLAVARAM CONSTITUENCY

12—

173 (2948) Q.— Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of the following water sources in Yellavaram Constituency of East Godavari District, which are very essential to the tribal population and for which estimates are understood to have been sent to the Chief Engineer, Hyderabad after scrutiny by the Public Works Department, will be taken up:

(i) Kondapalli Ottigedda Canal (Yellavaram Taluk, East Godavari District)

(ii) Konda lingam parthi Kolagedda canal, (Yellavaram 'Taluk East Godavari District.)
12th November 1963]  Written Answers to Questions  193

(iii) Ammenabadu Palagummi canal (Yellavaram Taluk East Godavari District.)

(iv) Canals relating to Gujjumamidi Valasakokum (Rampachodavaram Taluk, East Godavari District.)

(b) whether the estimates of the above canals have been completed; and

(c) whether the said works will be completed during the third five-year Plan?

A:—

(a) (i) Kondapalli Ottigedda Canal (Yellavaram Taluk East Godavari District.)

There are two separate schemes viz. (1) Construction of an anicut across, Kondapalli vagu near Dekarayi village; and (2) formation of Reservoir across Ottigedda near Rajammangi village.

(1) Kondapalli Anicut Scheme:— An estimate for Rs. 2.79 lakhs is now under scrutiny in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle. The work will be taken up after the estimate is sanctioned by the Chief Engineer.

(2) Ottigedda Reservoir Scheme:— The detailed investigation is completed and the finalisation of plans and estimates is under correspondence between the Executive Engineer, and Superintending Engineer. The estimated cost is Rs. 10.00 lakhs and it benefits 422 acres existing and 1,049 acres new giving a return of 2.29%. The work will be taken up only after the estimates are finalised and sanctioned by the Government.

(ii) Kondalingamparthi Kolagedda Canal:— The detailed investigation is over and the estimate is under scrutiny with the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). The estimated cost is Rs. 1.05 lakhs, return 2.71% and benefits 178 acres new. The work will be taken up after the estimate is sanctioned by the Chief Engineer.

(iii) Aminabad Palagummi Canal:— The correct name of the scheme is 'Construction of an anicut across Palagedda near Aminabad Colony'. The detailed investigation is completed. Sanction of Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle is held up for want of Collector’s opinion on the financial and administrative aspects of
the scheme. The estimate is Rs. 0.55 lakhs, ayacut 91 acres new and the return is 2.11%.

(iv) Canals relating to ujjumamidivalasa Konkum:— The correct name of the scheme is ‘Construction, of an anicut across hill stream to provide irrigation, facilities to Gujjumamidi Valasa Colony lands’. The detailed investigation is completed. Sanction of the Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle is held up for want of Collector’s opinion on the financial and administrative aspects of the scheme. Estimated cost is Rs. 0.39 lakhs, ayacut 78 acres and the return is 2.54%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the Schemes will be completed during the 3rd Five-Year Plan, if sufficient funds are available.

**AMOUNT SANCTIONED FOR REPAIRS OF TANKS AND CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT**

13—

178 (2988) Q.— Sri P. Gunnaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for 1962-63 towards the repairs of the tanks and construction of dams for rivulets in Srikakulam District.

(b) the taluq-wise amount spent there from; and

(e) the number of tanks repaired and the number of rivulets for which dams were constructed?

A:—

(a) Rs. 7,39,542.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) 163 tanks have been repaired. There are no rivulets for which dams were constructed.

**Statement laid on the Table of the House**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pathapatnam</td>
<td>51,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tekkali</td>
<td>1,94,555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN NELLORE DISTRICT

196 (3193) Q.— Sri G. C. Kondaiah :- Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Hospitals in Nellore District and whether there is required staff in all these hospitals;

(b) the amount of grant given to all these hospitals in 1961-62 and whether there is any proposal to increase the grant;

(c) whether it is a fact that half of the grant is spent on sundries and the remaining half on Tetanus disease which cost Rs. 40,000 an year;

(d) the number of rural dispensaries in Nellore district and the staff strength therein;

(e) the amount of grant given to these dispensaries in 1961-62 and

(f) the number of Panchayat Samithi hospitals there and whether sufficient staff is given to them?

A:—

(a) There are 10 Government Hospitals in Nellore District, and there is required staff in all the Hospitals.

(b) No grant is given to Government Hospitals. A sum of Rs. 9,02,183 was provided in the budget for 1961-62 in respect of the following Government Medical Institutions in Nellore District:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government Hospitals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Government Dispensaries</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Sompet 50,395  
4. Ichapuram 28,140  
5. Srikakulam 20,500  
6. Narasanna Peta 18,500  
7. Hiramandalam Sub-Treasury 27,700  
8. Palakonda 47,580  
9. Parvatipur 1,429  
10. Bobbili 18,713  
11. Saluru 10,277
196 Written Answers to Questions [12th November 1963

3. Government Leprosy Subsidiary Centre, Venkatagiri

4. Government Mobile Medical Unit, Sriharikota

But the actual amount spent during the year is Rs. 11,94,385.

No proposals have been received by the Government for increasing the budget allotment.

(c) The answer is in the negative. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was incurred for tetanus cases and a sum of Rs. 60,178 was spent towards the contingencies and other charges.

(d) There are 6 Local Fund Dispensaries and 81 Subsidised and non-subsidised dispensaries in Nellore District. The following staff is working in Local Fund Dispensaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Officer</th>
<th>One</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compounder</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Assistant</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Orderlies</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoty</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In each subsidised and non-subsidised dispensaries, a Rural Medical Practitioner of Indian Medicine and a Midwife are working.

(e) No grant was given during 1961-62 to the rural dispensaries of allopathic medicine.

(f) There are 103 rural hospitals and dispensaries (viz., Primary Health Centres, Local Fund Dispensaries and Rural Dispensaries) functioning under Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad. There is sufficient staff in all these institutions,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENT HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL, ELURU

15—

202 (3319) Q.— Sri A. Sarveswara Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) when did the term of Advisory Committee for the West Godavari District Headquarters Hospital, Eluru expire; what are the functions of the Committee;

(b) whether the new Advisory Committee was formed;


(c) if so, when;

(d) the basis on which membership of that Committee is recommended; and

(e) the names of the non-official members of the new Committee?

A:

(a) The term of the Advisory Committee for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru, expired on 6-7-1962. The functions of the Advisory Committees are to advise the Director of Medical Services and the Government of the needs and administration of the Hospitals.

(b) Yes.

(c) June 7th, 1963.

(d) The committee consisting of both officials and non-official members is constituted on the recommendations of the Collector of the District and the Director of Medical Services.

(e) The following are the non-official members of the newly constituted Advisory Committee:

2. Dr. D Rajasekhar Rao, M.B.B.S., Eluru.
5. Dr. (Miss) K. V. John, L.M.P., Eluru.
10. Sri Siripalli Satyanarayana, Eluru.

HAND PUONDED RICE SOCIETIES IN WARANGAL DISTRICT

1007 (4129) Q.— Sri N. Mohan Rao:— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) the taluq-wise number of hand-pounded rice societies in Warangal district together with their location;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Government to the said societies during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the names of institutions to which the rice is being supplied together with quantity of rice supplied?

A:

(a) **Warangal Taluk** :- No. of societies: Seven

*Location:* 1. Ramagopalapuram.
2. Rangashaipet.
3. Madikonda.
4. Tatikonda.
5. Peddapendyal.
6. Dharmaram.
7. Jafargadh.

(2) **Jangaon Taluk** :- No. of societies: Four.

*Location:* 1. Jangaon
2. Raghunathpally.
3. Marmamula
4. Kolkonda

(3) **Parkan Taluk** :- No. of societies: One

*Location:* 1. Shyampet

(4) **Mahaboobabad Taluk** :- No. of societies: One

*Location:* 1. Mahaboobabad

(5) **Narasampet Taluk** :- No. of societies: One

*Location:* Chandragonda.

(6) **Mulug Pilot Project area, Mulug Taluk** :- No. of societies: One

*Location:* 1. Jakaram.

**Total No. of societies in Warangal District:** 15 societies.

(b) No amount was sanctioned by the Government to these societies during 1962-63. But the State Khadi and Village Industries Board had sanctioned the following amounts during the said years.
12th November, 1963] Written Answers to Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Society</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
<th>Year of sanction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ramagopalapuram Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Warangal Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 5,250</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rangashaipet Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Warangal Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 4,820</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tatikonda Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Warangal Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 10,115</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Peddapendyal Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Warangal Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 9,715</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Marmamula Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Jangaon Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 8,500</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jakaram Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Jakaram, Mulug Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
<td>1961-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 48,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jaffaragadh Handpounded Rice Co-operative Society, Warangal Taluk</td>
<td>Rs. 5,600</td>
<td>1962-63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Rice was not supplied to any Institution but sold to individuals.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

17—

964 (3452) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total No. of Industrial Estates actually established by the Government so far;

(b) what is the number of factory units in each Industrial Estate and the No. that started production in each Estate; and

(c) whether the Rural Industrial Estate proposed at Kisan-nagar and Sadiapalli were established?

A:—

(a) Seven conventional type of Industrial Estates have been set up so far,
Due to heavy cuts imposed on the Plan ceiling these schemes could not be implemented. However, work on acquisition of land is in progress.

**ROADS IN TRIBAL AREAS**

18—

206 (9347) Sri A. Saniswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allotment provided during 1962-63 to improve maintain and lay new roads in the Tribal areas; and

(b) the amount spent thereof and the new roads so laid?

A.—

(a) Rs. 10.73 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 9,34,811 were spent from the above allotment. The following new works were taken up during 1962-63 for execution:

1. Road from Adilabad to Bela.

2. Formation of Road from Venkatapuram to Yeducherlapalli.

3. Construction of bridges at M.6/1 and 20/1 on Bhadrachalam to Venkatapuram road.

**DIPLOMA HOLDLERS IN JOURNALISM**

19—

710 (2719) Q.—Sri S. Jagannadham:—Will the hon. Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state:
(a) the number of diploma-holders in Journalism that are employed by the State Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(b) whether any of these diploma-holders in Journalism are recruited as Public Relations Officers; and

(c) if so, the names of those employed?

A.—

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

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) According to information available with Government, the number of diploma-holders in Journalism employed by the State Government is five.

(b) Only one person is working as District Public Relations Officer.

(c) His name is Sri M. Ram Reddy, M.A., D.J., District Public Relations Officer, Nellore.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES

20—

408 (4587) Q.—Sarasri B. Sriramamurthy, and S. Ch. Appala Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various programmes taken up by the Town Planning Trust constituted at Visakhapatnam?

(b) the amount of expenditure allotted and spent during 1962-63 and 1963-64 (up-to-date) towards these programmes; and

(c) the total amount under the Trust?

A.—

(a) The Trust has resolved to take up the preparation of the following detailed Town Planning Schemes:—

(1) Pedawaltair Town Planning Scheme.
(2) Muvvalavanipalem Town Planning Scheme.
(3) Venkojipalem Town Planning Scheme.
(4) Maddilapalem Town Planning Scheme.
(5) Rasavanipalem Town Planning Scheme.
(6) Allipur Block Town Planning Scheme.
(7) Dondaparti Block Town Planning Scheme.
(8) Kancheipalem Block Town Planning Scheme.
(9) Kapparada Town Planning Scheme.
(10) Madavadhara Town Planning Scheme.
(11) Marripalem Town Planning Scheme.
(12) Fort Ward Town Planning Scheme.
(13) Godavari Ward Town Planning Scheme.
(14) Sivalayam Ward Town Planning Scheme.
(15) Sitaramaswamy Temple Ward Town Planning Scheme.
(16) Changelaraopet Ward (pari) Town Planning Scheme.

The trust is also attending to the duties of according permission for the construction of houses and examining private layouts, etc. It is also acquiring certain vacant sites within Municipal Limits under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

(b) | 1962-1963 | 1963-1964 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allot-</td>
<td>Expendi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ment</td>
<td>ture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Acquisition and Development Scheme</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Loan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of detailed Town Planning Schemes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(grant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Rs. 15,79,112-66 nP. as on 31-5-1963.

AGRICULTURAL SEED FARM AT ATTIKOTTUR VILLAGE

1050 (4617) Q.—Sri P. Gunnaiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) the amount of expenditure incurred during 1961-62 on the Agricultural Seed Farm established at Attikotturi village, Pathapatnam Taluq, Srikakulam District; and

(b) the reason for the discontinuance of cultivation in the said Farm?

A.—

(a) (i) Rs. 1,520-34 nP.—Cultivation expenses.

(ii) Rs. 3,036-91 nP.—Reclamation charges and pay and allowances of the staff.

(b) cultivation stopped on the farm from 1962-63 onwards due to:

(i) unauthorised occupation of the Farm land by the villagers of Ganasara and Hatikottudu villages and found difficult to evict the encroachers.

(ii) the reclamation of the area found to be costly due to undulations on the land and erosion of the top soil.

A EA UNDER GROUNDNUT CROP

22—

1085 (4767) Q.—Sri E. Ayyapu Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate area growing groundnut crop annually;

(b) the extent or percentage, approximate, of the total crop which is attacked by pest.

(c) the steps taken to eradicate groundnut pests; and

(d) the measure of success in eradicating or controlling groundnut pest?

A.—

(a) The area under groundnut in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63 was 21,94,700 acres and 24,15,200 acres respectively.

(b) an area of about one lakh acres was attacked by pest during 1962-63.
(c) Timely and effective control measures including aerial spraying are undertaken by the Agriculture Department. The Plant Protection units under the Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme together with the State Plant Protection Organisation are exerting their co-ordinated efforts for prompt eradication measures against the pests.

(d) During 1962-63 an area of about 57,890 acres was tackled and the pests and diseases have been successfully controlled in the area treated.

GOVERNMENT BUSES HELD UP IN DEPOTS OF ANDHRA REGION

23—

717 (3080) Q.—Sri P. Narayana Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Government buses held up in the depots of Andhra Region during 1961-62; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

A.—

(a) It is presumed that by ‘buses held-up’ the member means ‘The buses which are off the road’. If so on an average 74 buses were off the road in Andhra region during 1961-62.

(b) Some of the buses were withdrawn to the workshop for complete overhaul and others were under repair. Some were held-up due to non-availability of spare parts also.

PRIVATE-OWNED BUS COMPANIES IN CHITTOOR TOWN

24—

758 (4215) Q.—Sri C. D. Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) how many private-owned bus-companies and automobile workshops are there in Chittoor town;

(b) how many workers are working actually in each of the said concerns;

(c) the rate at which these workers are paid actually by the companies and workshops, are they paid on daily wages; weekly wages or monthly wages; and
what are the facilities given to the workers by the companies according to the existing Act?

A.—

(a) and (b):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of private owned bus companies</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of workers working in the companies</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Automobile workshops</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) the minimum rates of wages as fixed and revised in G.O.Ms. No. 1609, Home (Labour II) Department, dated 16-8-1961 as per Minimum Wages Act (Central), 1948 are being implemented in all the Motor Transport Undertakings. The wages to the workers are being paid monthly in the majority of cases and 'Batta is paid daily.

(d) as per the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 (Central Act) the workers employed in the Motor Transport Undertakings are entitled to the following facilities:—

A Canteen is to be provided and run as per the provisions of section 8 and rules 17-22 by the Employer of every Motor Transport Undertaking for the benefit of workers employed, wherein one hundred or more workers call on duty every day.

Sufficient number of rest rooms are to be provided by the Employers for workers to take rest for the halts during nights (Section 9 and Rule 23).

The Drivers, Conductors and Line checking staff employed in the undertakings are entitled to free supply of uniforms and rain coats by the employers and also free washing of the uniforms or washing allowance of Rs. 2 per month.

Medical facilities with the required medical staff are to be provided by the employer as per scales fixed at every operating centre and halting station wherein 250 workers ordinarily call on duty and also first-aid boxes of standard type in each motor vehicle (sections 11 and 12 and schedules II and III under Rules 25 and 26).

The date for enforcement of the rules covering the above welfare amenities to workers is fixed as 1-10-1963.
The above Central Act and Rules made thereunder provide for the hours of work per day, weekly days of rest, overtime wages at twice the ordinary rate, holidays with pay and leave with wages, etc.

MEMBERSHIP IN RECOGNISED LABOUR UNIONS

2 —

798 (4809) Q.—SrE. Ayyapu Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total membership in the State of the Recognised Labour Unions; and

(b) whether any Childwelfare and Maternity or Holiday-Centres are existing exclusively for Industrial Labour?

A:—

(a) 36,199.
(b) No, Sir.

Papers Laid on the Table.

Amendment to the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Rules, 1959
G. O. Ms. No 1285 Revenue dated 31—7—1963

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under subsection (3) of Section 64 of the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act, 1956 a copy of the amendment made to the Agricultural Debtors's Relief Rules, 1959 in G. O. Ms. No. 1285—Revenue, dated 31—7—1963 published at pages 163—64 of Rules Supplement to Part—II of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 15—8—1963.

Mr. Speaker: Paper laid on the Table.

Rules made under Sub-Section (1) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

The Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Sectioa 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 a copy in each of the following rules made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference to the Gazette in which the rules have been published.</th>
<th>Pages laid on the Table</th>
<th>Reference to the Government Order with which the rules have been issued.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. S. to Part I dated 16-8-1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>10. G. O. Ms. No. 590, dated 1-6-1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 836, Home (Transport-I) Department, dated the 29th April, 1963 containing amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 and Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Rules, 1956 as required under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939).

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Guru-Murthy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of G. O. Ms. No. 836, Home (Transport-I) Department, dated the 29th April, 1963 containing amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 and Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Rules, 1956 as required under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939).

Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Sri Vasudev Krishnaji Naik: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Petitions (Second Session).

Mr. Speaker: Report presented.
GOVERNMENT MOTION

re: Extension of time for presentation of Report on the
Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1962

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1962, be extended upto 1st March, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Tenancy Bill, 1962, be extended upto 1st March, 1964."

The motion was adopted.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Assessment) and Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved
(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Assessment) and Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

Mr Speaker: It seems the Bill has been signed by Mr. Suryanarayanaswami, Secretary to Government, Law Department.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: We will rectify it.


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Bhoo단an and Gramdan Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved
(Pause)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.


Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area), Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirdars Debt Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirdars Debt Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The motion was adopted.

The Legal Practitioners (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Legal Practitioners (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Legal Practitioners (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

The Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

The Provincial Insolvency (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Provincial Insolvency (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Provincial Insolvency (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Now we will resume discussion on the Governor's Address.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

“The Chief Minister thought a fresh investment of Rs. 4.0 crores was needed for improving the factory to a ten-ton target. Already a sum of Rs. 1.8 crore had been spent. The question was whether the Government should continue to invest or should it be transferred to
the private sector, so that the money could be usefully diverted to other pressing needs of the State."

Mr. Speaker: Please give it in writing and send it on to me. I will consider it.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I say a few words. According to the Hon'ble Member, it appears that the policy of the Government is a budget demand speech. Policy of the Government. Leader of the Opposition.
My Government have been second to none in rising to the occasion and the people of this State have volunteered to do everything in their power to strengthen the defences of the country.

12th November, 1963]  Motion on Address by the Governor

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The cost of living index, minimum guarantee of prices and Planning Commission statisticts provide challenges and contradictory statements. There is something wrong in our planning. 12 and 5—there is something wrong in our very planning.
During the last 60 years our population has increased by 86% and in absolute figures by 230 millions. The agricultural population was 68.4% of the total population in 1901 and this figure in 1961 was 68.3%. Agricultural population as percentage of rural population has steadily gone up from 76.6% in 1901 to 82.3 in 1961. The 1951 census figure shows that a very large percentage of rural population lives in villages. The main source of livelihood in rural areas is agriculture. In 1951 cultivation of land wholly or mainly and that dependence accounted for 167 million and non-agricultural cultivations, cultivating labourers and their dependents was 77 million and non-cultivating owners, rent receivers and their dependents for 5 million. Persons employed in the public sector, factories, mines and plantation totalled about only 12.5 million according to 1961 census figure.
12th November, 1963]  Motion on Address by the Governor

"Everything else in the country is lagging behind that main schedules specially taxation and prices have far exceeded the planner's calculation."

Results, achievements 1700 1710 520

3830 200 evasion 263 evasion

impact evasion 200 evasion
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November 1963]

...neglect in employment opportunities... 1862... 30%... 20%... 25%... 20%... 20%... 48.49... 38.6%... 20%... 40%... 50%... 50%... 50%... 50%

...rise in national income for 1962-63... National income at 48.49 price level... percentage of contribution to total national income Agriculture 38.6%... firm agricultural policy... Maize starch product...
Motion on Address by the Governor

12th November, 1963

Cane growers recognise 1929 as a major turning point. 1929 saw the introduction of a perennial sower, the perennial sugar cane. The new perennial sugar cane is more efficient, allowing it to be grown on a larger scale. The cane growers recognise that the introduction of the perennial sower in 1929 was a major turning point. The acreage of paddy growers and maize growers increased, leading to a decrease in the demand for credit facilities. The government re-oriented its policy on Industry, Transport, and Budgetary Method Allocation of Resources. The budgetary method, allocation of resources — an example of the government's attempts to re-centratilsaion - democracy
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November, 1963]

Join venture of States and Centre. Uniformity in Sales Tax. Nearly 93,000 objections other than those raised during local audit and inspections, covering a total amount of Rs. 44 crores approximately pertaining to the period upto March, 1962 were awaiting clearance at the end of July, 1962. Of the total of Rs. 44 crores Rs 4.83 crores relate to debts, liability, commitments and 3.33 crores to important cases of serious financial irregularities were reported to Government in 1961-62 for their special attention. All these cases are still outstanding (January, 1963)

The Public Accounts Committee (1960-61 and 1961-62 in their eighth, ninth and tenth successive reports have recommended that effective steps should be taken for expeditious settlement of the points mentioned in the reports.

"OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS"

Nearly 93,000 objections other than those raised during local audit and inspections, covering a total amount of Rs. 44 crores approximately pertaining to the period upto March, 1962 were awaiting clearance at the end of July, 1962. Of the total of Rs. 44 crores Rs 4.83 crores relate to debts, liability, commitments and 3.33 crores to important cases of serious financial irregularities were reported to Government in 1961-62 for their special attention. All these cases are still outstanding (January, 1963)

The Public Accounts Committee (1960-61 and 1961-62 in their eighth, ninth and tenth successive reports have recommended that effective steps should be taken for expeditious settlement of the points mentioned in the reports.

Borrowing and Spending® gap economy.

"OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBJECTIONS"

Nearly 93,000 objections other than those raised during local audit and inspections, covering a total amount of Rs. 44 crores approximately pertaining to the period upto March, 1962 were awaiting clearance at the end of July, 1962. Of the total of Rs. 44 crores Rs 4.83 crores relate to debts, liability, commitments and 3.33 crores to important cases of serious financial irregularities were reported to Government in 1961-62 for their special attention. All these cases are still outstanding (January, 1963)

The Public Accounts Committee (1960-61 and 1961-62 in their eighth, ninth and tenth successive reports have recommended that effective steps should be taken for expeditious settlement of the points mentioned in the reports.

Borrowing and Spending® gap economy.
12th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

[Document content]

12th November, 1963

[Document content]
1929 outmoded machinery. Craft, rough paper depression.

Smt. Roda Mistry (Juble Hills): Speaker Sir; there is no doubt that the Governor's Address will be welcomed in many respects; however it is outstanding in one that it has completely forgotten some of the most important problems of
humanity—I mean Welfare and related subjects.

It is my bounden duty to bring to the notice of this hon. House and Government that Welfare of humanity is the most important factor in building up a healthy, strong and well-integrated Welfare State; and how necessary and imperative it is to devote adequate attention to it?

I shall point out a few of the most pressing problems which demand immediate solution.

The Beggar Problem:— There are thousands of beggars in the State, some of whom even disabled and incapable of looking after themselves, who are a sad reflection upon our democracy, but no reference occurs in the Governor's Address regarding this. Are we to conclude our popular Government is not interested in this acute problem?

The Working Group appointed by the Government for the III Five Year Plan submitted a scheme regarding this problem, in view of the severe discussions which evolved round the families of the beggars. The Committee finally approved a scheme for workshops for the physically handicapped at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. This was done because the Committee realised the difficulties of the beggars who, if remanded and sent into the Home, would find that their families would in turn have to beg for a living. However, when the final proposals came up, the allotment for tackling the problem had been reduced to Rs. 76,000 or so, and no mention of method of implementation was made. Now, we find the Act is enforced and announcements are made that Beggar Homes for 250 persons have been opened by the Municipality. Speaker. Sir, this certainly was not approved by the Committee who had submitted the scheme earlier mentioned by me.
The Beggar Homes would naturally involve the State in undue expenditure, without even touching the fringe of the problem and will create unrest and a loss to the Treasury, because they will have to feed these beggars for their life time, as they will return again and again for repeated offences, whilest their families will be completely ruined for this generation at least.

SLUMS:— Then, Speaker Sir, there is the ever present and important problem of slums throughout the State, especially in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Nothing is mentioned about this also. And far from the problem being solved on practical lines, notices have been served on the hut-dwellers to clear out. Where will they go and what sufferings they may have to undergo has probably not been given any thought by the concerned authorities. But why?

The Government of India in the Ministry of Housing were willing to extend their complete co-operation and aid to solve this problem through loans and subsidies.

In reply to an unstarred question No. 3359 dated 5th September 1961 in the Loksabha, the Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India (Sri Anil K. Chanda) gave the following answer:

"(a) A sum of Rs. 89 lakhs is likely to be allocated to Andhra Pradesh during the 3rd Five Year Plan period for the implementation of the Slum Clearance Scheme, of which Rs. 67 lakhs will be Central assistance and the balance amount will be States’ own contribution.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Government have not yet communicated the details of their slum clearance projects to be undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan. Under the revised procedure, the State Government are competent to sanction the projects, up to their Third Plan..."
allocation under the Scheme, without obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government."

We would like to ask, Mr. Speaker Sir, how much of this amount was claimed from the Centre and utilised. We do not know; we would like to ask that.

Welfare of women, children Scheduled Castes and others:- What about the welfare of women, children and of the Scheduled castes and the Backward Classes? Are they not to be taken note of? The mere mention of the Institute of Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute does not help much, while these people have become more restless than before. And after all, the population of tribals is not so considerable as that of the other suffering humanity.

Women and children have their own problems which should be given proper attention. The younger generation has to grow up and we have to equip them with all that can make them capable of upholding our freedom and democracy and running our administration at least satisfactorily.

Housing :- In the case of the C.I.B. houses which are to be sold, it is a matter of regret that the price demanded by the Board is not fair or just. There are houses which were built by various Government Departments and subsequently handed over to the Board, some of which date back to 40 to 50 years such as those in the 'A' Battery lines. The buildings have deteriorated and complaints of cracks and leaky roof appear very often in the press. Further, numerous tenants have improved their houses by installing electric and drainage systems at their own cost because these were never provided by the C. I. B. At least betterment charges may be deducted from the cost.
Legislation:- The reference to legislation is admirable, and I think these laws will go a long way to meet the current legislative needs, but here again it is surprising to note that one of the most vital items of Welfare Legislation has not been given any place.

I refer to Blindness. In this connection, it has been established, as may be known to this Hon’ble House, that eyes can be grafted and this grafting is called Corneal Grafting. That is healthy eyes are grafted into the blind persons so as to restore their sight. Almost all States have enacted laws to ensure Corneal Grafting and the establishment of Eye Banks, but our State has not yet done anything in this regard although a draft bill is already with the Government for the last several years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the anxiety of welfare workers to promote welfare activities which makes them greatly dejected if proper attention is not paid to this problem. A mention in the Governor’s address of welfare is usually a source of great inspiration.

Lastly the responsibility of the Government has by no means ended by transferring a part of social and other welfare works to Samithis and Zilla Parishads, although this is how it should be administered eventually for relief of the deserving. But it will take time for Panchayat Samithies and Zilla Parishads to undertake this work successfully. Until then the Government will have to keep a very sharp look out to ensure that our fellow brethren are not put to any inconvenience.

With these words and observations I support the motion for thanking the Governor. Thank you.

Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Anantapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Government for briefly enumerating their
policies with certain aspects of developmental activities. The Government has given the highest priority for agriculture and they have already implemented a number of schemes by which the poor ryot can produce more with some help of the Government. The Government deserve congratulations for formulating the new subsidy scheme by which they give a ryot Rs. 750/- subsidy and Rs. 1250 loan and also for liberalising the grant of these amounts even for a poor ryot for which I said Government deserve congratulations. The Government has also liberalised the granting of fertilisers. In certain cases they give free grant or fertilisers. In other cases they give fertilisers as loan to be repaid after the crop is harvested. Therefore I feel the Government is doing much for the ryot though they have taxed him much recently. Next, the Government has also given lot of funds for minor irrigation works. As a matter of fact at the Zilla Parishad and Samithi levels we are not able to utilise these amounts, especially for want of proper overseers and minor irrigation supervisors. If the Government allows at least one minor irrigation overseer for every block I think we can improve our minor irrigation schemes and at the same time give greater agricultural production. Sri Sundarayya has rightly pointed out one aspect by which he said that the ryot, though produces much, is not able to get the proper price, when he is to sell his products while the consumer has to pay much more for the same agricultural produce. In between these two stages, a businessman enters and he knocks the difference in price almost for nothing. I suggest that the Government liberalise produce-loan schemes so that every ryot gets a loan on offering his produce as security till a better price is realised and he can repay the loan. This scheme is already existing in
rural banks and large-scale societies but not in credit societies. If the scheme is also introduced in credit societies and the Central Banks are given more amounts for these produce-loans, I am sure it will give a great relief to the poor ryot.

Next, Sir, I would like to mention about Panchayat Raj institutions. The Government deserves congratulations for decentralising and it is also decentralising at every stage and the regional conferences that are held, are to a great extent broadening the views of the Government and make them implement decentralisation still further. Here I would like to differ with one of our friends who said yesterday that the Social Welfare Schemes are not properly done. I for one, feel that the Panchayat Raj institutions are reaching the really poor man much better than the official was reaching them. Hitherto official had to make some cursory enquiry and offer these helps to the poor Harijan or Girijan and often that Harijan or Girijan instead of utilising the help given to him for improving his social status, often spends it for his personal needs and his social status was never improved. Through the P. R. institutions we are seeing that at least a few of them do not misuse this amount for personal needs and do something either to improve his agricultural land or to have a better house and so on and thus see that the status of the poor Harijan or Girijan is to a great extent at least improved. Therefore the plea that P. R. institutions should not have anything to do with the distribution of social welfare grant is not correct.

Another thing is that the P. R. institutions are not able to give proper drinking water supply to a number of villages where there is no water supply at all. In Alur
and Adoni taluks of Kurnool District and Kalyandrug of Anantapur district there are villages which depend solely on rain-collected water for drinking purposes. This has been existing for the last 20, 30 or even 40 years. Recently the Government launched a scheme by which they said that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan no village should go without a drinking water well but unfortunately somehow or other this scheme is not being pushed through. The Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis have prepared priority schemes but still the poor villages where there is no water supply are not able to get some water. Here I request the Government to get some water diviners; there are a number of water diviners in the State. In Anantapur district there are two or three very good water diviners. Send them to these villages; let them divine and locate the place where water is available and see that these villages where there is no water supply at all, are immediately given a well and water supply. If this is done I think the drought-affected areas of Kurnool and Anantapur district will be very grateful to the Government.

Next I come to education. Recently the Prime Minister was telling that elementary education should also be given the highest priority Our Government has really given the highest priority to elementary education in only one sense, i.e., introducing compulsory education. Our strength in elementary schools has gone up by 60%; it is a good sign but unfortunately the Government is not able to provide the teachers for these schools. At present in some of the areas of our State the teacher-pupil ratio is 1:60 and in some cases it has gone up to 1:80 or even 1:100. That is because the Government is not able to give enough of teachers. Recently when Humayun Kabir was addressing the Education Ministers'
Conference he was telling us that the Government of India has 2 crores of rupees for improvement and increase of teachers but many States have not utilised this amount. Secondly he was telling us also that there are 10 crores of rupees loans to be given to the States for improving the school buildings of the elementary schools. Even this amount also is not utilised by the States. I do not know whether our State has utilised this or not; but I am sure the state of our schools has not improved. We are short of teachers and our schools are overcrowded and our schools are located either in dilapidated buildings or in old choultries or in some cases even in unhealthy cattle sheds. Can't we do something to see that every village is provided with school building? Of course the present plan of building is very costly; a single room costs about Rs. 4000/- in a poor district like Anantapur; it is too much for a poor country like ours. The Government can have a plan by which we can have a school room for a few hundred rupees. If the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads are given some freedom to construct strong but simple buildings for Rs 600 or Rs. 700, I am sure some of us will take the lead and do something for providing at least some school buildings for our elementary school children. Secondly our schools are ill-equipped. Without any equipment it is not possible for the teacher to teach something to the poor children. The environment in the village is very poor. It is only in the schools that the children can learn anything and if they do not have a map, if they do not have a proper black-board, if they do not have some teaching aid by which they can make the child understand one or two words, it is not possible for the poor teacher to teach these poor children. Therefore, I request the Government to make use of this offer of the Government of India for increasing the number of teachers, for improv-
ing our school buildings and see that every village is provided with a school building costing at least Rs. 600 to 700 and equipment of Rs. 50 to 60 to teach these poor children. If that is done I am sure the quality of our elementary education will rise a little and the anxiety of our Prime Minister that Education should be given highest priority will to some extent be implemented.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to tell that the Government has given us priority for power but unfortunately the villagers have no hope of getting power for agricultural purposes while they see the electric lines passing through the village. The villagers do not want power for luxuries, to electrify their houses or to run the refrigerators or radios. What they want is some power to run a motor and cultivate efficiently a few acres of land. For every village where there is electricity, a number of villages go without power supply for agricultural purposes; that is their anxiety. Therefore I request the Government to do something to see that every village gets electricity and every well gets power and that the agricultural production of our country is increased.

Thank you.
Clause (4)—“Nothing in this Article or in Clause 2 of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward class of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or for the Scheduled Tribes.”
Social backwardness is defined as the state of backwardness in social and educational terms. The Constitution of India, Article 15 (4), states that "Nothing in this Article or in Clause 2 of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes or for the scheduled tribes.

Article 46—"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

High Court in the judgment of [details redacted] has declared that the provisions of Article 15 (4) are constitutional. Article 15 has been amended [details redacted] to include the protection of the weaker sections of society.
"The fact remained that we are faced with a situation for which the present generation is not to be blamed and we have to do something for the communities which are backward educationally and economically and in other respects if we wish to encourage......in these matters......"

"In our Directive principles of policy we have talk of removing inequalities, of raising the people in every sphere, socially, educationally and economically, of reducing the distance which separate the groups of class of individuals from one another and points out......Because 80 per cent of our people are backward in all these respects, it does not alter the fact that we have to tackle the problem of backwardness. It is no good saying that because 80 per cent of our people are backward, we shall simply accept the position and do nothing. We have to give them opportunities economically and educationally and others......"
Floods have caused immense suffering and loss of life. Efforts to mitigate the effects of floods should be observed. A grant-in-aid has been made to provide additional land revenue for 1931. The system of land tenure and revenue, the rent shall be formed by an equitable adjustment made of the burden on agricultural land immediately giving relief to the small peasantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent, the revenue now paid by them and in cases of uneconomic holdings, exempting them from rent.
Any land held under ryotwari settlement is an Estate.
ings and other structures occupied by cultivators, agricultural labourers and village artisans...."

Gandhiji went on to relate how the Secretary of a Provincial Congress Committee, who was a farmer himself had come to see him and told him that while formerly all men and women in the villages used to lend a helping hand at harvesting time, to-day the farmers had to hire labour for that purpose. That increased the cost of food grains and removed the spirit of free and willing cooperation which was an asset in itself. He knew of the good custom. He advised with all the emphasis at his
command not to practice it. It was unfortunate that to­
day none of the Ministers, Kisans....

"The Sardar was born in a farmer's family and
though he knew of agriculture, he had become a barrister
by profession. The Prime Minister was a learned man,
a great historian, a great writer; but he knew nothing
about agriculture and farming. The other Ministers were
all well-to-do men who had never worked on the land .."
"He felt that it was criminal to have Controls. The Control system might have been good during war time. It might be good also for a military Nation. It was harmful for India. He was sure that there was no scarcity of food or of cloth in the land. Rains had not failed them. They had enough cotton on the land and enough hands to work at the spinning wheel and at the loom. Moreover, they had mills. He felt therefore that the two controls were bad."
Plan achievements promised in the Fifth Plan. The statement of promises made in 1977 promises that national minimum standards of the essential requirements of the people in respect of food, clothing, housing, education, and health will be available by the end of the Fifth Plan i.e., 1977.

“This statement promises that national minimum standards of the essential requirements of the people in respect of food, clothing, housing, education, and health will be available by the end of the Fifth Plan i.e., 1977.”
Governor

Motion on Address by the

[12th November 1963]

16. The Second Five Year Plan, as already indicated, envisages the development of the country with some adjustments in the policies and the plans. In particular, the plan to increase the production of foodgrains and the development of the rural areas, to which I have already drawn attention, leads to certain requirements of the Government. The Second Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to raise the production of foodgrains and to develop the rural areas. The Government has made efforts to meet these requirements.

17. The Second Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to raise the production of foodgrains and to develop the rural areas. The Government has made efforts to meet these requirements.
12th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

ఐదాని సంవత్సరం తాడుకునే సంస్థ సమితి సమావేశంలో. అందుకు చెప్పాలంటే,
[మరియు] ఏటడ్డు ఇంటి కలిఫార్నిస్ట్ మార్చాలని—శాసనం, సంపాదన, సంయోగాలని సమితి కప్పు కారణం వచ్చి కావాలంటే అవసరంగా ఇది చూసి చుడతారాయ. అందుకు చెప్పాలంటే, సమితిలో మరింత కాలంలో సమావేశం సమ్పాదించబడింది. 245 రోహిత్తుత్తుదేరని శాసనం సమితి ఉచ్చస్థితిని రాకుకుండా ఉండాలంటే సమితితోని విభాగారాలని విస్తరించాలని మాత్రమే. శాసనానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా సమితి పరిశ్రమ శాసనం సమావేశం మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. ఇందులో రాకుండా రాకుండా ఎంపిక సమేతం ఉండాలంటే శాసనం సమితి సమావేశం సమ్పాదించాలని మాత్రమే.

సితి, మదనాచార్ (సితిమహెంద్రి): ఎందుకంటే, శాసనానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా సమితి పరిశ్రమ శాసనం సమావేశం మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించాలని మాత్రమే. కరువ కారణానికి శాసనం సమితి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. శాసనం మాటలు మదనాచార్ చెప్పాలని—శాసనం సమితి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. కరువ కారణానికి శాసనం సమితి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. శాసనం ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. వాస్తవంగా ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమ్పాదించబడింది. 

plan 4

4 సిస్తులో ఆధ్యాత్మిక విధానం ఆ 2 సిస్తులో ఆధ్యాత్మిక విధానం ఆ 2

శాసనం సమితి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. అందుకం పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమావేశం సమమతి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. ఆదా ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమావేశం సమమతి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. ఆదా ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమావేశం సమమతి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. 

Industrial Advisory Committee అందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే సమమతి పరిశ్రమ ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. 

private management యొక్క ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. 

industry అందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. ఇది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే. 

private management యొక్క ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎంపిక సమమతితో ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే.
private management and additional taxes for the purposes of the land tax or surcharge. Surcharge on land tax and surcharge on minor irrigation tanks repairs shall be 12 of the estimates. Moreover, irrigation estimates shall be prepared by the irrigation officials and the estimates shall be verified by the Governor.

Instructions, advices, etc.
12th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

1. The Minister : Are the estimates ready? Subsidy estimates?

2. The Minister : Allotment 40 estimates. 50 Land Improvement loans.

Co-operative Societies loans 90% estimates. Land Improvement loans 40% subsidies.

Chief Minister foundation. Barrage foundation.

Chief Minister foundation.
draft conditions రిహ్యాలుకు అవసరం లేదు. ఫానేన్స్ మినిసిటీరు ప్రస్తుతం సాధనాలు అవసరం లేదు. ఇది వేలలో ఉంటూ ఉంది. ఫానేన్స్ మినిసిటీరు ప్రస్తుతం సాధనాలు అవసరం లేదు. ఇది వేలలో ఉంటూ ఉంది.

Finance Minister

draught conditions రిహ్యాలుకు అవసరం లేదు. ఫానేన్స్ మినిసిటీరు ప్రస్తుతం సాధనాలు అవసరం లేదు. ఇది వేలలో ఉంటూ ఉంది. ఫానేన్స్ మినిసిటీరు ప్రస్తుతం సాధనాలు అవసరం లేదు. ఇది వేలలో ఉంటూ ఉంది.
12th November, 1963] Motion on Address by the Governor

Chief Minister & Finance Minister stated that due to increasing expenditure, an announcement was made that the Government would be taking selected measures to control expenditure. The Finance Minister also announced that he would be reducing the number of projects and programmes that were being fulfilled by the Government. He also announced that the Government would be looking into the possibility of reducing the number of public meetings and conferences that were being held by the Government.

The Governor made a few remarks on the situation and said that the Government would continue to work towards improving the living standards of the people.

The motion was seconded by the Finance Minister and the session ended with the Governor's closing remarks.
Solidarity and integrity

reservation

Solidarity and integrity

Motion on Address by the
Governor

[12th November 1963]

reservation

Solidarity and integrity
12th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November 1963]
12th November, 1963  

Motion on Address by the Governor

"மாணார் இந்தியாவின் முழு இராச்சியத்தினை" செரியடைச்சு வரை எதிராக முனைவை ஏற்படுத்தி சொல்ல வேண்டியது. என்பதென என்ன முனைவை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று என்றென்று என்பதென்று குறிப்பிட்டு வைக்கும். அனுமதிக்கப்படாத வாய்ப்புகள் ஏற்றுவிக்க வேண்டும். சற்று இவ்வாய்ப்புகள் வைக்கப்படாத வாய்ப்புகளைத் தூண்டும் உண்டு. சாதாரணமாக குறிப்பிட்டு வைக்கும் வாய்ப்புகளைத் தூண்டும்.

சொல்லத்தில் சுருக்கமாக என்னற்றும் அழகான வாய்ப்புகள் ஏற்றுவிக்க வேண்டும். செய்திகள் ஒன்றின் வழியானது ஒன்றின் வழியாக இறக்க வேண்டும். வாய்ப்புகள் ஒன்றின் வழியானது ஒன்றின் வழியாக இறக்க வேண்டும். சொல்லத்தில் சுருக்கமாக என்றும் செய்திகள் ஒன்றின் வழியானது ஒன்றின் வழியாக இறக்க வேண்டும்.

"மாணார் இந்தியாவின் முழு இராச்சியத்தினை" செரியடைச்சு வரை எழுதி சொல்ல வேண்டியது. என்பதென என்ன எழுதி வைக்க வேண்டும் என்றென்று என்றென்று என்பதென்று குறிப்பிட்டு வைக்கும். அனுமதிக்கப்படாத வாய்ப்புகள் ஏற்றுவிக்க வேண்டும். சற்று இவ்வாய்ப்புகள் வைக்கப்படாத வாய்ப்புகளைத் தூண்டும் உண்டு. சொல்லத்தில் சுருக்கமாக என்றும் செய்திகள் ஒன்றின் வழியானது ஒன்றின் வழியாக இறக்க வேண்டும்.
Social Welfare Department என்னை சிறி என்னை எழுதிக் கொள்ளுவது, ஆனால் இது எந்தவொரு மற்றொன்றில் நேர்ச் சீட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளி என சாத்து போர்க்கும். உயிர் நூற்றே மாதத்தில் எண்ணிக்கையில் பதில் நோக்கிட்டு வேகமாகத் தலைமை வக்கல்லூறியின் உடன் சேர்த்து விளையாடுவது செய்யும். ஆனால் இது எந்தவொரு மற்றொன்றில் நேர்ச் சீட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளி என சாத்து போர்க்கும். உயிர் நூற்றே மாதத்தில் எண்ணிக்கையில் பதில் நோக்கிட்டு வேகமாகத் தலைமை வக்கல்லூறியின் உடன் சேர்த்து விளையாடுவது செய்யும்.

Social Welfare Department என்னை சிறி என்னை எழுதிக் கொள்ளுவது, ஆனால் இது எந்தவொரு மற்றொன்றில் நேர்ச் சீட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளி என சாத்து போர்க்கும். உயிர் நூற்றே மாதத்தில் எண்ணிக்கையில் பதில் நோக்கிட்டு வேகமாகத் தலைமை வக்கல்லூறியின் உடன் சேர்த்து விளையாடுவது செய்யும்.
12th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

This is to refer to the Defence Fund of the Defence Fund Society and to move that the amount of Rs. 4 lakhs be sanctioned for the purpose of enabling the Society to carry out its activities during the period of elections. The period of elections is an important period and it is necessary to ensure that the Society's activities are not affected by any financial constraints. The Society has been operating for many years and has made significant contributions to the welfare of the defence community. The amount requested is sufficient to enable the Society to continue its important work during the elections. The Society has the support of the Government and the people, and is confident of continuing to serve the community. The amount requested is a small proportion of the Society's total resources and will not unduly burden the Government. The Society is committed to using the funds in the best interests of the community and will ensure that the funds are used efficiently.
Highways roads 10, 12 40 10 40 20
link roads 5 6 5 6 5 6
Highways department 5 6 5 6 5 6
Communications 5 6 5 6 5 6

report 5 6 5 6 5 6
special grants 5 6 5 6 5 6

River Water dispute 5 6 5 6 5 6
Electricity 5 6 5 6 5 6
Motion on Address by the Governor

12th November, 1963

Minor irrigation Third plan emergency investigation minor irrigation Electricity supply

Electricity supply

Electricity supply
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November, 1963]

அன்குற்றவாட்டாக நான் தான் இவ்விழா நோக்கி தொடர்பிட்டேன்.

மூன்று பாரம்பரியங்கள் பிறந்து தார்க்கம் காரணமாக உள்ளது. இவை பாதிய்கள் கையாள வேறுபாடு அடைய செய்து, தோட்ட வரையில் மலர்ச்சியாச் சேர்ப்பர் அடையாது. ஆனால், நோக்கி பாரம்பரியங்கள் காரணமாக உள்ளது. மத்திய பொழுது செய்துள்ள கொள்கை குறைந்து வைத்து விளக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டுள்ளார். இத்தகு பாரம்பரியங்கள் (கொள்ளு கொடிமை) தோட்ட போக்காளை பரிவாரம் மறு செய்ய முறையிட வேண்டும். இது மூன்று வேறு பாரம்பரியங்களைப் பற்றிய முழு வரையிட்டு விளக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டுள்ளார். சீரமை என்பது என்று பெரும் எந்த முறையினுள் குறைந்து வைத்து நோக்கி தொடர்பிட்டேன்.

80. மருந்து வீரம்; யுவராஜா, மாமாக மாத்ரும் [இலங்கை 1961-62 ஆண்டு நோக்கி]. என்பது என்பதால் ந்னோக்கி முதலாளி அரசியல் போற்றத்தைச் செய்துள்ளார். இது உயிர் முறை உள்ளது 6 விழா நோக்கி, மாத்ரும் முறை 5 விழா நோக்கி அல்லது [இலங்கை 14 விழா நோக்கி அல்லது]. இது உயிர் முறையின் பிந்தையான்களும். என இருந்தால் கட்டுப்பாடு, பால் மருந்து வீரம் என்னும் குறைந்து வைத்து நோக்கித் தொடர்பிட்டேன். இது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார், என்பது உயிர் முறையின் பிந்தையான்களும். என இருந்தால் கட்டுப்பாடு 10 விழா நோக்கி அல்லது உருவைக் கொண்டு காண வேண்டும். என்பது உயிர் முறையின் பிந்தையான்களும். என இருந்தால் கட்டுப்பாடு 25 விழா நோக்கி செய்யவேண்டும். இது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார். என்பது உயிர் முறையின் பிந்தையான்களும். என இருந்தால் கட்டுப்பாடு 2.1 விழா, 2.4 விழா, 2.7 விழா மாத்ரும் செய்ய வேண்டும். இது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார். என்பது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார். என்பது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார். என்பது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார். என்பது விளக்கம் செய்துள்ளார்.
12th November, 1963]  
Motion on Address by the Governor

The Governor of the State of [State Name],  

...
If you are going to let off every body saying what he has done is very good, it will be a disaster. The farmers will become discouraged and the rest are starving. 50% of the cattle alone are getting fodder; the rest are starving.
12th November, 1963]  

**Motion on Address by the Governor**


The Governor referred to the resolution on 11th September 1963, which was passed by the National Assembly, regarding the representation of the various provinces. The resolution called for the maintenance of the status quo in terms of the representation of the provinces. The Governor said that the resolution was in line with the government's policy. He also expressed his appreciation for the support given by the members of the Assembly.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November 1963]

The Hon'ble Governor on a motion of the Hon'ble Speaker has laid before the Assembly 100 amendments to the Address presented by the Governor, and the same were moved and seconded. The amendments were adopted by the House.

The Hon'ble Speaker then moved a resolution, praying for the Governor to request the President for the abolition of the tax. The resolution was adopted by the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

The Hon'ble Governor has stated that 20-30 amendments have been adopted, and the same are laid before the House. The Governor has prayed the Hon'ble Speaker to request the President for the abolition of the tax.

The amendments have been adopted, and the resolution has been prayed for by the Hon'ble Speaker. The House has adopted the resolution.
Motion on address by the Governor

[12th November, 1963]

The Governor has submitted the following motion:

Resolved that the Government be requested to consider the proposition that the existing power to assess and collect certain taxes and duties, included in the assessment and collection of land revenue, should be transferred to the Revenue Department.

The motion is moved by the Minister for Finance and seconded by the Minister for Land Revenue.

The motion is debated and a vote is taken.

The motion is carried by a majority of 50 votes.

The Governor congratulates the House on the passage of the motion and expresses hope that it will lead to the improvement of the financial position of the Government.

The motion is signed by the Governor and printed in the Official Gazette.
Motion on Address by the
Governor

[12th November 1963]
12th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

November 12th, 1963

[Redacted text]

Administrative sanction

15

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]
12th November, 1963

POINT OF INFORMATION

re: The Representation of the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Factory Workers.

Shri Ramachandra Desapande: Shri Shri Sunanda Mishra is the
veteran of the Tobacco Factory Workers.
के सामने आया हुआ है। उनके लाभ उनका प्रतिनिधि मंडल भी है। और वे एक बिनंती पत्र के द्वारा कुछ बातें सामा और अत्यधिक महत्त्व के सामने लाना चाहते हैं। वास्तवतः यह है कि इस यूनियन ने काफी अनुभव काम किया है। तीन लाख रुपये से एक विभिन्न भी तैयार की है और इस पर कई लोगों के लिये एक ही बाँट स्कूल में चला रहे हैं। साथ ही लाथ यह सी आँगन की बात है कि उन लोगों ने 13 दिसंबर रूपया नेशनल विकास फंड में दिया है। इस यूनियन के पैसे में कुछ 5.6 हजार रुपये की धारा हुई है और इस यूनियन का राजिस्ट्रेशन भी केंद्रसेवा कर दिया गया है। जब वर्कर्स ने इस यूनियन के हिसाबात्र की जांच करने का डिमांड किया तो मादर्स हुआ कि 10-15.6 से वह स्थानिक बिलिंग दूर दूर गई ताकि हिसाबात्र ही गाये हों। यह योजना को जांच की जरूरत है। और यह मादर्स होना चाहिये कि वह स्थानीय बायो बढ़ा दिया गया। यूनियन के लोगों की मंग योग्य है। यह वर्कर्स अत्यधिक महत्त्व धरा गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस और अध्ययन करता चाहते हैं।

भाई ड्रिटी स्कीनर। उनका प्रतिनिधि मंडल स्कीनर साहब से उनके चेयर में मिलसकता है। और इस पर हालात उनके सामने रख सकता है।

श्री रामचन्द्राराय देशपांडे। यहाँ वह लोग भी यहीं चाहते हैं।
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: I want to know what is spoken now in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have told Mr. Deshpande that a few representatives of the petitioners could come and discuss with the Hon. Speaker and submit their petition.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: The petition is in English and they have sent a copy of it. It is with me. It is a petition and appeal to the Hon’ble Speaker and Members of the Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You want to submit the petition on their behalf?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: Yes. I need not read the whole thing because something has already been said. Something happened in the trade union and they wanted the Government to enquire. They only want the matter to be expedited. This is the petition and I am sending it to the Chair. The petition is from Vazir Sultan Factory Workers Union and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Workers Union Hyderabad.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR**
clearance and anticipation. A clear and decisive pursuit is necessary. As for the colossal forecast, there is a need for finance. Furthermore, there are 181 schemes, 400 Motorola, 960,000 acres. This is how the 18th November 1963 was anticipated. There are 6000 farmers who have already started agriculture. Their enthusiasm is colossal. The anticipation of the atmosphere is very significant. It has been said that Agriculture Policy is practical. The atmosphere is very conducive. The schemes, village level and practical. It is significant. The practical government pursuit is very evident. 33.3% of the Extension Staff Lower Level has already started agriculture. The opinion of the American Study Team Book is very significant. The cultivation of American Study Team Book is very effective. The extension staff is very effective.
Motion on Address by the Governor

12th November, 1963

Agriculture out put and policy

Nizamsagar: Medium size agriculture out put

Menon's policy

Robt. N. Menon, philosophy

Committee

Industrial Co-operative

Agricultural policy

Industrial Co-operatives

Raw material

self generating society
Industrial Co-operation is a Small Industries that needs to be established in the state. Agricultural Societies register is to stabilize small and medium industries and to implement an industrial policy. Dynamic lower level small, medium and large industries are already in a state of dynamic change. Agricultural policy is among small, medium and large industries. Gandhian Policy is a book Industrial Co-operatives would form the backbone of a democratic set up. Industrial Co-operatives are a viable unit for the state. Industrial Co-operatives are not only viable unit for the state. Municipal Water Works are in the urban areas as part of 3rd Five Year Plan. City Municipalities are in charge of Water Works, Drainage and Water works. Medium Size projects. Industries are land, public sector and Finance schemes, plans and programs.
12th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

The 3rd category sector service duty was fixed. The salary was
the same as that of a 3rd category school boy.

The principles follow the white elephants of the public sector. The
private sector shares are 50%, 51%, 55% public sector being
50%, 45% private sector.

Seasonal conditions in 73 villages are different. The share varies
from 30, 50 to 60% in various areas. The solutions are
desired cases.

The principles follow the white elephants of the public sector. The
private sector shares are 50%, 51%, 55% public sector being
50%, 45% private sector.

Seasonal conditions in 73 villages are different. The share varies
from 30, 50 to 60% in various areas. The solutions are
desired cases.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November 1963]
12th November, 1963] Motion on Address by the Governor

[Text content not legible due to poor image quality]
Motion on Address by the Governor

27th November, 1963

[Page 276]

[12th November, 1963

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]

[Motion on Address by the Governor]

[Page 276]
[12th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

The following Address [by the Governor] is hereby made:

1. The Governor will lay before the Assembly a legislative proposal for the introduction of education legislation.

2. Transfers (Education) may be considered for allocation of funds (Unit) for improved supply of educational materials. 

3. The Bar Association is requested to provide information regarding any grievances in the education sector.

4. The period [6-9] for the submission of grievances will be extended to 10 days from the date of the report.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November 1963]

Revenue Department

rules of the irrigation Department

investigate the irrigation Department
12th November, 196x

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

[12th November 1963]

1–30 P. M. (The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Wednesday, the 13th November, 1693)