ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, the 13th November, 1963.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DIRECT RECRUITMENT TO THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

41—

*774 (4475) Q.—Shri A. P. Vajravelu Chetti (Kuppam): Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was direct recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service during 1960-61, 61-62 and 62-63; and

(b) what percentage of share did Andhra Pradesh get during these years, and how it compares with other States?

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member wishes to know what percentage of seats were won in the open
competitive examination by persons domiciled in this State. If so, the figures are 3% and 9.1% respectively for the years 1960-61 and 61-62. Information regarding the number of candidates selected for the I. A. S., for the year 62-63 and the number allocable to Andhra Pradesh has not so far been received. The percentage for other States varies from 0% to 19% and Andhra Pradesh compares very favourably with some States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra but unfavourably with other States like Madras, Punjab and Delhi.

I am not very sure about it.
Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: That is a separate question. That may be put to the Education Minister.
Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

the number of I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers allotted to the State for the years 1960-61, 62 and 63?

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Number of officers allotted to Andhra Pradesh belonging to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Allotment</th>
<th>Indian Administrative Service</th>
<th>Indian Police Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
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Proposals for allotment have not yet been received from the Government of India.
13th November, 1963

**Oral Answers to Questions**

**Q:** How many sections are there in the 4.5 403 section of the 13th November, 1963?

**A:** There are 25 sections in the 4.5 403 section of 13th November, 1963.

**Q:** Why is it necessary to continue his Service?

**A:** It was so satisfactory. Registrar has accepted to continue his Service. Administerative purpose. We have reluctantly accepted to continue his Service.

**Q:** I.A.S. lend 500 of 13th November, 1963 lend 500 of 13th November, 1963?

**A:** I.A.S. lend 500 of 13th November, 1963.

**Q:** I.A.S. office on Administrative Officer?

**A:** University of I.A.S. officer to Administrative Officer is satisfactory? 

**Q:** Why is it necessary to lend 13th November, 1963 lend 13th November, 1963.

**A:** I.A.S. Vice Chancellor.
Registrar’s post is purely an administrative post. Administrative experience is needed in such posts. The Registrar’s post is purely an administrative post. Administrative experience is needed in such posts.

ABOLITION OF THE POSTS OF SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT AND DISTRICT COLLECTORS.

43—

*818 (4932) Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu (Chinnur): Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government abolished some of the superfluous posts as a result of the recent re-shuffle at the level of Secretaries to the Government and District Collectors; and

(b) if so, how many of such posts have so far been abolished?

Sri. N. Sunjiva Reddy: (a & b) Yes, Sir. The post of Secretary to Government in Projects Department, one post of Deputy Secretary to Government in Finance Department and six out of eight posts of Joint Collectors in the Districts have either been abolished or kept in abeyance.

Senior Minister: Can any of the Vizag Collectors get a Collector’s level?

Sri V. Venkateswara Rao: I.A.S. Secretary, can any of the Vizag Collectors get a Collector’s level?

TENURE OF OFFICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

44—

*776 (4479) Q.—Sri A. P. Vajravelu Chetti: Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any rule limiting the tenure of office in the Secretariat to 3 years;

(b) how many officers were there in the Secretariat as on 31st March 1963 who have completed more than the 3 years period; and

(c) what steps the Government proposed to take to implement the rule strictly?

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:- (a) There is no statutory rule in the matter. The appointment of I. A. S. Officers to the posts in the Secretariat are governed by certain rules of practice, one of which relates to the period of tenure. The tenure of such officers appointed to the posts of Secretaries to Government, etc. in the Secretariat is ordinarily 3 years, but the Government may extend or abridge the term either generally or in individual cases having regard to the exigencies of service and other relevant circumstances.

(b) 12.

(c) The Government have already transferred six such officers. The tenure system is being enforced subject to exigencies of service.

13. Deputy Secretaries cadre. Deputy Secretary, Collector level 4, 5. Deputy Secretary, Deputy Secretary administration.

14. Actor, Deputy Secretary, Collector level. Deputy Secretary, Collector, Sub-Collector, Deputy Secretary, Dy-Secretary.
Oral Answers to Questions

13th November, 1963

233 Mr. R. Rangarajan: The Post of A. S. & R. Collectors are not Revenue I. A. S. Officers. They are not Revenue I. A. S. Officers in the Revenue Departments. Finance Accounts, Local Administration and Finance Secretarials are not Revenue Officers. I. A. S. Officers in the Revenue Departments are not Revenue I. A. S. Officers. For instance our Finance Secretary, he is a good officer and a good Finance Secretary. Mr. Khanna is a good I. A. S. Officer. He has experience as Collectors and W. P. D. Secretary has gone to Kurnool, Projects Secretary has gone to Visakhapatnam. For instance I have posted Mr. Subba Rao to Warangal. Naturally he is retiring after 2½ years. 200 is a huge pension. I am not feeling happy Sir, about it. Please consider this matter.

Human aspect of it. Transfer of a servant. 200 is a huge pension. Proportionate Pension will be affected though out life. for instance I have posted Mr. Subba Rao to Warangal. Naturally he is retiring after 2½ years. 200 is a huge Pension. I am not feeling happy Sir, about it. Please consider this matter.
13th November, 1963]  Oral Answers to Questions

Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has put forward any suggestions to the State Government to step up the programme of Co-operative Farming to meet the National Emergency; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmamananda Reddy) :- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Suggestions of the Government of India to the State Government to step up the programme of Co-operative Farming to meet the National Emergency

The Government of India in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Co-operation) made the following suggestions in December, 1962 :-

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMING**

*1151 (5195) Q.—Sri B. Sriramamurthy (Vizianagaram) :

Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has put forward any suggestions to the State Government to step up the programme of Co-operative Farming to meet the National Emergency; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmamananda Reddy) :- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The answer is placed on the Table of the House.
(1) The targets for organisation of Co-operative Farming Societies should be completed as early as possible and immediate steps taken to make them efficient production units.

(2) Societies located near urban areas, industrial townships and cantonments and societies, which are conveniently situated in respect of transport and communication should raise vegetables and fruits in larger quantities. They should also take up poultry, dairying and piggiculture according to local conditions. Cottage and village industries should also be taken up.

(3) Items of land development which are likely to help immediately in increasing production should be tackled first. Efforts should be made to develop the lands through labour intensive methods.

(4) Co-operative Farming Societies should market their agricultural produce through Marketing and Processing Societies.

(5) The Societies should help the members in increasing savings. A part of the bonus (distributed to the members out of the profits of the society) may be invested as additional share capital and deposits in the Societies.

Necessary action has been taken to implement the suggestions made by the Government of India under the production programme of the Societies.

SYED GHULAM RASOOL.
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Co-operative Farming

Societies Target

Target

As against this target, 15 were organised within the pilot scheme while 30 societies were organised outside the pilot scheme.

Collective farming system

Financial help

Information

Financial form

agricultural season complete
13th November, 1963

Q. 5. Season: 1962-63 has season complete?


Q. 7. Co-operative Farming Societies: 6th season complete. Average acreage?


Q. 11. Co-operative Farming Societies, Co-operative Farms produce report produce?


Q. 13. Co-operative Farming Societies, Co-operative Farms: later part of the question correct.


During the year 19 co-operative farming societies have been organised in the pilot projects and 17 societies in the areas outside the projects. The Target is to have 20 Co-operative Societies covering 20% of land cover. I will cover that information in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Nearly about 12 to 15 people are getting up. Actually, everybody would like to put some question or other because it is a very important subject. I do not think I can spare time.

Mr. Speaker: It is clear that he is not fully prepared to answer all the questions.
Sri V. Visweswararao: This is a question concerning the co-operative farming.

Mr. Speaker: We will have half an hour discussion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: I see only Sri T. V. S. Chalapatirao getting up. I have been trying to see and looking for you or anybody getting up, and except Dr. Chalapatirao, nobody is getting up this side.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu: In spite of my best efforts, I have not been able to draw your attention. I am sitting directly opposite to you. In spite of that, I have not been able to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any complaint from this side. If anybody can say that I have not been observing, I really feel that—
Mr. Speaker: I too am trying to follow some order. After finishing one row, I go to the next row. Then I come to this row. I am going like that.

Sri T. V. S. Chalapatirao: Quite right, Sir. You are correctly following.

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to finish one row before I proceed to the next row. Therefore there is no point in asking one or two people here and then again jump this side. I am trying to finish one row after another and trying to exhaust that row, before I proceed to the next row.

Aff. : ...I too am trying to follow some order. After finishing one row, I go to the next row. Then I come to this row. I am going like that.

Mr. Speaker: Quite right, Sir. You are correctly following.

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to finish one row before I proceed to the next row. Therefore there is no point in asking one or two people here and then again jump this side. I am trying to finish one row after another and trying to exhaust that row, before I proceed to the next row.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I agree.
ANDHRA TRAINING COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, VILAYAWADA.

46—

*163 (2850) Q.— Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao : Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Andhra Physical Education College Vijayawada was closed and the Government withdrew their recognition to the same;

(b) if so, what happened to the furniture and other equipment of the College; and

(c) will the Government be pleased to reconsider their decision and revive the college?

[The Minister for Excise and Prohibition deputised the Minister for Education and answered the Questions].

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

(a) Orders were issued by the Director of Public Instruction refusing the grant of further Recognition and Aid to the Andhra Training College of Physical Education, Vijayawada from the academic year 1960—61. Since the College was not admitted to Recognition and Aid permanently, the question of its withdrawal did not arise. The College became defunct with effect from 1-7-1960.

(b) The furniture and other equipments of the College are kept under proper safe custody.

(c) A representation has been received from the Correspondent and Secretary of the College for Government permission to restart the institution and it is under consideration.
Sri M. R. Appa Rao: The Director of Public Instruction has reported that the institution has purchased furniture and equipment of the value of Rs. 10,000 from the equipment grant of Rs. 10,000 and other amounts spent on it amount to Rs. 500. All this furniture is kept with the Regional Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Guntur who is being instructed to take charge of all articles of furniture and equipment purchased with Government grant. Such of the articles which are in serviceable condition will be transferred to the Government College of Physical Education, Hyderabad and other furniture which is not useful will be sold by public auction.

Supplementary arises out of this answer. Colleges' transfer recognition Physical Education teachers recognition revived.

Revive revive revive revive.
19. Mr. Praneeth: December revive the 20th order. Representation why 3rd month? 1st month revised? Yes?

20. Dr. Chaitanya: AGM orders re-open 20th orders why?

21. Mr. Venkat: AGM orders decide again?

22. Mr. Praneeth: 3rd month revised decision AGM orders again.

23. Mr. Venkat: AGM orders decide again 3rd month revised decision AGM orders again.
Sri N. Satyanarayana Rao (Ramachandrapuram) : What are the reasons for the abolition of this College?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao : There are various reasons. Some of the reasons are, they disregarded the Government orders. There is no proper principal. There are various complaints.

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Sri M. R. Appa Rao : There are various reasons. Some of the reasons are, they disregarded the Government orders. There is no proper principal. There are various complaints.
EXCAVATION AT YELESWARAM

389 (4446) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excavations at Yeleswaram are in progress; and

(b) if so, what are the results so far?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: (a) The excavations at Yeleswaram which were stopped in June 1962, have been resumed during October, 1963.

(b) A detailed report, showing the results achieved so far, is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE
YELESWARAM EXCAVATION

Yeleswaram is now the name of an unostentatious modern village situated on the left bank of the river Krishna in the Devarakonda Taluk of Nalgonda District. The village is located in a valley covering approximately an area of 135 square Kilo Meters and is contiguous to Nagarjunakonda Valley. These two valleys form a ring of hills cut into two halves by the river Krishna.

The picturesque scenic beauty and the natural setting of the valley with the swift-flowing river Krishna serving as a means of both defence and transport, caught the attention of the Prehistoric men who settled down here before the dawn of civilization as evidenced by the stone tools left by them and continued to remain cradle of culture in historical and medieval periods. Once it was a flourishing city at the time of the Ikshvakus whose founder according to the available sources is Sri Chanta-
mula, who dispossessed, Rudra Satakarni, king of the Satavahana line, of his dominions in coastal Andhra and Telengana and started his independent principality probably in the beginning of the 3rd century A.D. After the Ikshvakus, this valley passed through the succeeding ages and at last turned into an important centre of religious activities in the Eastern Chalyukyan period.

According to some scholars, Yeleswaram appears to be a derivative from the name Elisri found in the inscription discovered at Nagarjunakonda. Elisri is eulogized in one of the records as the commander-in-chief of Ehuvala Chantamula, the third Ikshavaku ruler and is credited with the construction of a temple (Prasada) which he dedicated for the use of all gods (Sarvadevadhivasa).

Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra believes that the temple referred to as Sarvadevadhivasa is literally the 'abode of Siva' and Sarva is synonymous with Siva. Sri S. Tripati, a Hindi Scholar, is of opinion that the word Eleswara is originally Aileswara which is derived from Ila, the progenitor of Ikshvaku dynasty, which started from Manu Vaivasvata and that Ehuvala Chantamula II is linguistically a corrupt form of Aelakula. All the royal dynasties trace back their origion to the Mythical Manu Vaivasvata; as such there is every likelihood that Ikshvakus of Nagarjunakonda traced their lineage to Ila, or his son Pururasas Aila and must have consecrated that God Siva with the name Eileswara which in course of time became corrupt and was commonly termed as Yeleswaram. The Yeleswaraswamy temple has been the centre of attraction for pilgrims from far off places from times immemorial. The valley offers continuous history from the Palaeolithic times right upto the modern period. During exploration, hand-axes ovates, clevers, and flake blades and scrapers...
reminiscent of series II, besides several non-geometrical microliths and some polished soone hand axes have been collected.

The earliest settlers at the site were the Megalithic folk who are mostly known by their method of disposal of the dead. In course of excavations, four types of burials namely (1) Dolmeniod cist, (2) Cist with a porthole, (3) A cairn circle and (4) Urn burial were brought to light which shed abundant light on the culture of the megalithic people. Below the north-eastern quadrant of Buddhist Stupa was found a dilmensed Cist divided into two compartments by an unhewn granite stone slab. At Umman-an-nar similar burials occurred. On the analogy of Umman-an-nar, it can be surmised that this cist may also be a community burial containing 3 skulls and fractional bones. A red ware pot with a glossy surface, a small pot of black and red ware with a slightly flared rim and a globular body having a saggar base were collected by the side of two skulls, ribs, mandibles and some of the long bones all huddled up in one of the compartments facing east. A tulip shaped vase of Black and Red ware covered with a funnel shaped lid of black polished ware was also recovered along with the bones described above near the southern othonstat. In the other compartment facing west one skull and fragments of bones were noticed. It appears that the bodies were left exposed on a platform to the ravages of birds and carrion eaters, and after marcration fragments of bones described above were interned inside the cist.

2. On the same level below the courtyard of Yeleswamy temple another cist burial was noticed but this is provided with a porthole which perhaps was intended for the introduction of grave goods and it was sealed by a capstone of granite slab. The cist was swas
3. *Cairn Circle*: This is a very interesting burial brought to light under the tyre of a Buddhist stupa. When it was completely exposed, it presented an array of unique cultural assemblages consisting of bones probably a horse, an iron spike studded lance, Black Ware and Black and Red Ware pottery. Influence of horse cult and introduction of horse and the horse drawn chariots in the ancient civilization of the world by Circa 1900 B.C. is due to Iranian influence according to R. Grishaman, but the horse and the sun symbols are regarded as having been connected with the Aryans as we know from the cemeteries of Sialu in Iran. The earliest presence of a horse in Indian sub-continent was noticed at Langhnaj-I and in the pre-Harappan Ranghundai I, sequence (close to 4th Millinum B.C.). The Cairan Circle was oblong in plan, oriented in North south direction and roughly elliptical in shape. A circular stand, small hour glass stand and a jar with flared rim having a long neck, globular body, and a sagger base, all in Black polished ware showing strong affinity with the Persian ceramics were found placed at a slightly higher level of the skeletons. The skeletons were placed one on the other which is very unique as a similar burial of this type was not reported from any side in India or abroad. Sarvashri P. Gupta and P. C. Datta of the Department of Anthropology, Calcutta published in "Man in India" wherein on morphological observations they postulated that the skulls are brachyeanial and those brachycephalls are foreign in origin tracing their affinity with Sialk Megalithic builders and belong to Scytho-Iranian group. This may be due to cultural interminglings consequent on the movements of peoples from north to south and south to north. As India lies on the periphery of world movements
right from Stone Age, according to Dr. H. D. Sankalia, there was one influence of culture after another and that India had no share in origination of any of those cultures. Even as early as Stone Age, it was Africa which gave us hand axes and their developments. Later again, it is quite possible that the Neolithic culture came to us from Africa on western Asia at the dawn of the civilization. But now it is definitely asserted by archaeologists and Anthropologists that it was western Asia (particularly the grassy uplands over the fertile crescent) which was the cradle of civilization and that Agriculture, town planning and Metallurgy all arose in this region and gradually spread into India. It is because of these influences that we had first our Indus valley civilization and later the Chalcolithic culture of the Protohistoric period. How far these very far-reaching inferences are correct in their entirety, it is difficult to say at present, in view of the fact that the general consensus of opinion regarded the Harappan culture as indigenous in origin, though it had contacts with Persia and Mesopotamia. Some scholars believe that owing to the Iranian and Greek contacts in 4th Century B.C., iron was brought to India and a second Urbanization was started when the Indo-Greeks built cities at Charasada, Taxila, and in the Punjab. But, at Alamgirpur, Y. D. Sharma recovered iron objects from the level associated with painted Grey ware pottery datable to 1st Quarter of last Millennium B.C.

The circular stand referred to above with perforated walls of triangular and rectangular designs has projections at the periphery for carrying a large dish provided with a socket having a loop at the top for lighting, appeared to all intents and purposes a hot case for keeping food warm. Besides this, parallelised deep bowls, a tulip shaped vase of Black and Red Ware and a funnel-shaped lid, quite similar to those of Maski, were noticed.
Another noteworthy feature of this Burial is the inhumation of two complete skeletons one on the other in an extended position, which is very strange as megalithic burial of this type has not so far been reported from any other site in India or abroad as far as is known. A guess may be hazarded that it might be a ceremonial burial of the wife or dependent after the passing away of the husband or master. To suggest that this might be a case of Sati, sounds as an anachronism because Sati connotes a very highly civilised conception of voluntary self-immolation by the wife after her husband in the same funeral pyre. Prima-facie it appears that some sort of Tantric custom might have been practised as suggested by the particular posture of this burial, where human couples have been shown to participate in the mystical union of the divine which indicate a quest for the absolute implying as assertion to an eternal value, call it God, love, bliss or Nirvana.

_Urn Burial_: Below the same Buddhist stupa, an Urn was completely exposed, which yielded skeletal remains of a child or an adult placed in a restricted space. Black and Red Ware bowls and a tanged dagger were placed inside in a tilted posture (Plate).

In view of the evidences mentioned above the early settlers in Yeleswaram valley were the Megalithic peoples who were succeeded by Satavahanas, Ikshvakus, Palavas of Prakrit Grants, Vishunkundins, Eastern Chalykyaś, the Haihayas of Macherla, the Vijayanagara kings and finally the Bahamanis, Qutub Shahi, Mughals etc.

EARLY HISTORICAL PERIOD

Period II

The structural activities in the Early Historical period at Yeleswaram were represented by a bathing Ghat with
flight of steps leading to river Krishna paved with Black Cuddapah slabs and a huge mandapa supported by lime stone columns, the stupas of which are still in situ, which cover the entire length and breadth of the mound. This period is marked by the presence of red polished ware in the well known sprinkler form which is widely distributed in the western and central India, and the spouts with pouch like bulges are similar to the one recovered from Rangamahal and Kechthamenye in Burma. The sprinklers of Red Polished Ware have close affinity with samian ware imported from the Mediterranean regions. Periods II and III at Yeleswaram witnessed a highly advanced stage of urbanization as evinced by an advanced drainage system connected with regular soakage pits. The entire complex is encompassed by enclosure walls having entrance which was pieced in northern wall and this gave appearance of a citadel to the entire complex as noticed in Sisuplagarh. The flooring of the entrance was paved with a veneer of bricks and Cuddaph slabs, vestigates of cyma recta type of moulding were also noticed. The antiquities of this period covered a wide range of Satavahana coins, sprinklers of Black and Buff polished ware (Plate) shell objects hopsobbsches, whet stones and flesh rubbers etc. (plate). Terracottas were produced by the folk artist with little cultural pretensions and the entire repertoire comprised of human and animal figurines, beads, wheels and toys carts. The human figurines specially female with a large trunk and short legs appeared to be very primitive having striking resemblance to those found in Mediterranean regions. Modelling of human figurines were carried out with consummate skill. Most of the terracotta figurines were of Mother goddess type and appeared to have been introduced in India owing to Roman contacts in the I, IIInd Century A. D. The physiognomy of most of the faces was oval unlike squarish or round features of the Satavahana Terracotta recovered.

from Kondapur, Nagarjunakonda and other sites. The skill of the artist could be noticed in his attempt to infuse the figure with an expression of internal calm, peace and equanimity of mind worth of a votary of Buddhist faith. Even a smile on the face is indicator of the inner joy. During this period, several figurines of nude goddesses in terracotta and stone which might be Graeco Roman in origin were recovered having striking resemblance to those of Ter, Kondapur, Nagarjunakonda and Alampur etc. Among the minor antiquities, blue transluscent glass bangles were note-worthy during the early historical periods. So far as the origin of glass is concerned, it is interesting to note that we have literally evidences of glass right from Satapatha Brahmana; the archaeological data of Hastinapur and Alamgirpur takes the antiquity of glass to area I Million B. C. Pliny compliments the Indian glass industry at a period when Roman glass is supposed to have entered India.

Period III

During this period, Buddhists appeared on the scene and are represented by chaitya and two stupas one having Ayaka platforms at cardinal points. Unlike the stupas at Nagarjunakonda, here we noticed that these were not wheel-shaped in plan and the spokes and the hubs were conspicuous by their absence. In the opinion of some scholars, the chaitya hall under reference belonged to Brahmanical faith and not Buddhist as the Kopateswara temple at Chezarla and Pushpabhadraswamy temple at Nagarjunakonda are similar in plan and stand as remnants of Hindi temple architecture. This type of temple architecture is called Gajapristakara as the rear portion resembles the back of an elephant. It was noticed at the site that Buddhist stupas were reused for the construction of Saivaite shrines. There is nothing to wonder about it
since whatever form one worshipped the lord, the place still retains its greatness and sanctity.

During this period, Yeleswaram has seen its palmy days under the aegis of Ikshvakus, whose capital was Vijayapuri, located in the Nagarjunakonda valley within an ear-shot of Yeleswaram. A regular town-planning with fine system of sanitation appeared to be unique feature of this period. The cultural materials of this period included Delux ware, Black polished Buffware and Dull Red Ware pottery (Plate) decorated with designs of Papal leaves, Herring bones, loops, criss crosses Swastika patterns and are quite analogous to those of Nagarjunakonda and Sisupalagarah Bowls on stand, hollow knobbed lids and a pointed beaker appear to be very intriguing, as they resemble the chalcolithic pottery of Maheswar, Navda, Toli, Harappa and Mohanzo Daro, though they differ in fabric and technique.

Fragments of a double pot (Plate) of coarse Gray ware was similar to Kodji and Nevasa, with typological affinity to even Harappan Pottery.

The Variegated finds of this period included terracotta figurines showing strong Roman influence, glass and shell bangles, iron nails, ica, stucco, finials, tiles with single and double holes.

We have to note that moulds for fashining complete terracottas came into vogue with the advent of sungas. Lug collared, groove collared beads of terracotta and etched carnelian bead, were indeed very remarkable. They resembled to those of Chandravalli, Sisupalagadh, Kausambi, Besnagar Arikemudi and Kondapur.

On the basis of coins and other array of antiquities, this period could be assigned to 3rd century, A.D. During
period II and III Roman association and maritime traffic was established by the presence of Red polished sprinklers of a very fine texture, terracottas cast in double moulds and a gold coin or quari probably of the Roman emperor Septimus Serverus as indentified by Dr. Parameswari Lal Gupta.

A Roman jar painted with a black band at the junction of the neck and an interesting lamp of Red Ware having grooves over the body provided with a shutter was another noteworthy find.

**Period IV**

After Ikshvakus, we find that this valley came under the influence of Vishnukindins, as noticed by the presence of a hoard of 40 Vishnukundin coins. Madhavaswami temple which was probably constructed by the Haihayas of Macherla or the Vijayanagar kings. Below this temple, two distinct phases of a stupa were noticed and dull red ware continued, but Grey ware emerged predominated. A beautiful sculpture of Vishnu (Plate) was noticed, but unfortunately the head and feet were mutilated. The modelling of the torse and body are chaste and beautiful and appeared to be an early form of Vishnu holding a staff in his right hand, a conch in the left, which on stylistic grounds, could safely be assigned to 4th or 5th century A. D.

**Period V**

During this period, numerous Devakulas or Votive shrines (Plate) were constructed in different orientations installed with Banalingas. The steps were prefaced by Chandra silas or moon stones. The pottery of this period was mostly of grey ware. The cultural assemblages com-
pressed iron objects, shell bangles, beads, terracottas datable to 9 or 10th century A.D. An important find of this period was a sculpture of Vishnu represented by ten Avataras round his head (Plate). This has some characteristic features of Mayurbhang and also akin to some of the late Pallava sculptures in technique. A large number of gold beads, gold coins including a padma Tanka and 27 fanams of two different denominations, a small gold coronet, Suvarna Pushpas and a Covchant bull (Plate) in repouses were noteworthy finds of this period. An exquisitely carved figure of Laxmi (Plate) with mutilated head and feet, a hero in action (Pl. XXXIX A) were also very interesting.

Period VI

Most of the structures of this period were made of Rubble walls without any foundation and showed a period of decline in the prosperity of Yeleswaram. This period yielded muslim coins relating to Bahmanis, Polychrome bangle, a plaque of Ganesa, besides grey ware pottery.

The close juta-position of the houses in the upper strata suggested that there must have been a nucleated settlement on a chess pattern with narrow passages between the houses.

In short, there was no wholesale abandonment of the site and each period had its individual plan and habitation on the site was continuous, which is evident by the intermittent reuse of the earlier walls by later builders. Ruined tops of walls were heightened by new walls almost in the same plumb as the earlier one. The results of the two season digs at Yeleswaram are placed before the readers with a candid confession that what has been achieved is but a fraction of what still remains to be done in order to understand the Dark Age fully. An outline
has been drawn, but details have yet to be filled in to produce a complete picture.

L N. GUPTA,

Special Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: Last year (1962-63) the excavations could not be resumed owing to the non-receipt of orders sanctioning the grant from the Government of India in time. The Government of India has since sanctioned Rs. 60,000 for the excavations at Yeleswaram. There is a balance of Rs. 7651-27 left over from the previous grants. The Government have issued orders for the resumption of excavations at Yeleswaram. The excavations will be carried out for a period of 4 months at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000.

The Director of Archaeology has reported that the excavation staff left for Yeleswaram on 19-10-1963 and that the excavations will be commenced by the end of October, 1963.
During 1961–62 and 1962–63 excavations conducted and excavations are being taken up now. So all efforts will be made to take out all the valuable finds as far as possible.

**NEW BUILDING FOR SALAR JUNG MUSEUM**

48—

*448(4786)Q.—Sri E. Ayyaru Reddy (Put by Sri T. K. R. Sarma);* Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to construct a new building to house the present Salar Jung Museum;

(b) if so, its location;

(c) the approximate average monthly income of the Museum, in the year 1962–63; and

(d) whether the ownership of the Museum rests with the Central Government?

_Sri M. R. Appa Rao:_ (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new buildings are being constructed near ‘Daru Shafa’ the bank of river Musi.

(c) The average monthly income of the Salar Jung Museum in the year 1962–63, is Rs. 21,966–58 nP.

(d) The ownership of the Museum rests with the Salar Jung Museum Board constituted by the Government of India.
13th November, 1963] Oral Answers to Questions 313

Mr. Speaker: He is making a request.

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: Sir, what is the request.

First Floor: The Prime Minister laid the foundation. As to the estimate, it is 92 lakhs 81 thousand. In the First Floor, total estimate 92 lakhs 81 thousand. Centre Total Estimate 92 Lakhs 81 thousand. First Floor Total Estimate 92 lakhs 81 thousand.
F. *F. ^gH^FtWF ^ jgM^^^T?^ 

Visitors tickets $ s\times s\times tickets S 3s\times s\times, no profit, no loss basis for tickets, fixed time for concessional rates $ s\times s\times s\times Đ330 5\times \Delta3\times 3\times are fixed. 

\[ \text{3th November, 1963} \]

LIVE BABY SENT TO MORTUARY IN GUNTUR HOSPITAL

49—

* 53 (2369) Q:—Sri K. Nagaiah [Put by Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new baby of Ankale Subbamma had been sent to Mortuary and recovered later in Guntur Hospital.

(b) whether it is a fact that this unhappy incident has been brought to the notice of the Honourable Health Minister by the local M.L.A., to make an enquiry; and

(c) how the enquiry is conducted and what is the result?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad) :—I remember to have answered this question and supplementaries thereon once before. Again I am answering now.

(a) The thoti had taken the premature live baby to the mortuary by mistake, but the pupil nurse immediately ran for the thoti and brought the live baby back at the entrance of the mortuary.

(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) An enquiry into the incident was conducted by the Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Guntur. Two persons held responsible had been punished.

**IMPORT OF VACCINE**

* 296 (3974) Q:—Sarvasri B. Sriramamurthy and A. Sarveswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state;

(a) the amount of vaccine annually imported from other States during the past two years;

(b) the total requirements of the State;

(c) the total quantity proposed to be produced within the State; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad:** (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1961 State &amp; Name of the institution</th>
<th>1962 Quantity</th>
<th>1962 Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cholera Nil Vaccine. Madras King Institute Guindy.</td>
<td>5,90,000cc</td>
<td>48089-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay State Haffkine Institute Bombay.</td>
<td>9,00,000cc</td>
<td>57250-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. T. A. B. Nil Vaccine.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vaccine Nil L. a. ph.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Freeze Nil Dried &amp; Polio Vaccine</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(b) About 10 to 15 million Doses.

(c) Entire Quantity required.

(d) The production of vaccine can be very much augmented by the purchase of an automatic and mechanised equipment for filling and sealing of ampules and also additional equipment for sterilisation etc. Proposals for obtaining them are under progress. With this equipment, the institute will be in a position to supply to other States as well.
13th November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

1. Q. What was the financial position of the vaccine supply? A. nil, nil.

2. Q. What steps were taken to ensure the supply of vaccines? A. steps taken to ensure supply.

3. Q. What steps were taken to ensure the supply of vaccines? A. steps taken to ensure supply.

4. Q. What steps were taken to ensure the supply of vaccines? A. steps taken to ensure supply.

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6. Q. What steps were taken to ensure the supply of vaccines? A. steps taken to ensure supply.

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51—

* 471 (4888) Q.— Sri S. Vemaya:— Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India decided to start a T. B. Hospital in each District Head quarters during the third plan period; and

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance has been received by our State now in the matter?

Sri V. Sivarama Prasad:— (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.
13th November, 1963]  

Oral Answers to Questions 319

(a) Is it a fact that a new drug Thiocomicarbozine is being tried in out-patient T. B. cases at Nampalli T. D. S. Centre?

(b) Since how long has this drug been in use?
(c) was the proposal to try this drug submitted to the State Medical Research Council; if so, when;

(d) (i) what was the advice of the State Medical Research Council on the use of this drug;

(ii) did they advise the trial on out-patients before systematic trials on in-patients;

(c) whether this drug is used on in-patients in T. B. Hospital at Hyderabad or elsewhere; and

(f) what was the result of the observation of the physicians as regards its (a) efficiency and (b) immediate or remote toxicity?

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad :- (a) It is a fact that the drug Thiosemicarbazone is being used in combination with isoniazid at D.T.S. Centre, Nampally.

(b) This drug combination has been in use at D.T.S. Centre Nampally, since November, 1962.

(c) A proposal to try this drug as a research project in domiciliary T. B. cases was submitted to the state Drug Research Council in January, 1963.

(d) (i) and (ii)

The advice from the State Drug Research Council is still awaited.

(e) The drug combination Thiosemicarbasone plus isoniazid had been extensively used in T. B. Hospital in-patients during the last 2 years and also in many other hospitals in India and abroad.

(f) In the hospital in-patients, the drug was used only on patients with resistant bacilli to Isoniazid in
whom not such beneficial results could normally be expected. No in toxic effects had so far been encountered.

いつもするもの：State Medical Research Council

whom not such beneficial results could normally be expected. No in toxic effects had so far been encountered.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORK
ENTRUSTED TO THE PRIVATE PRINTING PRESSES

53—

936 (1904) Q.— Sri P. V. Ramana (Kondakarla):— Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the Government printing work that is being entrusted to the private printing presses;

(b) the expenditure incurred for the said purposes during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively;

(c) whether any new Government Printing Press is under construction;

(d) if so, its location;

(e) if not, whether there is any such proposal; and

(f) the estimated expenditure therefor?

The Minister for Industries (Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya):

(a) 29.25% for 1960-61 and 29.53% for 1961-62.

(b) Rs. 6,30,125-00 for 1960-61 and Rs. 6,07,100-00 for 1961-62.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details are being worked out.
13th November 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

1) 10. Mr. Srikantaiah: "Construction of workers quarters is incomplete. Will construction of workers quarters be completed?

2) 20. Mr. Raghavendra: [Question not transcribed due to poor quality of the image]

3) 29.2% complaints are regarding latency in payment. Is there any way to cope up? I. & P. Press, Text Book Press, Mangalore. A work to be done. Will the Minister for Building take up this work?

4) 10. Mr. Srikantaiah: Developmental activities are behind schedule. How to catch up?

5) 10. Mr. Srikantaiah: Work-load is heavy. How to cope up?

6) 10. Mr. Srikantaiah: Upper capacity 35%? No shifts?

7) 10. Mr. Srikantaiah: Up-to-date machinery? Estimates made, is there any recommendations?
Oral Answers to Questions [13th November, 1966]

Sir, the question has been asked: Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

1. Whether the uniformity in quality defects of 10000. 2. Whether the uniformity in quality defects of 10000. 3. Whether the uniformity in quality defects of 10000.

Sir, the question has been asked: Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL WEavers' SOCIETY YEMMIGANUR
AT NARAYANKHED

54—

* 972 (3584) Q.—Sri Ramachandra Rao Deshpande (Put by Sri Y. C. Veerabhadra Gowd): Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
13th November, 1963] Oral Answers to Questions

(a) whether the Co-operative Wool Weavers' Society at Narayankhed, Medak District is functioning well; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri M. N. Laxminarasayya: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Neither the members of the Society nor the Managing Committee appear to be interested in its affairs.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT DURING 1962

55—

* 1043 (4556) Q.—Sarvasri M. Pitchaiiah and E. Subbarao: Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were prosecuted for not properly complying with the Weights and Measures Act during 1962; and

(b) the number of them convicted?

Sri M. N. Laxminarasayya: (a) 25 persons, Sir.

(b) 12 persons, Sir.

† Q. No. 56 [*1146 (5094)]

BASKET TRAINING CENTRE, CHINTAPALLI

57—

* 304 (4013) Q.—Sri K. Govinadaraao (Anakapalli): Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

† Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are placed in the proceedings at the end of the Question Hour.
3)6 Ora? ^HW<?r,y ^ ^M^fo^y ft3th November 196^

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from Sri K. Govindarao, M. L. A., with respect to non-payment of salaries to the staff who worked in Basket Training Centre, Chintapalli, Visakhapatnam district on 20th March, 1963; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary orders have been issued and salaries of the staff have since been disbursed.

Orders have been issued in G. O. Ms. 757 Education dated 18-7-1963 according sanction for continuance of the scheme for Basket Training Centre at Chintapalli. It has now been reported by the Director of Industries and Commerce that salaries of the staff have been disbursed and that the delay in disbursing the salary was due to some recoveries from the individuals.

NIGHT SHELTERS FOR THE FOOT-PATH DWELLERS

58—

* 390 (4451) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sponsored a scheme for the construction of night shelters for the foot-path dwellers in Cities and towns and authorised the State Government and Local Bodies to undertake pilot projects for the construction of shelters;
(b) whether the State Government have accepted the scheme and are implementing it; and
(c) what is the Centre's share of expenditure for the implementation of the scheme by the State?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkataramayya): (a) Yes.

(b) Detailed proposals are awaited from the Commissioner, Visakhapatnam Municipality and Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad.

(c) 37½% of the permissible ceiling cost of the Project as loan.

37½% of the permissible ceiling cost of the project as subsidy.

59—

473 (4901) Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu: Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government had given high priority for the Industrial Workers Housing in Andhra Pradesh this year (1963-64) according to the decision taken at a meeting of State Housing Ministers in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, how many houses are expected to be constructed during this year (1963-64) and their location?

Sri A. Venkataramayya: (a) The Planning Commission has requested that the State Government may consider giving a higher priority to Industrial Housing. But due to reduction of the overall plan ceiling of Rs. 81.00 lakhs to 44.10 lakhs for Subsidised Industrial Housing during the III Plan, it may not be possible to allot more funds for the scheme during the III Plan.

(b) A statement showing the number of houses constructed upto 31-3-1963 and expected to be constructed during 1963-64 under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is placed on the Table of the House.
STATEMENT LAIRED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number of tenements built</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>Mushirabad</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Vidyanagar</td>
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<td>216</td>
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<td>Zamisthanpur</td>
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<td>Khammameth</td>
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Telengana

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sanathnagar</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mushirabad</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vidyanagar</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chikkadpalli</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sitaphalmandi</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Zamisthanpur</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ghatkesar</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Khammameth</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ... 2314 1260

II. Employers's Agency

1. Nizam Sugar Factory,
   Bodhan — 260

III. Co-operative Agency

Total I, II, III ... 2314 1520
Andhra

I. State Agency

1. Guntur .... 50
2. Rajahmundry .... 100
3. Vijayawada .... 300
4. Adoni .... 100
5. Bugganapalli .... 100 10
6. Nandyal .... 50
7. Visakhapatnam .... 150

Total .... 850 10

II. Employer’s Agency

1. Andhra Sugars,
   Tanuku .... 36 8
2. Andhra Cements,
   Vijayawada .... 101 —

Total .... 137 8

III. Co-operative Agency

Total I, II & III .... 987 18

Total-Telangana .... 2314 1520
Total Andhra .... 987 18

3301 1538 = 4839
STATEMENT II

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

Number of tenements constructed or expected to be constructed during 1963–64.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number of tenements constructed</th>
<th>Expected to be constructed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SRTs TRTs</td>
<td>SRTs TRTs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telengana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>State Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Employer's Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Co-operative Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Warangal Industrial Workers Co-operative House Building Society Limited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sanathnagar, Hyderabad Scientific Engineering Workers Industrial Co-operative Housing Society Limited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>State Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Employer’s Agency</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
2. T. T. Devasthanam,  
Tirupati  

<p>| | | |</p>
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Total ....  

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<tr>
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<td>133</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

III. Co-operative Agency

1. I.L.T.D. Company  
Staff Co-operative  
Industrial House  
Construction Society Limited, Chirala  

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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>171</td>
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</table>

2. Coril Employees Industrial Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Visakhapatnam  

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tr>
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<td>30</td>
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Total ....  

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<td>201</td>
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Total I, II and III ....  

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<td>133</td>
<td>201</td>
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</table>

Total Telengana  

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Total Andhra  

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<td>133</td>
<td>201</td>
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Total Andhra Pradesh  

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
<td>457</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ALAPATI VENKATARAMAIAH  

Minister for Municipal Administration & Housing.
The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi) : (a) Yes, Sir. A special Audit of Accounts of the Sri Salihotra Maharishi Udavaru Swamy temple for the period 14-1-42 to 13-1-1957 has revealed that a sum of Rs. 20,042-9-6 belonging to these temples appeared to have been mis-appropriated.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the Commissioner, H. R. & C. E. (A) Department, Hyderabad to start surcharge proceedings against the trustees responsible for mis-appropriation of the temple funds and falsification of accounts. The surcharge proceedings are pending before the Deputy Commissioner, H. R & C. E. (A) Department, Vijayawada.
334  

Oral Answers to Questions  

[13th November, 1963]

1. మరయం గుండా పెద్దడింది : సందరించిన లేదాడాక విస్తరించికానికి మంది సమాప్తి నిర్మాణం వచ్చింది అంటే వారిని ఎవరిది నివారించి?

2. స. ఎ. నందిపాలే : నంది విడితా రీతించినంతా 20 సంతర నంది మీదుగా బాగుండి ఫోటోసౌరస్ లక్షణాలు బాగా వచ్చింది?

3. స. ఎ. రామునాయమెంటు : పారి ప్రతి ప్రాంతానికి అంతి యొక్క సంస్కృతి కొనసాగని ప్రాంతానికి ఎ వంటి శాసనాన్ని మనకు తెలుసారు?

4. సంస్కృతం ప్రతి ప్రాంతానికి ఎ వంటి శాసనాన్ని మనకు తెలుసారు?

5. స. ఎ. రామునాయమెంటు : ఎక్కడ మనకు లేదాం?

6. సంస్కృతం ప్రతి ప్రాంతానికి ఎ వంటి శాసనాన్ని మనకు తెలుసారు?

7. స. ఎ. నందిపాలే : నంది విడితా రీతించినంతా 20 సంతర నంది మీదుగా బాగుండి ఫోటోసౌరస్ లక్షణాలు బాగా వచ్చింది?

(No answer)

8. స. ఎ. నందిపాలే : నంది విడితా రీతించినంతా 20 సంతర నంది మీదుగా బాగుండి ఫోటోసౌరస్ లక్షణాలు బాగా వచ్చింది?

9. స. ఎ. రామునాయమెంటు : ఎక్కడ మనకు లేదాం?

10. స. ఎ. నందిపాలే : నంది విడితా రీతించినంతా 20 సంతర నంది మీదుగా బాగుండి ఫోటోసౌరస్ లక్షణాలు బాగా వచ్చింది?

(No answer)
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SMUGGLING OF IRONORE

56—

1146 (5094) Sri Mohd. Ismail:— Will the hon Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint of Iron ore smuggling from the mines has come to the notice of the State Government in 1953; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to stop this?
A:—

(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO THE ANDHRA PRADASH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1963

G. O. Ms. No. 700, General Administration (Services-A)

The Chief Minister (Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy) :— Sir, I beg to relay on the Table a copy of Notification issued with G. O. Ms. No. 700, General Administration (Services-A), dated 21-6-1963 making an amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission Regulations, 1963, in accordance with clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution,

Mr. Speaker :- Papers laid on the Table.

Scheme Referred to in Section 3 of Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank (Formation) Act, 1963

The Minister for Finance and Co-operation (Sri K. Brahmanna Reddy) :— Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank (Formation) Act, 1963 (Act 12 of 1963) a copy of the scheme referred to in the said section.

Mr. Speaker :- Paper laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE ANDHRA PRADASH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY BILL, 1963

Sri T. Hayagrivachari (Dharmasagar) :— Sir, Under Rule 164-K of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules,
I beg to present the Report of the Regional Committee on the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Bill, 1963.

Mr Speaker:— Report presented.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1963

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy:— I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Cinemas Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The motion was adopted.

The Andhra Pradesh Endowments and Escheats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1963


Mr. Speaker:— Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker:— The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Endowments and Escheats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1963.”

The motion was adopted.

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy :- Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1963."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1963."

The motion was adopted.


Mr. Speaker :- Motion moved.

(Pause)

Mr. Speaker :- The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Speaker :- Now, we will resume discussion on Governor’s Address.
AfcZ/PH Address

State Defence Fund

Central Government

Budget

Delays

Service people's frustration

teacher

proclamation

probation

declarations

5 years

58-59

misappropriation

5 years
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November, 1963]

Emergency

Co-operative field

Fine art

Willful
13th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

Minor irrigation education opposition M. L. C. Elections transfer


Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November, 1963]

...
13th November, 1964

Motion on Address by the Governor

and the Governor's Speech (Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

...
[13th November, 1963]

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: It is an election by the Zilla Parishads.

[Interruption by Sri G. Latchanna]

Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Now you know that we have changed the rules. I think I am correct. It is an election by the Zilla Parishad. I want to correct myself.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy: Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju was an opposition leader. He was not a Congress Member. He was a leader of opposition in those days.
13th November, 1963]  
Motion on Address by the Governor

He is in the Law Commission. Sri Ekbote was there. Sri Rokkam Laksminarasimham Dora is there.

Six bottles of sherry.
"You can come in, Sir"
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

1937-38 to 1938-39 was a period of great activity. The Congress Party was in power, and efforts were made to implement the policies outlined in the Congress Programme. However, due to the restrictions imposed by the British Government, the implementation of these policies was hindered. The secret documents imported during this period were of great importance.

import

secret documents

import

1948 pursuit

liquidation

experts

analysis

Income-tax reports,
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November 1963

You know the routine, Sir—show your files. Industries need working capital... 125 industries need working capital... 100 industries need working capital. You know the routine, Sir—show your files. Industries need working capital... 125 industries need working capital... 100 industries need working capital.

Prices boost up 25%. Adult franchise... 15 adult franchise... 15 adult franchise. Prices boost up 25%. Adult franchise... 15 adult franchise... 15 adult franchise.
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
350 Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November 1963

Miss E. J. Accepted

Point

Miss E. J. Accepted. Main point is controversy 6% 5%. Need of the State enlighten

and 6% influence. Public interest will. Debentures raise

Private Sector to enlarge public interest. Private Sector influence will. Debentures raise.

Particular provision

3 industries start Prohibition. 9 130 boost up. boost up figures boost up.

6 30% 65%
correct 13th November, 1963] Motion on Address by the Governor

Private participation at least 5% shares in the Board of Directors or at least 5% of total assets. Board of Directors to decide on such terms as may be decided upon by the Board of Directors. Private sector to decide on such terms as may be decided upon by the Board of Directors.

Land revenue additional assessment Bill to pass.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November, 1963]

Economic growth rate: 50% reduce slow economic growth benefits private party widen economic concentration of economic power. Industrial policy foreign exchange.
13th November, 1963]  
Motion on Address by the Governor

Industrial policy! All the same, we must take a look at the problem under a new light.

Controlling interest, etc. Strengthen the control.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November 1963]

The Governor, in his Address to the Assembly on 3rd November 1963, referred to the Second Five-Year Plan. He mentioned that the plan would focus on building components of the projects. He also highlighted the need for a strong and effective program to ensure the timely completion of projects. The Governor urged the Cabinet to take necessary steps to achieve this goal.

The Second Five-Year Plan would cover the periods 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62. The total cost of projects in these years was estimated to be 2,533 crores. The plan would implement several measures to ensure effective implementation and timely completion of projects.
13th November, 1963

Motion on address by the Governor

Ceiling of States share of small savings to remove ceiling.

The Governor has expressed his concern about the ceiling on the share of small savings by States. This practice is considered to be an unjustifiable restriction on the financial autonomy of the States. The Governor has recommended that the ceiling should be removed to allow States greater flexibility in managing their financial resources.

The Governor has also highlighted the importance of sustainable economic development. He has urged States to prioritize investments in infrastructure and human capital to foster long-term growth.

The recommendations aim to enhance fiscal federalism and promote balanced regional development in the country.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November 1963]

growth in the 1960-61 was 79.8 where as in 1961-62 it was 78.6. The growth rate in 1963 was 62. The growth rate in 1962-63 was 78.6. The growth rate in 1963-64 was 63. The growth rate in 1964-65 was 62. The growth rate in 1965-66 was 63.

plan appraisal and the 1962-63. The growth rate in 1963-64 was 62. The growth rate in 1964-65 was 63. The growth rate in 1965-66 was 62.

Economic growth in 1962-63 was 62. The growth rate in 1963-64 was 63. The growth rate in 1964-65 was 62. The growth rate in 1965-66 was 63.

Production of foodgrains has increased significantly. The growth rate in 1962-63 was 62. The growth rate in 1963-64 was 63. The growth rate in 1964-65 was 62. The growth rate in 1965-66 was 63.

Within a bullock cart distance 62. A suitable local storage facility is required. A suitable local storage facility is required. A suitable local storage facility is required. A suitable local storage facility is required.

National income was 63. National income was 62. National income was 63. National income was 62.
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November, 1963

Ideological Committees

Evaluation organisation

Valuation organisation

Technical Economic Survey report

All India level

per capita income level

per capita income

1971

1971

1030

5.5%
All India average is 305 rupees. Minimum level of income: 305 rupees. National Development Conference recommended Minor Irrigation ceiling to be 7, 8, 10 and 20 per cent of the Minimum level of income. Regional imbalances are to be addressed. Existing production is to be increased by 7, 8 and 10 per cent additional production.
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

Planning

The Governor mentioned that the planning of the country was essential. He highlighted the importance of infrastructure and highlighted the need for a comprehensive plan to address the current issues. The Governor emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.

R&R

The Governor stressed the importance of R&R in the planning process. He mentioned that R&R should be focused on improving the quality of life for the people. The Governor emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.

Negligible

The Governor mentioned that the planning process should be focused on long-term goals. He emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.

Revenue

The Governor mentioned that the planning process should be focused on revenue generation. He emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.

Percentage

The Governor mentioned that the planning process should be focused on a 20% increase in revenue. He emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.

Assistance

The Governor mentioned that the planning process should be focused on providing assistance to the people. He emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.

Infrastructure

The Governor mentioned that the planning process should be focused on improving the infrastructure. He emphasized the need for a balanced approach in the planning process.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November 1963]

Mr. President, Sir:

It is my privilege to present to your Excellency the Report of the Agricultural Director on the disposal of low grade tobacco in Australia. The report indicates that the disposal of low grade tobacco has created a problem for the Agricultural Director. The disposal of low grade tobacco has been a significant issue in Australia, and the report suggests that alternative methods of disposal may be necessary. It is recommended that further investigations be conducted to address this issue. The Government is committed to addressing this matter and will take appropriate action to ensure that the interests of the farmers are protected. Thank you.
13th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

Motor Transport Nationalization

Nominal Surcharge

Un-economic holding

Economic holding

mixed economy
362 Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November 1963

Mr. Chairman and Members,

My address is to ask a few questions about the central Government's policies and some of the issues that affect the implementation of these policies.

Firstly, I would like to ask about the implementation of fair price shops. The central Government has issued an order permitting the opening of fair price shops. However, the implementation of this order has been delayed. The administration is yet to take action. I would like to know why this delay has occurred and what steps are being taken to ensure the smooth implementation of this order.

Secondly, I would like to ask about road transport. The government has been promoting road transport as a means of transport. However, the administration has been slow in implementing this policy. I would like to know what measures are being taken to encourage road transport.

Finally, I would like to ask about the military. The government has been increasing the number of military personnel. I would like to know what steps are being taken to ensure the proper training and welfare of these personnel.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: This is a translation of the original text in Telugu.]

[3rd November 1963]

Mr. Chairman and Members,

My address is to ask a few questions about the central Government's policies and some of the issues that affect the implementation of these policies.

Firstly, I would like to ask about the implementation of fair price shops. The central Government has issued an order permitting the opening of fair price shops. However, the implementation of this order has been delayed. The administration is yet to take action. I would like to know why this delay has occurred and what steps are being taken to ensure the smooth implementation of this order.

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Finally, I would like to ask about the military. The government has been increasing the number of military personnel. I would like to know what steps are being taken to ensure the proper training and welfare of these personnel.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
N. G. O. 13th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Democratic decentralisation, — decentralised democracy

Democratic decentralisation is a form of democracy where power is delegated to local or regional governments. This allows for more direct involvement of citizens in decision-making processes. It is opposed to centralised power, where decisions are made by a central authority.

Industrial policy

Industrial policy refers to the strategies and measures taken by a government to influence and regulate the industrial sector of an economy. This can include nationalisation of private enterprises, setting up of industrial departments, and providing encouragement to small-scale industries.

Nationalisation of Buses

The nationalisation of buses was an important policy taken by the government. It involved the government acquiring control over private bus companies and running them as public transport systems. This was aimed at ensuring better facilities and services for the public.

Postmaster

The postmaster in the context referred to is the head of the postal department, responsible for the administration of postal services. This role involves ensuring the smooth functioning of the postal system and providing necessary facilities to the public.

Reorganisation Committee, Economy Committee

The reorganisation committee and the economy committee were set up to implement recommendations for economic and administrative reforms. These committees were instrumental in addressing various issues and improving the efficiency of government operations.

I.C.S. Officers

The I.C.S. refers to the Indian Civil Service, a prestigious and prestigious civil service in India. The officers from I.C.S. played a significant role in the administration of the country.

Industrial Department

The industrial department was responsible for the development and promotion of industries in the country. It played a crucial role in the industrial sector's growth and development, providing incentives and support to industries.

Qualification

The qualification mentioned in the context is likely referring to the educational qualifications required for certain government positions or roles. This is important for ensuring that the individuals holding these jobs have the necessary knowledge and skills.
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November, 1963

Industrial education is a vital component of the educational system. It provides qualifications that are essential for industrial expansion. Industrial education also enhances the skills required for industrial expansion. Qualification in industrial education helps in acquiring skills and knowledge necessary for industrial expansion.

Industrial Expansion Officer can be appointed to 8 industrial corporations and 14 industrial boards. Each corporation and board can appoint 1 officer to handle industrial education. The appointment of an officer is crucial for industrial expansion.

Industrial Boards, especially the Industrial Corporation, have a role in industrial education. They provide qualifications that are essential for industrial expansion. The policy of the government on industrial education is crucial for industrial expansion.

Small Scale Industries Co-operation and the Industries Department have a role in small-scale industries. They provide employment to the disabled. Progressive employment is essential for industrial expansion.

Industrial sector and agricultural sector are interdependent. They complement each other. Industrial education is crucial for industrial expansion.

The government has taken steps to improve industrial education. The government has increased the budget for industrial education. The budget for industrial education has increased by 25% this year. The government is committed to improving industrial education.
366  Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November 1963]

Central Government policy...
13th November, 1963]  Motion on Address by the Governor

In the Assembly, hon. Members, it is a source of great satisfaction to me to announce that elections have just been declared for 2, 3, 4, and 5 October. The polling will take place on 4 October, and the counting of votes will be held on 5 October. The results will be announced on 6 October.

The Government has taken these steps in view of the current political situation and the need to stabilize the government. The elections are being held in a free and fair manner, and I hope that all Members will participate actively in the process.

M. L. A.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November, 1963]

On this important occasion, I am privileged to present the Address to the Governor. The Address has been prepared after due consultation and consideration. In the Address, I have highlighted the achievements of the past year and outlined the steps that need to be taken for the betterment of the State. I have also emphasized the importance of cooperation between the Government and the Opposition. I am confident that with the support of all members, we can achieve our goals.

Emergency post has been created to address the current situation. I am pleased to announce that the post has been filled by a B. D. O. I would like to thank all members for their support in this matter.

I am also pleased to announce that the State has been declared as a "Development District" under the 7th Schedule of the Constitution. This recognition will bring in more development funds for the State. I am confident that with the support of all members, we can achieve our goals.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation for the cooperation of all members. I am confident that with the support of all members, we can achieve our goals.
13th November, 1963  

Motion on Address by the Governor

The Hon'ble Governor in Council in his Address at the Theatre on the 13th November, 1963, expressed his satisfaction over the achievements of the Government in the past year. He also encouraged the Government to continue with the development of the Province. He said that the Government had achieved a lot in the past year and expressed his confidence that the Province would continue to develop in the future.

The Hon'ble Governor also commended the efforts of the War-fund Committee in raising funds for the war effort. He said that the committee had done a splendid job and expressed his gratitude to all those who had contributed to the fund.

The Hon'ble Governor also thanked the people of the Province for their support and encouragement. He said that the Government would continue to work hard for the development of the Province and would strive to meet the needs of the people.

The Hon'ble Governor ended his Address by expressing his hope that the Province would continue to progress and that the people of the Province would continue to enjoy peace and prosperity.
three pronged programme

Multi National State

fellow travellers

Fifth column

three pronged drive

Government Publicity Pamphlet

Local Administration, Panchayat Raj portfolio

Local Administration, decentralisation.

People’s participation, decentralisation

Local Administration, Panchayat Raj
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November, 1963

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operate
Motion on Address by the Governor

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[13th November 1963]

Impartiality

uncertainty

available
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

Mr. V. V. Narasimha: Detachment at Kyathaperumale, General Shri Nagesh

Governor has been pleased to inform us [in the presence of the AIF] [in the presence of the AIF] that the Government has decided to appoint General Shri Nagesh as the Governor of Karnataka. The appointment has been made effective from 13th November, 1963. General Shri Nagesh has been a long-time member of the AIF and has served in various capacities in the AIF. He has been a strong advocate of the AIF and has been a vocal supporter of the AIF's goals and objectives. His appointment as Governor is expected to bring a new era of development and progress to Karnataka. The AIF is confident that General Shri Nagesh will be able to lead Karnataka to new heights of prosperity and progress.
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November, 1963]

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November, [363]

[Text excerpt not clearly visible or legible]
Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November, 1963]

West border 6° E, constituted by border 4° E of the Administered Civil Population area. The report of the Techno-Economic Survey, 1958, included constitutional amendments. The provisions of the Constitution, 63, 1950, were addressed. The core of the constitutional crisis is the provisions Constitution.
Unregulated use of pesticides is ‘potentially more dangerous than radio-active fall-out.’ So says Dr. Jerome B. Siesner, Chief Science Adviser to President Kennedy, as quoted in ‘The Guardian Weekly’. ‘But where,’ we may ask, ‘are these pesticides properly regulated? No­where, not even in America! How much less in poor India?’

“Crops treated with these chemicals are more subject to pests, and thus the vicious circle or more fertilisers, more pests, more spraying gets established,“
Government services are the backbone of the administration and their satisfaction will give satisfactory results.” 13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

The government services are the backbone of the administration and their satisfaction will give satisfactory results. Therefore, the government must be an ideal employer.

13th November, 1963
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

Mr. Speaker, Hon. Members, it is a matter of the greatest joy and pride for me to announce the 50th anniversary of Indian Independence.

On this occasion, we pay tribute to the vision and courage of our leaders who spearheaded the struggle for freedom. Their sacrifice and dedication have laid the foundation for a prosperous and democratic nation.

The Indian people have come a long way since 1947. We have made significant progress in various fields such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

However, there is still much work to be done. We must continue to strive for social justice and economic development. Education is the key to unlocking the potential of our youth and ensuring a better future for all.

In conclusion, let us remember the sacrifices of our forefathers and continue to work towards building a stronger and more prosperous India.
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November 1963

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)
13th November, 1967 | Motion on Address by the Governor

...
November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

Green manure is a natural manure, as cow dung, compost pits. The use of natural manures and green manure in the fields is essential for the growth of crops.

Centre

Experts on industriization and nationalization; differences among the purchasers.
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November, 1983

...
The combined impact of mounting seasonal demand for credit and of tax payments in the final quarter of the financial year accentuated in the short term money market during March.
13th November, 1963

Govemor

5 3s-11 months to order. 5 3s-11 months to order.

10 3s-11 months to order. 10 3s-11 months to order.

Leave-cum-bonus. Leave-cum-bonus. 37 3s-11 months to order.

Rehabilitation Committee:

N.G.Os 1958-59 360 3s-11 months to order. 1963-64 450 3s-11 months to order. 33 3s-11 months to order.

Leave-cum-bonus. Leave-cum-bonus. 33 3s-11 months to order.

extra time 37 3s-11 months to order. 37 3s-11 months to order.

grant 37 3s-11 months to order.

first class blue print
386 Motion on Address by the Governor

[13th November 1963]

The House was adjourned at 6 p.m. and convened at 9 p.m. The following Members were present:

Mr. Narasimha Rao
Mr. Venkatakrishna
Mr. Subramanyam
Mr. Ramachandra Reddy
Mr. S. V. Ranga Rao
Mr. Vishwanath
Mr. S. S. Seth
Mr. C. V. Raman
Mr. V. V. Narasimha
Mr. K. R. Rao

The following proceedings were taken:

1. Motion by Mr. Narasimha Rao: The Speaker, Mr. R. Venkatakrishna, seconded by Mr. Subramanyam, moved the following motion:

"This House accepts the Governor's Address and approves its recommendations."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ramachandra Reddy.

The House, after a brief debate, voted in favour of the motion.

2. Motion by Mr. S. V. Ranga Rao: The Speaker, Mr. Vishwanath, seconded by Mr. S. S. Seth, moved the following motion:

"This House thanks the Governor for his speech and commends the steps taken by the Government to achieve the objectives set out in the Address."

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. V. Raman.

The House, after a brief debate, voted in favour of the motion.

3. Motion by Mr. V. V. Narasimha: The Speaker, Mr. K. R. Rao, seconded by Mr. S. S. Seth, moved the following motion:

"This House congratulates the Government on its achievements and requests it to continue its efforts to improve the living standards of the people."

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. V. Raman.

The House, after a brief debate, voted in favour of the motion.

4. Motion by Mr. K. R. Rao: The Speaker, Mr. S. S. Seth, seconded by Mr. C. V. Raman, moved the following motion:

"This House condemns the recent acts of violence and calls on the Government to take strong measures to prevent such incidents in the future."

The motion was seconded by Mr. V. V. Narasimha.

The House, after a brief debate, voted against the motion.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.
13th November, 1963]  

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November 1963

...
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

Progress on irrigation minor

requests statements import implements credit

tentative
Departments for co-ordination of Industrial Estates. [Block 2] Also, formers or implements and various materials of stainless steel are being used. Industrial Estates under the Act, which are being improved and repairs are being made.

Compulsory Scheme has been passed. By the Act, the scheme has been passed. The new scheme is compulsory. The new scheme is compulsory. The new scheme is compulsory.
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

...
392 Motion on Address by the Governor [13th November, 1963

Elementary School Master D. E. O. orders removal of the
Panchayati administration.

Elementary School orders removal of
P. V. G. Stay notice. Removal appeal confirmed.

Elementary School orders removal of
Panchayati Officer. Stay

Majority majority minority.

Complaint.

Minority minority minority.

Minority complaint.
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

majority, minority, time

Thanksgiving motion 23rd November 1963, congratulated

egoism
Motion on Address by the Governor

[3rd November, 1963]

[Page 394]

...
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

[Text in Telugu]

- Motion on Address by the Governor

13,342 Scheduled Tribes 1963-64

Scheduled Tribes 13,342

Annual Report Scheduled Tribes 1963-64

395
Motion on Address by the Governor

13th November 1963

A motion on Address by the Governor.

...
13th November, 1963

Governor

(Letterhead)

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to address a matter of great importance. As you are aware, the recent developments in the region have created a significant shift in the political landscape. The current situation requires a prompt and decisive action to ensure the stability and prosperity of our community.

I am proposing that we should establish a new committee to oversee the implementation of the new policies. This committee should consist of representatives from various sectors of our society, including business, education, and community leaders. Their primary responsibility will be to monitor and evaluate the impact of the new policies, and to make necessary adjustments as required.

I believe that this initiative will contribute significantly to our efforts in achieving a peaceful and prosperous future. I urge all concerned parties to consider this proposal and to work towards its implementation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

Governor
پرستی کا دعوی کریں کہ اپنے اپوپیزین کے بلدو حلقوں میں کارپوریشن میں میں کتنی یہ مقرر کیا گیا ہے کہ یہ کمیٹی گورنمنٹ اس طرح ذہین دیکھتی اگر میرے تقریب کی منصبر صاحب جواب دین تھا۔ ذیکرس پیش کریں کہ اپوپیزین کے حلقوں میں میں کتنی رقم خرچ کی گئی - کیا اپوپیزین کے حلقوں کے عوام ذکس ادا کیئے ہوئے - کیا کہ صرف کانگریس کے مہربن جن حلقوں سے منتخب نہیں ہوئے تھے اور جن حلقوں ادا کر تا ہیں - یہہ کہہ دیتا نہ آئے اس میں کہ اور اسکے جواب میں کہ یہی جا تاہم کہ یہ ایسے ذہین کر ہوئے ہیں - اگر ایسی نہیں -

مسیح شیخ اسپیکر - دو منٹ -

شری سلطان صلاح الدین اویسی - مسیح اسپیکر -

میں اپ سے در خو استکر و دیگرہ مسلم مسائل کا سوال ہے - بہت سے چیزیں ایسی ہیں - میں وقت چاہتگا اس سے پہلے بہت میرے ساتھے دی اناضافی کیجگتی اور دو تین وقت مجبور - وقت ذہین دیا گیا۔ میں کہو تو کھی اس شخص کو اپنے دو مینٹ کا اور 20 مینٹ کا موقع دیتے ہیں تو میں سہتی کا ایک اپوپیزین محبہ هو مجبور - میں دیجیتا اگر موقع ذہین دینا ہے تو کہا دیجیتا میں بہت جاو دتا مجبور کوئی اعتمادی ذہین ہے۔ دو تین منٹ کی اسپھرہ - ایسے -

مسیح شیخ اسپیکر - دو منٹ - اب اور دو منٹ

اب لم سکتے ہیں -
13th November, 1963]

Motion on Address by the Governor
Mr. Dy. Speaker:— Five minutes please.

Mian Governor Sahib ke Khazbay ko wiakm krtm hote aam ko gornish threatens ko bhalhoss Shaharey Saye-aithe. Bhi keh masthala ko jokha uti or sahe na ijar. Mian Sahib ke

Mian Governor Sahib ke Khazbay ko wiakm krtm hote aam ko gornish threatens ko bhalhoss Shaharey Saye-aithe. Bhi keh masthala ko jokha uti or sahe na ijar. Mian Sahib ke

Mian Governor Sahib ke Khazbay ko wiakm krtm hote aam ko gornish threatens ko bhalhoss Shaharey Saye-aithe. Bhi keh masthala ko jokha uti or sahe na ijar. Mian Sahib ke
13th November, 1963

Motion on Address by the Governor

فرق پہلے ہیں کہ صلاح اہم دین صاحب اکیلے اس مسجد کے
تعلقات سے دبلیو سب سے صاحبِ ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ پہلی سب سے صاحبی ملکر
دو اس ہی کلا گئے صاحب کے پاس گئے ہیں پولس کھشتر
صاحب کے پاس گئے ہیں باقاعدہ تحقیقات کر ہیں
میں ہم ہمارے دل میں صاحب ہیں کو اس چیز کا علم
انہوں نے وقتیہ نہیں ہے اوہ خود اپنے انسانیہاتے میں اس
مسجد کے جوہر دنیا کو تک چھوڑیا ہے۔ اپنے
میں اس کے سارے کاغذات دیکھا باقاعدہ
کر دیکھیا جب شہبو قہا بہت چل ہو اسکے میں
Maps) اکی دھوڑتاری عمل میں ائتم اور کیا ہو سکتا ہے
وہا دوسرے بلو کو ور لگا دیتے گئے ہیں وہ بھی لک گہر
ہے بل ہو ہو لو کو ہور نہ سکے گئے ہیں۔ اس کے
یہ بھی اس کے پر اتنا پر اس کے گھوڑے ہیں۔ اس کے
سے غلط چیزیں اگر ہو زک سامنے لائے گئے اور غربی
um کی جذبات کو اہم اہمیت تو۔

شری صلاح الدين او پسی - غلط کے تعلقات سے میں
کہو دیکھا گئے میں میر اہم اہم اعلیہاان صاحب کے پاس گیاہو
مستحق پہلی استپکر: اپ ہی بھیہت جاہی صلاح اہم صاحب
(گھنثنی بجاتی گئی)

اب بہت نا ۔
That was not done intentionally. An accident takes place. How can you bring that in particularly that Government is responsible.
13th November, 1963 [Motion on Address by the Governor]

ہون پیسوان گی کہی ضورت هو گی تو ہم وہ کام اکسینے کر دیں کی بجائے کم کرب کی اسکی کی پہچان اور
کے بعد میں شیر فلوفٹ کرنے کے بعد جرہاء اسکو شہریک
کہ اگسینشن کی طرف لے جاسکتی ہیں اس کے
پہچار کہ تو پر انتیویت سکر کو دینے کی بجائے یہ میرا اپنا خیال ہوا دروسی چیز یہہ ہیکنہ شدی
c کی اندرون کافی بھرو وزگاری ہی لوگ کافی پر پہچان ہیں
اسکو حی: یہ کہ کفیل کافی کو شہری کی بجائے وہیہ شدی
c اندرون بھر منسٹرو حی: جو دروسی لوگ اسپرہ
اور زیادہ دلپین دین جیسے یہہ بھرو وزگاری ہو
c جاتی گی مین ایسی جانہو ہون ایسی لوگ جو
مذہب کہ نام پر اور فرقد کہ نام پر جو لوگوں کو
c اپنے طرف میگنٹھائیز کر ہو ہیں وہ کہی ہو یانی
c ہی-چو چکہ بھرو وزگاری ہی مین زیادہ ہے اس لیے
بہارا کہ ہی رہے ایک شخص نگا دیتے مذہب کا
c تو اس طرح رجمنہ علیہ ہو گا تیرہ ہیس تو یہ
ساری چیزائے ایک ہے ایہ جننسی کی زمادار مین چیک
ایک طرف تو ہو گا چائیئا کا دکھ یہ ایک طرف سے
پاکستان یہ کہ ہو گر رہے ہو گا اپنے اشتردل
مسائل چیتک اکتا میکل مسائل حی: مین ہو ہو
c ساری مسائل ایسے لوگوں کو بہت جاد آخر یکدہ کر
لیتے ہیں تو بھی ہی جنتنا جادی ہی ایسے مسائل
کی طرف رجمنہ گریس وہ اچھا ہو گا ہیس ایسے
شکر گزار هون کہ اپنے کے مجبور موقع دیا
[13th November, 1963]

Motion on Address by the Governor

Mrs. V. R. S. (the Speaker): Hon'ble Members, this is the 40th session of the Governor...
13th November, 1963] Motion on Address by the Governor

...