196—
* 990 (3874) Q —Sri N. Mohan Rao [Put by Sri A Ramachandra Reddy (Narayankhed)] - Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Collector of Bhuvangiri, Nalgonda district, has allotted house-sites to the Harijans of Devaruppula village, Jangam taluk, Warangal district, and notified in the Gazette,

(b) if so, the name of the said landowner and the extent of land (in acres) and its survey number,

(c) whether possession of the said land has been given to the Harijans, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N Ramachandra Reddy :)

(a) The answer is in the affirmative
(b) **Name of the land holder** — Sri Hutnoor Narasimha Rao,

*Extent* — Ac 10-33 guntas,

*S No* — 994

(c) The answer is in the negative

(d) In 1952, the Deputy Collector of Bhongir was appointed as Land Acquisition Officer, but a corrigendum was issued by the Government in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 16-5-1963 appointing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Warangal as Land Acquisition officer due to the transfer of Janagam taluk from Nalgonda district to warangal district.

*Sri N Ramachandra Reddy* — Any way, the delay is regretted. I do not have the details or particulars as to why the delay has been caused. The change of department is there and the change of taluk and the district is there. Any way, I will see that the matter is expedited.

*Mr. Speaker* — I will see that the matter is expedited.
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — I do not have the particulars.

Mr Speaker — Are any people cultivating?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — I do not have the particulars. Any way we will see The Collector, Warangal is taking adequate action.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — I have already stated that I have no particulars with me.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — Any way, after receiving the full report, the Government will take into consideration various aspects and will take a decision.
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy: The hon Member may write to me the particulars of those cases. Certainly they will be looked into and action will be taken.

According to statutory provisions certain reasonable time has to be given for notification and inviting objections and in passing the award and now the matter has been transferred to the Social Welfare Department. The Zilla Parishad will have to allot funds and then only the acquisition can be made and assignment done.

Mr Speaker: But there is inordinate delay.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy: Of course, there is inordinate delay.
22nd November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — If there are specific cases, they will be looked into. The hon. Member may kindly write to me.
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — Further action is being taken by the Collector, Warangal to comply with the formalities under the Land Acquisition Act.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — Legally it is there. Warangal R D O should do it and not Bhongir R D O. That is why complications are there and that is why fresh formalities have to be observed by the R D O.
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — I have noted the point and certainly action will be taken.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — It is a matter of policy because the Social Welfare activities have been transferred to the Social Welfare department. That is why all these formalities will have to be observed. If a policy decision is taken, and again the transfer is taken back, then of course, the suggestion will be looked into.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — It concerns rehabilitation. That is a separate question.

withdrawal of Eviction Orders in Janakampeta village

197—

1015 (4287) Q — Sri A Sarveswasa Rao (Eluru) Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state
(a) whether the Government received a memorandum from the Central Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Ryot Sangham, General Secretary of the Nizamabad District Ryots Sangham and others either in the last week of March or first week of April 1963 requesting to withdraw eviction orders issued on 14th March 1963 on 300 poor families who were residing in Survey No. 482 in Janakampeta village, Nizamabad district, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

[Question regarding the date of the memorandum received]

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — No memorandum was received from the Andhra Pradesh Ryots Sangham but a representation has been received from one Mr. Lakshmanarao, President of Huts Union and General Secretary of the Nizam's Sugar Factory Workers Union, Nizamabad.

[Question regarding the action taken or any complications]

[Question regarding the allocation of forest land]

(a) whether the Government received a memorandum from the Central Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Ryot Sangham, General Secretary of the Nizamabad District Ryots Sangham and others either in the last week of March or first week of April 1963 requesting to withdraw eviction orders issued on 14th March 1963 on 300 poor families who were residing in Survey No. 482 in Janakampeta village, Nizamabad district, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

[Question regarding the date of the memorandum received]

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — No memorandum was received from the Andhra Pradesh Ryots Sangham but a representation has been received from one Mr. Lakshmanarao, President of Huts Union and General Secretary of the Nizam's Sugar Factory Workers Union, Nizamabad.

[Question regarding the action taken or any complications]

[Question regarding the allocation of forest land]
**Oral Answers to Questions** 22nd November, 1963 523

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — It is only an encroachment 303 hutments are there. It is only encroachments but this land has long ago been assigned to Zainuddin

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — I do not think that that is the correct procedure. However, it is there and the matter will be looked into. If there is adequate land, they will be rehabilitated.

Village Public Halls (Grama Chavidas) in Srikakulam District

1049 (4614) Q — Sri P Gunnaaya — Will the hon Minister for Revenue be pleased to state
(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction of village public halls (Grama Chavidis) in Srikakulam district during 1962-63 together with the number of such halls, and

(b) the number of applications received by the Government during 1962-63 for the repairs of the said halls?

_Sri N Ramachandra Reddy_ —(a) No amount was sanctioned during 1962-63 for the construction of village public halls. An amount of Rs 2,300/- was sanctioned for petty construction and repairs to village public hall (Grama Chavidies) in Srikakulam district during 1962-63. Total number of village public halls in the district is 59.

(b) 16
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd November, 1963 525

Mr. M. Ramaiah —Sir, can I have the answer to the question
asked on April 3, 1963, regarding the estimation of the cost of repairs
of all the houses of the Government in the state? I have submitted a petition to
the authorities asking for a lump sum amount for repairs and repairs have
been sanctioned. Can I have the lump sum amount? After the abolition of
estates I have been told that at least one lakh rupees will be paid in this
connection?

Mr. J. P. Reddy —I have two questions. The separate question
may be put.

Mr. N. Ramachandra Reddy —I do not have the information. I think they are with the Government only.

Mr. M. Ramaiah —I have two questions. The answers to the

50 questions are not...
Hereditary Right of Village Officers

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for the recruitment or appointment of village headmen and kar-nams after the Supreme Court decision, holding hereditary right to office as ultra vires by the Constitution, and

(b) whether vacancies are now being filled up without calling for applications by advertisement?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy — (a) Not yet, Sir. A scheme is however under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir. But all fresh appointments are being made only on a temporary basis pending finalisation of the scheme referred to above.

Sri N Ramachandra Deshpande — Are the Government proposing to abolish the vatandari system?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy — Not necessary, Sir. It is covered by the Supreme Court judgment itself.
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd November, 1963 527

(33) To Mr. Shri Chandrashekar (Shivaraj) — As far as the Congress is concerned we are sympathetic towards the movement of the Congress members. We are satisfied with the Congress party's actions. As you know, the Congress party is the oldest and largest party in the country. Have you any other questions?

(33) To Mr. Shri Ramaswamy (A. N. Ranga) — As far as the Congress is concerned, we have always been sympathetic towards the movement of the Congress members. We are satisfied with the Congress party's actions. Have you any other questions?

(33) To Mr. Shri Srinivasan (K. R. Narayanan) — As far as the Congress is concerned, we have always been sympathetic towards the movement of the Congress members. We are satisfied with the Congress party's actions. Have you any other questions?

(33) To Mr. Shri K. R. Narayanan — As far as the Congress is concerned, we have always been sympathetic towards the movement of the Congress members. We are satisfied with the Congress party's actions. Have you any other questions?

(33) To Mr. Shri K. R. Narayanan — As far as the Congress is concerned, we have always been sympathetic towards the movement of the Congress members. We are satisfied with the Congress party's actions. Have you any other questions?
Scheme for the Settlement of Landless Agricultural Workers

200—

1359 Q — Sri D. Seetharamaiah — Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the settlement of landless agricultural workers as a part of the centrally sponsored scheme,
(b) whether this scheme is approved by the Central Government,

(c) if so, the nature and the amount of the aid to be given by the Central Government, and

(d) the places selected in the State for such settlement?

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

(b) The scheme itself is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The Government of India have requested the State Government to implement

(c) The Government of India will share grant and loan portion of the cost of reclamation equally with States subject to a maximum of Rs 150/- per acre. For the resettlement of landless Agricultural Workers on lands recommended for reclamation and resettlement by the Waste Land Committee, the Central assistance would be to the extent of 100% (75% as grant and 25% as loan) subject to a ceiling of Rs 500/- per family. For the entire scheme, the Government of India will bear Rs 42.52 lakhs

(d) The following are the districts selected for the phased programme covering three years.—

(1) Krishna; (2) Cuddapah; (3) Nellore; (4) Hyderabad; (5) West Godavari; (6) Guntur; (7) Karimnagar; (8) Anantapur; (9) Nalgonda; (10) Kurnool; (11) East Godavari; (12) Srikakulam
530 22nd November, 1963  Oral Answers to Questions

Justice delayed is justice denied. Would it be possible to create a case register?

29670. Madhusudana Swamy asked whether the creation of a special register for complaints under the Freedom of Information Act would be possible?
Oral Answers to Questions 22nd November, 1963 531

1. In the budget—please elaborate on the tax provisions.

2. What is the status of the memo dated 250 March?

3. What is the current status of the bill?

4. What is the status of the memo dated 22 March?
Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —East Godavari is also in the list, I do not know whether this particular case is involved.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —It is a big volume submitted by the Revenue Board. We will place it in the Library and Members can go through it.

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy —I have already answered, Sir. If there is irrigation potential, certainly it would have been included in the list.

* 721 (3163) Q—Sarvasri K Govinda Rao (Anakapalli) and P. V Ramana — Will the hon Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state...
(a) whether a memorandum, dated 3rd January 1963 has been received by the Government from the public of Thummapala, Anakapalle taluk, Visakhapatnam district with regard to the acquisition of lands for Gramsevaks Training Centre, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam district and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj (Dr M Chenna Reddy) — (a) Yes Sir

(b) The question of continuing the Training Centre after 30-6-64 only for giving refresher Training or Orientation in tribal work to Gramsevaks, is under consideration. Then there may not be any necessity for acquiring the land under question. A decision will be taken early in this regard.
Oral Answers to Questions

22nd November, 1963

534

...
Causeway on Chitravati at Pornapalli

202—

* 743 (3961) Q — Sri C Bal Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a causeway on Chitravati at Pornapalli of Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

It is Pornapalli and not Pornapalli as printed in the question.

Dr M Chenna Reddy —

If it is Pornapalli, the answer would change—

(a) Yes, Sir If the question is as it is (i.e., Pornapalli) it is ‘No’, Sir

I would also like to give further information on this.

Special Agricultural Training for Ryots

203—

* 693 (2808) Q — Sri P V Ramana — Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme pertaining to the special agricultural training for ryots has been sent by the Central Government for their consideration,

(b) if so, the suggestions of the State Government,
(c) Whether the particulars of the said scheme be placed on the Table of the House

(d) the number of persons to whom the training will be given during each year in the Third Five-Year Plan period,

(e) the estimated amount of expenditure therefor,

and

(f) whether the entire expenditure will be met by the Central Government?

Dr M Chenna Reddy —(a) A scheme relating to the Specialised training of selected farmers (Gram Sahay-aks) in agricultural field, has been received by the State Government from the Central Government

(b) The scheme was considered to be useful and instead of attaching the scheme to the Extension Training Centres, it was considered desirable that the training wing may be established at the Research Stations

(c) The particulars are placed on the Table of the House

(d) This State Government considered that the duration of Training may be limited to 10 days and the number of trainees for each batch may be limited to 20.

(e) It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme when implemented during the Third Five year Plan period, commencing from the year 1963–64, is Rs 3,82,800/–

(f) The Government of India will bear 75% of the non-recurring expenditure and 25% of the recurring expenditure
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Directorate of Extension
Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Department of Agriculture

No F 7 (2)/62-Trg I
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
dated the 27th February, 1962.

From
Shri Y N Verma,
Extension Commissioner

To
All State Governments

Subject
Scheme for specialised training of selected farmers (Gram Sahayaks) in Agricultural field—Establishment of farmers' training wings at the Extension Training Centres and Agricultural Colleges

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this directorate’s circular No. F 10 (6)/60–Trg I, dated the 11th August, 1960 in connection with the formulation of proposals for the Third Five Year Plan and also letter No F 10 (6)/60–Trg I dated the 17th October, 1961 for finalisation of proposals for the year 1962–63. It will be recalled that in these two letters the State Governments were requested to include adequate provisions in the Third Plan proposals to organise higher training in agriculture and allied fields for selected farmers. The detailed scheme has now been approved by the Planning Commission and is enclosed for consideration and adoption by the State Government.

2. It cannot be over-emphasized that specialised training of selected farmers is of highest importance in
our country today to develop a desirable type of leadership in agricultural sector which would, in turn, help in stepping up agricultural production. In a vast country like India where millions of farmers live in scattered villages, the extension agency has to be properly augmented and strengthened to extend the results of proven research amongst farming community. Therefore it is considered essential that all possible methods be adopted to provide suitable type of training to the farmers. It would be seen that in our system we have all arrangements of imparting training to officials and non-officials except the short-term specialised courses for the farmer himself. It has been our experience that progressive practising farmer cannot afford to be away from his farm for long-term courses. On the other hand, two-three days villages camps which are being organised in the development blocks only provide a general knowledge about improved practices in agriculture and allied fields to the farmers. However, no system exists which could provide a chance to the interested farmers to have higher knowledge in a particular agriculture field in which he feels interested. The enclosed scheme has accordingly been prepared keeping in view the demand of progressive farmers and their role in extension work and community development programme in our country.

3. It would be seen from the details of the scheme that this type of training would be organised at only those Extension Training Centres, Agriculture Schools and Agriculture Colleges where agricultural farms and other physical facilities for imparting a very practical type of training exist. It would be entirely for the State Governments to select such institutions keeping into consideration the basic need of higher training of progressive farmers. Selection of training institutions is a very important matter to consider as the whole character of this scheme will be a job related training for orienting the farmer to
his special needs The Directorate has only allocated the number of institutions as per enclosed list (Annexure C) The State Government may use their discretion in carefully earmarking the training centres out of the categories of institutions mentioned above for implementing this programme

4 As in the scheme no T A has been provided for the farmer for undertaking journeys in connection with the training, it is suggested that the selected farmers from the neighbouring areas may be invited to undergo this training, and the entire training may be developed on regional requirements

5 Each training course is proposed to be of approximately 10-15 days' duration It may be mentioned here that no rigidity should be observed in deciding the duration of a particular course and it would vary from one subject matter field to another and also taking into consideration the needs of the participants It may also be mentioned here that only a tentative syllabus has been suggested but for each course the training institution has to develop a syllabus based on the actual needs of the participants This would require a very careful programme planning on the part of those who are concerned with conducting this programme The courses would be conducted in the field of agricultural production in order to raise the standard and efficiency of farm management and other major aspect of improved farming The courses would generally include the areas of crop husbandry including improved crop varieties, improved agricultural practices like green manuring and fertilizer application, fruit and vegetable growing, farming methods leading to soil and water conservation, livestock management, etc

6 At each farmers' training wing nearly 16 courses would be organised in a year and in each course 40 selected farmers would be trained
As mentioned above, the nature of training would completely be practical and it would be desirable to build up each course based on the experience gained in the previous courses. It is also emphasized that besides the training centre staff who will be primarily responsible for imparting this training, some selected farmers, district and regional specialists, field staff may be fully associated in the programme.

7 As the training centres and agricultural colleges are adequately equipped with physical facilities in various fields of agricultural production, the scheme envisages provision for construction of hostel, equipment etc only on austerity basis.

8. As this training would be a continuing and recurring feature of the institutions, separate staff has been provided in the scheme, but it may be mentioned here that the staff of the training centre, blocks and field should be associated in order to provide an effective type of training. In this connection, it is once more emphasized that staff members who are appointed under this programme at the training institutions should have adequate field experience and well equipped to handle such a type of specialised training.

9. It may also be pointed out that plan provision for organising this type of training were made in the Third Five Year Plan proposals and most of the State Governments made provisions at the time of the State Plan discussions for the year 1962-63. In case adequate provisions have not been made in the budget for 1962-63, the same could be provided by adjustment within overall budget provision under the Group "Agricultural Research Information and Statistics" under the head Agriculture. Necessary provision of the scheme in the subsequent years should be made in the State Annual Plans at the appropriate time.
10 **Sharing of the Expenditure**

It is a category (B) scheme, the Government of India would share the expenditure on the normal pattern for such ‘B’ category schemes.

11. The annexure ‘C’ of the enclosed scheme shows the state-wise allocation of the farmers’ training wings to be established at the selected extension training centres and agricultural colleges. It is requested that the State Govt may examine the enclosed model scheme and submit their proposals for organisation of the specialised training for selected farmers in agriculture field to this office latest by 31st March, 1962. The names of the training institutions where they propose to take up this programme with the probable date of their start may also kindly be intimated. It would be appreciated if the State Government may implement this programme at their earliest convenience and keep this Directorate informed about the progress made.

12 Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter

Yours faithfully

Signed/- Y N Varma

*Extension Commissioner.*

Copy forwarded for information to.—

1 All State Development Commissioners and Directors of Agriculture

2 Secretary, Ministry of C. D. & Co-operation (Dept of Community Development) New Delhi


(Signed) x x x

*Extension Commissioner.*
Developing the desired leadership in agricultural field, which could assist in agricultural production programmes is one of the most important responsibilities of Extension Administrators. For this purpose, it is essential that the progressive farmers should be given practical training in improved agricultural methods at places where they could have a realistic experience approximating their village conditions.

It has now been widely recognised that provision of vocational education to the largest segment of our population which is wedded to agriculture, is essential not only to improve and increase production but also to provide proper conditions for reception of the newer knowledge, newer techniques and newer practices flowing from research.

Some efforts have been made in this direction by way of organising short duration camps for village leaders (Gram Sahayaks) in the development blocks since the inception of the Community Development Programme in 1952. In 1957, there came about a significant shift in the emphasis of the Community Development programme in favour of agricultural production. Accordingly, the emphasis in the village leaders (Gram Sahayaks) training also shifted to agriculture including animal husbandry and minor irrigation. Till September, 1960, nearly 25 lakhs of village leaders (Gram Sahayaks) received such training in camps organised from 1 to 3 days duration at village level in development blocks.

Besides the above, the I.C A, R had organised for a few years 6 months short courses in many States, but they did not prove popular. Vocational schools of the Mantrik type have also been set up specially in Maharashtra.
State though these have gradually become job-centred with a great many of the trainees seeking Government Service in lower ranks. It would be seen that none of these training programmes provide for short-term courses which could be conveniently availed of by the farmers according to their varied needs and without sacrificing the agricultural operations in their respective areas.

Village leaders training programme was studied by the agricultural production team sponsored by the Ford Foundation in 1959 and in their report they have recommended that "the adoption of the village leaders camp idea at this stage of the educational process seems to have great potential. Camps should be encouraged. In terms of their importance and the amount of resources that are used, great care should be used in planning and executing them to assure maximum educational impact."

In the annual conference of Community Development held in July 1959, it was recommended that 1 to 2% Gram Sahayaks trained since October 1957 should be provided facilities for higher training. It was felt that this training would make the active and enthusiastic Gram Sahayaks more useful and serviceable. The subject came up for further discussion in the Annual Conference on Community Development held in June, 1960 at Srinagar. It was recommended that arrangements should be made for higher training of Gram Sahayaks.

Accordingly, a scheme to provide specialised training to 50,000 selected farmers (Gram Sahayaks) was prepared by the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development which has already been approved by the Planning Commission.

Special Secretary (Agriculture) on his recent visit to Kenya observed that in our system we have arrangements,
for all the types of courses except the short-term course for the farmer himself. Our difficulty with the previous system was that it kept the farmer away for too long. The merit of the Kenya system is that the farmer can easily find the period required without sacrificing the agricultural operations and, in fact, it is so popular that the farmers are prepared to pay.

Keeping the observations of the Special Secretary in view, the following revised scheme for specialised training of selected farmers in the field of agriculture has been drawn:

**Objectives of higher specialised training**

The main objectives of imparting specialised training in agriculture to selected farmers are as follows –

1. To impart the latest knowledge in improved methods of farming to selected farmers and convince them through demonstrations and other methods that these practices are useful and workable under their conditions. This will enable them to bring technology and science to bear on their traditional methods of farming and considerably increase agricultural productions.

2. To make them more useful and serviceable and enable them to assume greater responsibilities in the field of agriculture leading to adoption of improved practices by as large a number of cultivators as possible.

3. To develop desirable leadership in the field of agricultural extension in order to multiply the efforts of the normal extension agency.

4. To develop more effectively the use of land and other natural resources, labour and capital in agriculture.

5. To narrow down the gap between technical departments effecting agricultural development and their use in practice.
Details of the scheme

It is proposed to establish farmers training wings at the extension training centres, basic agricultural schools and agricultural colleges so that they could impart training to selected farmers at a rate of 64,000 farmers each year (as given in annexure C) in the Third Five Year Plan period. Accordingly, in the remaining years of the Plan period 2,56,000 selected farmers would receive training at these centres in agriculture field. However in the first year of its implementation, the training would be organised at only selected extension training centres, agricultural schools and agricultural colleges on limited scales. Once the initial requirement of the trained VLWS has been met by October 1963, it is expected that some of the extension training centres in each State will be available for organisation of various types of in-service training programmes including higher training of farmers. It is intended that such training courses for selected farmers should be organised at those places where agricultural farms and other facilities for imparting practical training exist. In the initial stages, selected farmers from the neighbouring areas would be invited to undergo this training which would gradually be extended to cover a district or a region having broadly similar conditions.

Each training course will be of approximately 10-15 days, duration. The duration of the course, however, will vary according to the subject matter fields to be covered and the needs of the participants. These courses would aim at improving farm skills, increasing agricultural production, raising the standard and efficiency of farm management and of other major aspects connected with farming. The needs of different categories of farmers for special types of skills required in all important branches of agriculture would be catered to according to the local needs and conditions. These courses in no way will be a substitute for longer courses offered by other higher institu-
utions in the field of agriculture. Therefore, the actual duration frequency and design of these training courses would depend upon the interest of selected farmers.

At each farmer's training wing nearly 16 courses will be organised in a year. In each course, 40 selected farmers will be trained. Thus each farmers' training wing will be able to impart training to 640 farmers in a year and, in all the 100 institutions, 64,000 farmers would be trained per year. Taking into consideration the number that may be trained at extension training centres, agricultural schools and agricultural colleges, it is expected that during the Third Plan nearly 2,56,000 selected farmers would receive training in such specialised agricultural fields.

*Nature of training*

It has been experienced that the practical farmers do not find sufficient time to undergo a generalised type of training in agricultural extending over a few months. It is felt that for selected farmers adhoc training courses in special subjects such as crop husbandry including improved crop varieties, improved agricultural practices like green manuring and fertilizer application, fruit and vegetable growing, farming methods leading to water and soil conservation, operation of improved agricultural implements, plant protection measures, livestock management, etc., would be more useful.

These courses would aim at providing a practical and intensive training in selected subjects based on the problems that the cultivators may have in these fields. In order to make the adhoc training courses practical, the institutions will have to make special preparations for organising each course. It will also be desirable that besides the training centre staff who will be primarily responsible for imparting this training, some selected
progressive farmers, District, Regional and State Level specialists in the field of agriculture be invited to discuss and thrash out problems of farming with the selected farmers. Suitable provisions for honorarium, therefore, has been made in the scheme so that the specialists may be called to cover various subjects during the training period. Visits to nearby farms of Agriculture Department, Regional Research Stations and other institutions and progressive farmers will also be arranged.

**Method of conducting the training**

The methods of training will include demonstrations, few selected talks, field trips, group discussions and practicals for selected farmers on important items of the course. An effort will be made to enable the farmers to gain practical knowledge which they could supply in their farming. The syllabus for each course will have to be developed by the institutions concerned with the guidance and assistance of concerned specialists after taking into consideration the local conditions. However, a tentative outline of a few selected courses is appended with this scheme for guidance of the training institutions.

**Cost of the scheme**

The cost of the scheme is given in appendix B. As it is envisaged that this training would be a regular feature at almost all the institutions, it is essential that additional facilities of accommodation and staff are added adequately. A non-recurring expenditure of Rs 25,000 has been provided at each institution for providing hostel accommodation and other buildings. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs 1,00,98,000.

**Sharing of the expenditure**

The pattern of central assistance would be the same as for other similar schemes included in the Third Five
Year Plan, the Centre would bear 75% of the non-recurring expenditure as well as 25% of the recurring one as communicated in Planning Commission's letter No PC(P) 4(2)/61 dated 20th October, 1961

ANNEXURE 'A'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of selected farmers who will be imparted higher training in agriculture at the Extension Training Centre, Basic Agricultural Schools and Agricultural Colleges during 1962-66</th>
<th>2,56,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total number of training courses required to train the above mentioned selected farmers</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of selected farmers to be admitted in each batch</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of institutions where such courses would be organised</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of courses to be organised at each farmers training wing every year</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of training courses which will be organised in a year</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of selected farmers to be trained during a year</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Duration of each course</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cost of training per selected farmer</td>
<td>nearly Rs 39/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEXURE B

Estimated cost of the revised scheme of training of selected farmers in Agriculture and allied fields during the Third Plan (for a period of 4 years - 62-66)
1 **Non-recurring**

Ad-hoc grant to each Institution for construction of additional buildings required for the programme @ Rs 25,000 per Farmers' Training wing (25000 × 100)

\[\text{25,00,000}\]

Furniture including cots and cooking utensils @ Rs 1500/- per institution (1500 × 100)

\[\text{1,50,000}\]

**Total Non-recurring**

\[\text{26,50,000}\]

II **Recurring**

A **Staff**

1 One Officer-in-charge of the Farmers' Training programme @ Rs. 250/-(250 × 12 × 100 × 5)

\[\text{12,00,000}\]

2 One Field assistant @ 100/- per month (100 × 12 × 100 × 4)

\[\text{4,80,000}\]

3 One Clerk-cum-Typist @ Rs 80/- p m (80 × 12 × 100 × 4)

\[\text{3,84,000}\]

4 One peon @ Rs 80/- p m (30 × 12 × 100 × 4)

\[\text{1,44,000}\]

B Allowances to staff members @ Rs 500/- per institute per year (500 × 100 × 4)

\[\text{2,00,000}\]

C. Messing charges for 2,56,000 farmers @ Re 1/- per day for a period of 15 days (25,600 × 1 × 15)

\[\text{38,40,000}\]

D Visits and study trips @ Rs. 500/- per institution per year (500 × 100 × 4)

\[\text{2,00,000}\]
250 22nd November, 1963 Oral Answers to Questions

E Honorarium @ Rs 500/- per institution per year (500 X 100 X 4) 2,00,000
F Miscellaneous contingencies and unforeseen @ Rs 2,000 per institution each year (2000 X 100 X 4) 8,00,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Recurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74,48,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total 1,00,98,000

Sharing of the expenditure

Share of the Government of India

| 75% Non-Recurring | 19,87,500 |
| 25% Recurring     | 18,62,000 |

Share of the State Government

| 25% Non-recurring | 6,62,500 |
| 75% Recurring     | 55,86,000 |

Grand total 1,00,98,000

ANNEXURE-C

Allocation of Farmers’ Training Wings to be established at the selected Extension Training Centres and Agricultural Colleges for organising Courses in agricultural field for selected farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S N</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>No of Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1.  | Andhra Pradesh   | 8             |
2.  | Assam (This will also cater to the needs of NEFA and Manipur) | 3 |
3.  | Bihar            | 8             |
4.  | Maharashtra      | 9             |
5.  | Gujarat          | 5             |
6.  | Kerala           | 3             |
7. Madhya Pradesh 8
8. Madras (This will also cater to the needs of Pondicherry) 7
9. Mysore 5
10. Orissa 5
11. Punjab 3
12. Rajasthan 5
13. Uttar Pradesh 21
14. West Bengal (This will also cater to the requirements of Tripura and Andaman) 8
15. Jammu & Kashmir 1
16. Himachal Pradesh 1

Total 100

ANNEXURE D
Suggested outline for specialised training of farmers
on Selected items in Agriculture field

Crop Husbandry

1) Cultivation of some of the important regional crops suiting to regional needs with special emphasis on improved practices used for attaining higher yields;

Farmers may be given a practical idea of preparation of seed-bed, knowledge of varieties, seed selection and seed treatment, seed-rate, method of sowing, manural requirements, intercultural operations, control of pests and diseases, regular harvesting, threshing, winnowing and storage along with economics of each operation and total returns.
11) Important crop rotations of the locality
111) Mixed cropping—suitable rotation and economics

2. Fruit and vegetable growing
   1) How to lay an orchard.
   11) Cultivation of some of the important local fruits
   111) Cultivation of some important local vegetables
   11v) Rejuvenation of old fruit trees

3. Plant Protection
   1) Identification or nature of damage to crops by pests and diseases including rats, other animal pests and weeds
   11) Control measures both preventive and curative measures
   111) Seasonal occurrence of pests and diseases on crops
   11v) Preparation of pesticides, etc,
   v) Proper use of plant protection materials including their storage and maintenance and care of plant protection equipment

4. Livestock Management
   1) Knowledge of common diseases—prevention and first aid
   11) Selection and care of stud bulls
   111) Castration of scrub calves.
   11v) Suitable rations, draught cattle and calves
   v) Maintaining the supply of green fodder throughout the year—growing of berseem, lucerne and other green fodder—conservation of fodder—silage making

Similarly, slabs of improved agricultural implements, farming methods leading to water and soil conservation, and crop husbandry including improved crop varieties, etc., would be worked out locally by the institutions where such courses would be conducted keeping into account the regional conditions prevailing in the field.
## ANNEXURE-E

*Expenditure per centre.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>1st year (1962/63)</th>
<th>2nd year (1963/64)</th>
<th>3rd year (1964/65)</th>
<th>4th year (1965/65)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-recurring</td>
<td>Rs 26,500</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurring</td>
<td>18,620</td>
<td>* 18,620</td>
<td>* 18,620</td>
<td>* 18,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Grand Total

- 1,00,980

### Details of recurring expenditure

- **(a) Pay**
  - Rs 5,520

- **(b) Allowances**
  - 500

- **(c) Messing 40 X 15 X 15**
  - 9,600

- **(d) Field trips**
  - 500

- **(e) Honorarium**
  - 500

- **(f) Contingencies**
  - 2,000

**Total**

- 18,620

---

For 15 batches of 15 days' duration of 40 trainees each
Costitution of a State Planning Commission

204—

* 791 (4705) Q — Sri Mohammed Ismail — Will the hon Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a State Planning Commission, and

(b) if so, when?

Dr M Chenna Reddy — (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise
Registered Ayacut under the Rachakattu Channel in Chodavaram Taluk

* 29 (1580) Q — Sri Tenneti Viswanatham (Madugula) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the extent of the registered ayacut under the Rachakattu Channel in Chodavaram taluk, Visakhapatnam district in the villages served by it,
(b) the amount spent for the maintenance and repair of the channel and channel head between 1949 to 1962, and

(c) the amount realised by the Government by (i) wet and dry assessment, and (ii) cesses and surcharges?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Sri A C Subba Reddy) — I did not get proper information about this question, Sir. I would like to answer it some time in this Session itself.

Mr Speaker — You can send a separate question, Sir. Viswanatham. This will be disposed of. Please send a separate question. I will admit it.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — If it is not answered, how is it disposed, Sir?

Mr Speaker — Even if it is not answered, in view of what was stated by him, this will be disposed of.

Sri A C Subba Reddy — If the hon. Member wants it, I will place it on the Table of the House or I shall send a copy.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — Thank you.

Mr Speaker — There is no question of postponing any questions once it is included in the list. So, if the Member is interested in the information, he can send it. I will see that it is answered within a week or ten days.

Dam on the Routhupudi rivulet in Pathipadu taluk.

206—

130) (2524-P) Q — Sri M Veeraraghava Rao (Pathipadu) — Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state...
(a) when the estimates for the construction of a
dam to the Routhulapudi rivulet of Prathipadu taluk,
East Godavari district have been prepared;
(b) the estimated amount therefor,
c) the number of villages to be benefited by the said
scheme, and
d) when it will be taken up?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — (a) In 1960
(b) Rs 52,260/- including direct and indirect
charges,
(c) The villages of Routhulapudi, Pallapu Chamava-
ram and Meraka Chamavaram will be benefited by the
scheme
(d) Soon after the plans and estimates are techni-
cally approved, the scheme will be taken up for execution

Investigation of Bantumakku Reservoir Scheme and
Vegavathi Anicut Scheme

207—

* 320 (4076) Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya —Will the hon
Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the investigation of the Bantumakku
Reservoir Scheme, and Vegavathi Anicut Scheme has been
completed in Bobbili taluk, and
(b) If so, when the work will be taken up?

*Sri A C Subba Reddy* — (a) Detailed investigation of Bantumakku Reservoir Scheme has been completed. Only preliminary investigation of the Vegavathi Anicut Scheme has been completed and detailed investigation has been taken up.

(b) It is too early to say with certainty when the work could be taken up.

(a) *Detailed Investigation of Bantumakku Reservoir Scheme* has been completed. Only preliminary investigation of the Vegavathi Anicut Scheme has been completed and detailed investigation has been taken up.

(b) It is too early to say with certainty when the work could be taken up.

Total Ayacut under river Gosthani in Visakhapatnam district

208—

*381 (4421) Q* — *Sri B Srimamamurthi* (Vijanagaram) — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) what is the total ayacut at present being served in different taluks of Vizag district by the river Gosthani,

(b) whether irrigation facilities are proposed to be continued in respect of the existing ayacut in the above
taluks in spite of the Thatipudi reservoir on the river Gosthani, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — (a) The total ayacut is 13,090 acres. Out of this an ayacut of 5840 acres is being irrigated by open head channels on the upstream side of the dam and the remaining is being served by channels on the downstream side.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Open air channel vents provide supply of water to the ayacut under these channels from the reservoir and supply 110 gallons of water to Visakhapatnam town.

Sri A C Subba Reddy. It is proposed to assure supply of water to the ayacut under these channels. That
means, we propose to supply water first for these lands and then 110 lakhs gallons of water

Constitution of Barrage on the river Godavari

209—

* 431 (4698) Q — Sri Mohammed Ismail — Will the hon Minister for Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken decision to start the work of constructing a barrage on the river Godavari, and

(b) if so, the cost involved and how this expenditure will be met during the Third Plan?

Sri A C Subba Reddy — (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

1. Construction of a barrage on the river Godavari is yet to be decided. A preliminary investigation has been conducted by C W P C.

2. The cost and expenditure details will be provided once the decision is taken.
22nd November, 1963  Oral Answers to Questions  561

Sri N Ganeswara Rao (Nagaram) —— Will the hon Minister for Buildings and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Srimathi D Andalamma, widow of late D Narasimha Rao, Supervisor Public Works Department (Roads, and Buildings), Suryapet, Nalgonda district, has not so far been paid the compassionate pension due to her, although her husband died in 1958;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not sanctioning the compassionate pension so far;

(c) when the compassionate pension will be sanctioned and paid to her, and
562 22nd November, 1963 Oral Answers to Questions

(d) whether the Government received any representation in this regard from the widow and, if so, what action has been taken on it?

The Minister for Buildings and Communications (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan) — (a), (b) and (c) — The case relating to the sanction of compassionate pension to Srimathi D Andalamma, wife of late Sri D Narasimha Rao, Supervisor, PWD (R & B), Suryapet, has since been finalised by the Special Officer (Pensions) and orders sanctioning the pension have been communicated by him to the Accountant General, for issue of Pension Payment Order. The delay in the sanction of compassionate pension to the widow was due to late receipt of the pension papers from the Executive Engineer (R&B), Nalgonda.

(d) Yes, Sir Necessary instructions were issued to the Chief Engineer (General) on receipt of the petition

Codification of Jail Manuals

211—

* 736 (3755) Q — Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have codified the Jail Manuals in force in Andhra and Telangana regions incorporating the best in both the Manuals, and

(b) whether the Government are implementing the same in the case of all the Jails in the State?

The Minister for Law and Information (Sri P V Narasimha Rao) — (a) The Government have accorded approval to all the chapters proposed to be incorporated in the integrated Jail Manual

(b) The integrated Jail Manual will be implemented throughout the State after the entire Manual is printed
and published. However, pending this work, the Government have already brought into force the integrated rules in the following six chapters as they deal with certain facilities to prisoners, with effect from the dates noted against each:

1. Remission system and Advisory Board 2-5-1962
2. Parole 10-9-1957
3. Furlough 12-2-1962
4. Panchayat system 19-6-1961
5. Gratuity 20-9-1962
6. Newspapers and Magazines 19-6-1961

*Sri P V Narasimha Rao — That is a specific case. If it is brought to my notice, I will look into it.*

Sri R. Nagaraja Rao — Agree, sir, I will look into it.

The provisions which are more lenient and beneficial to the prisoners have been accepted from both the Manuals.
The conditions regarding washing of clothes and shaving have enormously improved, Sir, and orders have been given. They are being implemented. I am definite about it.

Sri P. V Narasimharao — I shall look into the matter about Chittoor.

Sri P V Narasimharao — I cannot say off-hand as a matter of detail. I can inform him later on, if he likes.

Junior Certified Schools for the Children Convicts

212—

* 819 (4936) Q — Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Kosigi) — Will the hon Minister for Law and Information be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any Junior Certified Schools for the Children Convicts in our State;

(b) if so, the places where they are situated,

(c) the strength of the schools,
22nd November, 1963

Oral Answers to Questions

(d) the crafts and trades that are taught, and
(e) whether there are any schemes for their rehabilitation?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — (a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) (1) Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad city (Champapet)

(2) Junior Certified School for Girls, Mushrabad, Hyderabad City

(3) Junior Certified School for boys, Eluru, West Godavary District.

(c) The strength on 13-7-1963 is as follows:

(1) Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad 394

(2) Junior Certified School for Girls Mushrabad. 39

(3) Junior certified School for Boys Eluru 341

(d) Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad

1. Carpentry
2. Weaving.
3. Tailoring.

Junior Certified School for Girls, Mushrabad.

1. Knitting.
2. Embroidery
3. Tailoring

Junior Certified School for Boys, Eluru.

1. Carpentry
2. Tailoring.
(e) There are no independent schemes for their rehabilitation. But as part of the Probation system, after-care work is being undertaken by the Probation Officers in the Districts.

Sri P V Narasimharao — The carpet industry is not suitable for being undertaken by boys. It has to be undertaken by adults and it is being done in Warangal District. However, we shall examine the matter, Sir.

Transfer of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries to Panchayat Samithis

213—

* 1123 (4958) Q — Sri P O Satyanarayana Raju — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals before the Government to hand over Minor Veterinary Dispensaries to Panchayat Samithis and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A Balaram Reddy) — (a) & (b) Out of the 207 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries in the State, 166 have already been handed over to the Panchayat Samithis, transfer of another 19 is under correspondence with the Samithis concerned, and the remaining 22 will be transferred as and when Samithis are constituted.

Closure of Cattle Breeding Station at Sugulimetta near Panyam

214—

* 1126 (5003) Q Sri A Sarveswara Rao — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
Oral Answers to Questions  
22nd November, 1963  567

(a) whether it is a fact that the cattle breeding station at Sugahmetta near Panyam in Kurnool district was closed down as the scheme of upgrading the Cattle Wealth (Improved Breed) of Sugals (a hill tribe) was wound up in March 1963, if so, why, and

(b) the annual expenditure for the implementation of the above scheme at Sugahmetta?

Sri A Balaramu Reddy — (a) The answer is in the affirmative. As the Sugals derived the maximum benefits under the scheme during the last 25 years, its further continuance was considered not necessary and it was closed from 1-4-1963.

(b) Rs 3,000/-

Poultry Farms

215—

* 1130 (5053) Q — Sarvasri E Ayyapu Reddy (Madhloor) and P Gunnayya — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state
(a) the number of Poultry Farms in the State,

(b) whether there are proposals to convert existing poultry extension centres into District Poultry Farms and also Poultry Development Blocks, and

(c) what is the present capacity approximately of the hatchery?

Sri A. Balaram Reddy — (a) 48

- Regional Poultry Farms 4
- District Poultry Farms 18
- Poultry Extension Centres 19
- Poultry Units 7

Total 48

(b) In the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, five Poultry Extension Centres were converted into District Poultry Farms. At present there are no proposals to extend the scheme to other districts.

(c) The capacity is 5000 eggs

*Note: The text contains a mix of English and Telugu, with Telugu questions marked with asterisks.*
Co-operative Poultry Farms

* 1136 (5055) Q.— Sarvari E Ayyapu Reddy and P Gunnayya — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any co-operative poultry farms in the State, and

(b) if so, what are the facilities given by the Department for grading, stocking and marketing poultry products in the rural areas?

Sri A Balaramu Reddy — (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise
570  22nd November, 1963  Oral Answers to Questions

Regional Poultry Farms

217—

* 1148 (5097)  Q — Sarvasri Mohammad Ismail and P. Gunnamyya — Will the hon Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the four Regional Poultry Farms started by the State Government are now functioning, and

(b) if so, what is the expenditure incurred on them during 1963 and the income derived therefrom?

Sri A Balaram Reddy — (a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) Expenditure incurred  Income derived:
during 1962—63  during 1962—63
Rs 3,58,650 = 98  Rs 62,455 = 68

Nationalisation of Inter-State Buses

218—

* 769 (4358), Q — Sri Y. C Veerabhadr Gowd (Yemmiganoor) — Will the hon Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state
(a) is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to nationalise the Inter-State buses,

(b) if so, when, and

(c) if not, why?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B.V. Gurumurthy) — (a) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation published a scheme under section 68-C of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated 18-4-1963, with respect to the following Inter-State routes —

(a) (1) Kurnool Bellary
     (2) Naguladinni Bellary
     (3) Yemmiganur Bellary
     (4) Adoni Bellary

(b) The scheme is under consideration of Government

(c) Does not arise

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya— In the question itself it is asked

"Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to nationalise the Inter-State buses"

Sri B V. Gurumurthy — This is under the consideration of the Government. These four routes are envisaged under the scheme.
Mr Speaker — Is there any proposal to open bus service between Hyderabad and Madras?

Sri B V Gurumurthy — I will find out, Sir. At the moment I have no information

+ Q No 219 (*814-4910)

**Loss due to the Fire Accident in the workshop of R T C at Mushirabad**

220 —

+ 783 (4600) Q — Sarvasri A Sarveswara Rao and K Rajamallu (Chinmoo) — Will the hon Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

(a) the total estimated loss caused due to the fire accident at the workshop of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation at Mushirabad in the third week of April 1963, in Hyderabad City,

(b) whether it is a fact that a part of the workshop also collapsed, and

(c) the reasons of the fire outbreak?

Sri B V Gurumurthy — (a) The total estimated loss caused due to the fire accident at the Workshop is Rs 2,30,000/—

(b) Only one side of the wall and the roof in Fuel Injection Pump Section collapsed

(c) It has so far not been established as to what the reason for the accident is. Police are investigating

*Written Answer to Question*

**Hyderabad to Mancherial Deluxe Bus Service**

219—

+ 814 (4910) Q — Sri K Rajamallu.— Will the hon Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state

*Not put and not answered in the House. Hence the question and answer are included in the proceedings at the end of Question Hour.*
(a) whether the Government are aware of a representation made by the Councillors of City Municipality (Mancherial) and many other prominent men to ply a Deluxe Bus Service direct from Mancherial to Hyderabad or the Karimnagar-Deluxe may be extended up to Mancherial, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

A — (a) The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has reported that it has not so far received any representation from the Councillors of City Municipality (Mancherial), but a representation was received from the President, Panchayat Samthi, Block Laxipet, and also from the General Secretary for Andhra Pradesh Backward Class Economic Welfare Association, Hyderabad

(b) Proposals for the extension of the Hyderabad-Kareemnagar Deluxe Express Service to Manchiryal was examined by the Corporation and it was not found possible to extend Hyderabad-Karimnagar Service to Mancherial at present as it means introducing one more Deluxe Bus

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.


Sri Vani lala Gopalakrishnayya Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Legislature Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1963

Mr Speaker — Motion moved
How could the communication between the representatives of the people and their constituents which are so essential to the working of the representative system be usefully carried on if the constituents were to be kept in ignorance of what their representatives are doing? "

...
Save or otherwise provided in sub-section (ii) no person shall be liable to any proceedings civil or criminal in any court in respect of publication in a newspaper, or broadcast through the broadcasting station of a substan-
tually true report or matter of any proceedings of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature unless the publication or broadcast is proved to have been made with malice,"


Privilege motion is a Privilege question regarding civil, criminal question in which the Government of India seeks Leave of the House in the introductory stage, consideration stage, and merit of the subject, and the House provision. Similarly, Leave of the House Assembly is a provision of the House. The tradition of the House Assembly is a provision of the House.

We have conveyed our full concurrence with the contents of the proposed legislation Therefore we understand that legislation is being undertaken very shortly by the Central Parliament and we feel that in view of the anomalies which are apprehended in passing this Bill, leave should not be granted
Therefore, I appeal to hon Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya not to press it. In view of the decision taken by the Government, in view of the request made to the Parliament I am sure Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya will also agree that it is not necessary—not that we are against it. I appeal to him.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya That is all right, Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

(The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn)
Sri A Sarveswara Rao — I beg to move for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1963

Mr Speaker Motion moved

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion
(The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn)

The Osmania University (Amendment) Bill, 1963

Sri Tennyeti Viswanatham I move for leave to introduce the Osmania University (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Mr Deputy Speaker Motion moved
The Minister for Education Sri P V G Raju —Sir,
a specific question of amending the Osmania University Act is before us. The background is interesting. Sir, and it arises out of a report by the Central Public Accounts Committee in its 42nd Report to Parliament. The committee observed that the accounts of the Central Universities should be submitted to Parliament. Now, the Comptroller and Auditor-General also has suggested that this principle should be accepted. The request is that a similar provision be made in Andhra Pradesh. In principle, it is a very good thing. We have already addressed the Government of India as to the necessity of having a similar procedure here. It is under consideration of Parliament to enact a suitable legislation so that the accounts of the Central Universities may be discussed by the Parliament. Similarly, in other neighbouring States also the matter is under consideration. Now, at the present juncture, we feel that there is no need to introduce a Bill in Andhra Pradesh in advance of a decision taken either in Delhi or in the neighbouring States. So, in principle although I accept that the accounts should be placed be-
before our Legislature, we would like to await further action in the matter by Delhi and also by our neighbouring States

Hon Sri Tenneti Viswanatham has mentioned some thing about Sri Venkateswara University Syndicate, I would not like to make any comment about any opinion by any Syndicate in the State. The three Syndicates were requested to express opinion in this matter and broadly speaking, they have said that an Act of this nature would interfere with the autonomy of the Universities. But we need not necessarily subscribe to this opinion of the Syndicates as a decision is being taken by Parliament itself and the general pattern is now accepted throughout the country. That is, in our neighbouring States also the position is being clarified in such a manner that it is accepted that the accounts and the actions of the Syndicate in terms of various annual accounts of the Universities should be the subject-matter of some discussion and review by the Legislature. I see no reason why we should not take objection to the Syndicate’s viewpoint that it is not in conformity with the existing Acts. After all the existing Universities Acts approach the problem in a certain manner. But in future there may be a change and when that change takes place there should be no objection on anybody’s part.

As the matter is seized by the Government of India and as action is being taken in Parliament and also in the neighbouring States, we are awaiting the position to be clarified. It is not only to amend the Osmania University Act but to bring in len the three University Acts in our State.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

I would request Hon Sri Viswanatham not to press his Motion at this juncture and to await a comprehensive legislation and position that may arise in future.

Thank you, Sir

Sri P V G. Raju — I think that is implied in my speech. I have agreed in principle. I only made a suggestion to wait till the whole thing emerges in a certain way. So, it is premature now and there is no need at the moment. We are ourselves going to do it in the right time.

Sri P V G. Raju — Time ripe?

Sir — Yes, Sir, it is under examination.

Sir — He may kindly withdraw it.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — Then, I won’t press.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — So you are withdrawing it?

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — I am not pressing.

(The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn)

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Sri K. Satyanarayana — I beg to move
This Assembly recommends to the Government to assign the cultivable waste lands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

Mr Deputy Speaker. Resolution moved.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment 22nd November, 1963

28. The cultivation of wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

1961 onwards 38 acres, 1962 onwards 58 acres

1958 onwards 48 acres, 1959 onwards 58 acres

586 22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolutions’- Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

523 1954-2s: 1 2 pass

1954-2s: 1 2 pass

1954-2s: 1 2 pass

1954-2s: 1 2 pass

1954-2s: 1 2 pass

1954-2s: 1 2 pass
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Multi-Purpose Projects, high level, low level, minor projects, betterment levy, major projects, market rate, alignments, investigation

market rate 200 300
588 22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolutions.- Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Department of Land and Revenue,

Hon'ble Governor,

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the resolutions of 1406 and 1407 (R.A.P. 1958-59) which were passed in this Assembly on 7-8-1958, wherein the categories of banjar lands and the prohibitory list therein were inserted. The categories and prohibitory list were inserted with the object of facilitating the assignment of landless poor to wastelands within a period of two years.

In pursuance of the said resolutions, orders have been issued by me, the Commissioner of Land Revenue of this State, under the provisions of the Act, for the assignment of lands to the landless poor within the prescribed time-limit.

Orders have been issued enumerating the categories of lands and prohibiting the assignment of certain lands. The lists of lands have also been prepared for the assignment of wastelands to the landless poor.

I have the honour to add that the orders have been issued in consultation with the Government of India, and that the assignment of lands to the landless poor is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

I have the honour to solicit your Excellency's approval of the action taken by me in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

Commissioner of Land Revenue

[Date]
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The mover of the Resolution will take some time. He has taken 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: As much as possible, we will cover.

Sri P Sundarayya: What is the procedure adopted for the non-official day?

Sri P Sundarayya: There are a number of resolutions. There is no necessity to go through all the Resolutions in a day.

Sri P Sundarayya: That is not the thing. There is no procedure like that. One or two resolutions may be taken up. Even one resolution may not be completed if it has to go on to the next day and when there are 20 Resolutions.

(The bell was rung)
590 22nd November, 1963

Non-Official Resolutions—Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Mr Deputy Speaker The Business Advisory Committee has decided that to-day would be a non-official day and these resolutions are on the Agenda. The mover will take half-an-hour and others will take ten minutes.

Sri P Sundarayya The question is not half-an-hour or twenty-minutes.

Sri N Sanyeeva Reddy Even if it is an important Resolution, there should be time limit. There should be some time limit agreed so that others also will get a chance. I agree with the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that it should be even taken over to the next non-official day if it is an important Resolution. That is what is being done, as far as I know, in Parliament.

Mr Deputy Speaker So as to cover some other Resolution we must fix up some time limit.

Sri P Sundarayya To all other people to participate there should be time-limit. The mover will have according to the Rules, not less than half-an-hour. This you may restrict. That is a different matter. But that does not mean you have to complete in two or three hours all the Resolutions. There is no such time limit unless both sides agree. If there are no speakers, then you have to put the Resolution to Vote.

Mr Deputy Speaker Let us allow time according to the number of speakers.

Sri P Sundarayya That is not the way in which the Assembly proceedings are conducted. You do not call speakers on the basis of number. The Speaker has to see that many people get an opportunity to speak. There may be a number of speakers who would like to speak.
Non-Official Resolutions—Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within period of two years

Mr Deputy Speaker Let us see the spirit of the speaker

Sri P Sundarayya If the Government agrees then there is no need for the speakers

(Laughter)
average rental of 75, 100% is required. The State Government resolved in the 24th November 1963 resolution that the average rental of lands to the landless poor within a period of two years.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

Dear [Recipient's Name],

I am pleased to inform you of the recent assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years. This initiative aims to provide opportunities for self-sufficiency and economic improvement for individuals who have been traditionally excluded from such resources.

The assignment process will involve the following steps:

1. Evaluation of Eligibility: Candidates will be evaluated based on their current status, including financial need, interest in agriculture, and potential to benefit from the land.

2. Selection of Land: Wasteland areas will be identified and assessed for suitability. Candidates will be given the opportunity to choose from available lands.

3. Terms and Conditions: Participants will be required to fulfill certain conditions, such as maintaining the land for a specified period and investing in necessary improvements.

4. Assistance: Assistance in the form of seed, tools, and training will be provided to ensure successful cultivation.

5. Period of Assignment: The period of assignment will be for a minimum of two years, during which the land can be used for cultivation.

I encourage you to thoroughly review this program and consider applying if you meet the eligibility criteria. If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wasting lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

594 22nd November, 1963
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within period of two years

"In order to accelerate the plan for cultivating wastelands, measures have been taken in the past, and efforts have been made to allocate cultivable wastelands to the landless poor. The envisaged period for this purpose is up to 22nd November, 1963. It is expected that the total area of wastelands to be cultivated will be around 40,000 acres. It is estimated that the area of wastelands to be cultivated in the first year will be around 22,000 acres, and in the second year, around 19,000 acres.

The wastelands to be cultivated are expected to generate an income of Rs. 50,000 in the first year and Rs. 20,000 in the second year. It is further anticipated that the total area of wastelands to be cultivated in the first two years will be around 59,500 acres.

It is estimated that 49-50% of the wastelands will be cultivated in the first year, and 25-30% in the second year. The remaining 20-25% are expected to be cultivated in subsequent years.

It is hoped that the cultivation of wastelands will contribute significantly to the economic development of the country and improve the living standards of the landless poor."

In order to ensure effective implementation of this plan, the following measures have been proposed:

1. The wastelands to be cultivated will be allocated on a fair and transparent basis, with due consideration to the needs of the landless poor.
2. The required seeds, implements, and other inputs will be provided by the government at subsidized rates.
3. Technical assistance will be provided to the landless poor to help them effectively cultivate the wastelands.
4. The cultivation of wastelands will be monitored and evaluated periodically to assess its impact on the economic development of the country and the welfare of the landless poor.

It is believed that the cultivation of wastelands will play a significant role in the economic development of the country and in improving the living standards of the landless poor. For this purpose, all possible measures will be taken to ensure effective implementation of this plan."

Fusion of captionless image
596 22nd November, 1963 Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

This is intimated hereby that the Government of India has decided to assign cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

This is to allow the landless poor to avail of the opportunity to cultivate wastelands and improve their living conditions.

The decision is aimed at providing a means for the landless poor to gain access to land and cultivate it, thereby improving their economic situation.

The assignment of wastelands will be carried out in a systematic manner to ensure fair distribution among the landless poor.

This initiative is expected to bring about a significant change in the lives of the landless poor, providing them with the means to earn a livelihood and improve their quality of life.

Further details regarding the assignment process and eligibility criteria will be made available to the landless poor soon.

The Government of India is committed to ensuring that the landless poor benefit from this decision and receive the support needed to transition into self-sufficient cultivators.

The assigned land will be provided with necessary inputs and support to ensure successful cultivation.

This is an important step towards empowering the landless poor and fostering economic growth in rural areas.

The Government of India looks forward to seeing the positive impact of this initiative on the lives of the landless poor.

This decision is in line with the Government's commitment to inclusive development and the well-being of all its citizens.

The Government of India congratulates the landless poor on this opportunity and encourages them to take full advantage of it to transform their lives.

This is a historic moment for the landless poor in India, and the Government of India is proud to play a role in bringing about this change.

The Government of India urges all concerned parties to come together to support the landless poor in their transition to self-sufficient cultivators.

This is a significant step towards achieving a more equitable and just society in India.

The Government of India is committed to continuing its efforts to improve the lives of the landless poor and ensure their inclusion in the country's development进程.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment: Cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

In order to address the pressing issue of providing cultivable lands to the landless poor within a period of two years, the government has taken significant steps. The importance of waste lands for rehabilitation purposes has been emphasized, with a focus on the need to identify and make available lands for cultivation. The government has taken measures to expedite the process of land distribution, ensuring that the landless poor receive their share. This initiative has been backed by a strong commitment, aiming to alleviate the economic burdens faced by the marginalised sections of the society. The objective is to ensure that the landless poor are not only provided with land but also equipped with the necessary resources to make it productive. The government has been working closely with various stakeholders to streamline the process, thereby making it more efficient and accessible to all beneficiaries.
22nd November 1963

Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Resolved that the issue of certificate of 100 acres to be given to landless poor within a period of two years.

1. Certificate should be issued to 100 beneficiaries.
2. Beneficiaries should submit a representation to the concerned authority.
3. Action should be taken within six months from the date of the resolution.

Order of the day: Issue of certificate to landless poor within a period of two years.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

representation order record certificate issue notice stay order Government handover declare
22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Mr Deputy Speaker  The Hon Member Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya has given notice of an amendment to the resolution  Are you (Mr Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya) moving it?

Sri Vavlala Gopalakrishnayya  Yes, Sir  I beg to move

“In the Non-official Resolutions No 1 and 2 to be moved by Sri S Vemayya and Sri K Satyanarayana for the word ‘two years’ substitute the words ‘one year’”

Mr. Deputy Speaker  —Amendment moved
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

On 22nd November 1963
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

The Hon'ble Member pointed out the need for giving priority and special attention to the cultivation of wastelands, especially in the rural areas. He noted that the Government had allocated a substantial number of wastelands to the landless poor, with a target of 15 hectares per village and 12 hectares per village, respectively. Additionally, he mentioned the important role of joint responsibility in the cultivation process.

On a point of order, it was stated that the question of wasteland allocation was still pending.

Joint responsibility: Joint responsibility

On a point of order...
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

604 22nd November, 1963
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

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Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

606 22nd November 1963

The Hon’ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Narasimha Reddy, moved the following resolution in the Lok Sabha:

That this House expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government to provide cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Shri Narasimha Reddy further stated that the Government had taken several initiatives to provide land to the landless poor, and the resolution was a recognition of these efforts.

The Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, welcomed the resolution and assured the House of the Government’s continued efforts to provide land to the landless poor.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

On the 22nd November 1963, the resolution was passed to assign cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years. This was done to occupy the land and ensure that the landless poor could benefit from it. The resolution aimed to address the problem of land encroachments and ensure that the land was used for its intended purpose. The Highest dry rate (HDR) and double dry rate (DDR) were also specified to ensure fair distribution of land. The adjoining rate was set to prevent encroachments and ensure that the land was used for its intended purpose. The 1905 Land Encroachment Act was enforced to ensure that land was not usurped and that it was used for its intended purpose. The resolution was passed to ensure that the landless poor could benefit from the land and that it was used for its intended purpose.
If the land is so occupied and assessment on the area occupied calculated for the same period at the rate imposed on a land of a similar quality in the neighbourhood
or at the highest dry rate or wet rate of the village as the case may be or when no such rates exists, in such manner as may be prescribed in rules or orders under Section 8 provided that payment of assessment under this section shall not confer any right of occupancy.
22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolutions.- Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years
Isolated lands are very valuable agricultural lands which are assessed waste lands. In the past 20 years, 24 million acres of these lands have been studied. A part of this waste lands have been assessed to be cultivable during the last 24 years. The government has taken several measures to develop these lands. Two years ago, the government declared a deputation stay order on the cultivable lands to investigate the feasibility of irrigated tanks. The government has also ordered the stay order on the cultivable lands to improve the irrigation facilities. The government has also ordered the stay order on the cultivable lands to improve the irrigation facilities. The government has also ordered the stay order on the cultivable lands to improve the irrigation facilities. The government has also ordered the stay order on the cultivable lands to improve the irrigation facilities.
Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor with-
m a period of two years

612 22nd November, 1963

Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

The landless poor should be provided with 250 acres of wastelands on a lease basis for a period of two years without rent. These lands should be allotted to them by the Land Revenue Department and the Village Panchayat. The lease period should not exceed two years. The owner of the land should be paid compensation for any damage or loss caused to the land during the lease period. The compensation should be paid within one month of the end of the lease period.

The land should be used for cultivation and the produce should be used by the owner of the land. The land should be returned to the owner after the lease period. The land should be maintained in good condition and the owner should be provided with assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs.

The owner of the land should be responsible for the maintenance of the land and the produce should be used for the benefit of the owner. The owner should be required to pay the compensation for any damage or loss caused to the land during the lease period. The compensation should be paid within one month of the end of the lease period.

The lease period should be extended for another year if the owner of the land desires to continue the lease. The owner of the land should be allowed to cultivate the land for a period of two years without rent.

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Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment 22nd November, 1963

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in a period of two years

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22nd November 1963  Non-Official Resolutions - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of India, has been pleased to approve the following non-official resolutions passed in the Assembly:

1. Shri J. M. J. W. of the Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu, has moved a resolution that the Government should take immediate steps to assign cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

2. The resolution was discussed and adopted by the Assembly.

3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has been requested to take necessary steps to implement the resolution.

4. The assembly members have expressed their support for the resolution and have urged the Government to take urgent action to address the issue of landlessness among the poor.

5. The resolution highlights the need for the Government to provide land to the landless poor in order to improve their standard of living and enable them to engage in agricultural activities.

6. The assembly has also requested the Government to provide adequate financial assistance to the landless poor to enable them to acquire the necessary inputs for agricultural activities.

7. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development for further action.

8. The assembly members have urged the Government to ensure that the resolution is implemented in a timely manner and that the landless poor are provided with the necessary support to enable them to engage in agricultural activities.

9. The resolution reflects the commitment of the assembly members to address the issue of landlessness among the poor and to provide them with the necessary support to enable them to improve their standard of living.
Non-Official Resolution - Assi- 22nd November, 1963 615

gment of culturable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

The Government of India, having considered the various pressing problems of the agriculturally backward states and keeping in view the socio-economic development of the country, has decided to take up a project for the development of culturable wastelands in the landless poor within a period of two years.

The project will be implemented in stages, with the first stage covering 40 per cent of the total land under the project. The second stage will cover another 40 per cent, and the third stage will cover the remaining 20 per cent. The project will be completed within a period of two years, with the first stage scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

The project will be implemented in two phases, with the first phase covering 30 per cent of the total land under the project and the second phase covering the remaining 70 per cent. The project will be completed within a period of two years, with the first phase scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

The project will be financed through a combination of government funding and private investments. The government will provide 50 per cent of the funding, while private investors will provide the remaining 50 per cent. The project will be implemented in a manner that ensures maximum benefit to the landless poor.

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Non-Official Resolution. Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

Police Action has been taking place for the last fifteen or sixteen months, and it is proposed to proceed with the assignment of cultivable lands to the landless poor within a period of two years. There are people who are not in favour of this. The Police Action was taken against those who were unauthorisedly occupying the lands. The lands were occupied by encroachers, and there were cases of illegal encroachment. The Police Action was taken to regularise the situation. The opposition to this has been raised by certain sections.
22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor with- in a period of two years

In view of the request by the persons mentioned in the resolution that was passed on the 22nd November, 1963, the Government of the State hereby appoints a Prohibitory Recorder for the district of Rayalaseema. The said Recorder is required to hold the office for a period of two years from the date of the said appointment.

Revenue Minister

[Signature]
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

619
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

100 is 40 is 50 is 80 is 60 is 70 is 50 is 40

It is resolved that in the year 1963, the landless poor should be assigned cultivable wastelands within the area of 100 acres. The assignment will be made in the following manner:

1. 50 acres to each of the landless poor families.
2. 40 acres to each of the landless poor families.
3. 30 acres to each of the landless poor families.
4. 20 acres to each of the landless poor families.

The assignment will be made in such a manner that the landless poor will be able to cultivate and earn their livelihood from the assigned land.

It is further resolved that the assignment will be made in such a manner that the landless poor will not face any difficulty in cultivating the assigned land.

It is also resolved that the landless poor will be provided with necessary inputs such as seeds, tools, and other requirements.

Signed:

[Signature]

Secretary

[Date]
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment 22nd November, 1963 621

...gmnent of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor with-

in a period of two years...

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622 22nd November, 1963 Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Are they encroachments or leases?

Sri N Ramachandra Reddy -Are they encroachments or leases?
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

4. The legislature hereby authorises the Government to allocate waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

(Rules 10 to 15) The government shall create a special fund for waste-lands and provide 23 rupees an acre for each application. The controversy regarding the allocation of waste-lands shall be disposed of within two years.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)
624 22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

In the name of humanity, I am requesting the Chief Minister not to resort to such things.

Projects Local labourers Distribute

Penalties
Non-Official Resolution - Assam 22nd November, 1963

265x

gment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years


d, on the recommendation of the National Commission on Land Tenure and Tenancy, the Government of Assam has decided to encourage the award of

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Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

626 22nd November 1963

The resolution states that within a period of two years, 50% of the cultivable wastelands will be allotted to the landless poor. The allotment will be made in three stages: 30% in the first year, 50% in the second year, and 20% in the third year. The allotment will be based on a 10% per cent rate. The resolution further states that the allotment will be based on the need of the landless poor and their capacity to cultivate the land. The resolution also emphasizes that the allotment will be made in a way that it will not affect the existing agricultural practices and will not lead to any social unrest.
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963 627

The resolution calls for the assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years. It emphasizes the need for action to address the plight of the landless and ensure equitable distribution of land resources. The resolution highlights the importance of such measures in promoting social justice and economic development.
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste- lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

A small percentage of the total population of the country, about 10% of the total area, is assigned to the landless poor. The Government has decided to provide 25% of the area to the landless poor, 25% for economic development, 15% for the poor, and 30% for the rich. The plan includes the following:

1. Agricultural Experts, Veterinary Experts, Soil-conservancy Experts—
2. Forests, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Forestry Experts—
3. Political timidity

The government has decided to provide 30% of the area for economic development, 25% for the poor, and 15% for the rich. The plan includes the following:

1. Agricultural Experts, Veterinary Experts, Soil-conservancy Experts—
2. Forests, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Forestry Experts—
3. Political timidity
Non-Official Resolution - Assi - 22nd November, 1963

20% of the total cultivated land shall be assigned to wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

15% of the total cultivated land shall be assigned to cattle populations.

10% of the total cultivated land shall be assigned to the solution of the problem of waste land.

Tree Plantation

751 cattle population represent 12% of the total population. Decide

To accomplish the above, 20% of the total cultivated land shall be assigned. The remaining 80% shall be assigned to wastelands.
630 22nd November 1963  Non-Official Resolution.- Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

The resolution

Resolved that the State Government may allocate to the landless poor, within a period of two years, 80 acres of cultivable wastelands in each village for cultivation.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly with a majority of 32 votes in favour and 32 votes against.

The resolution was signed by the Speaker of the Assembly.
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years.

22nd November, 1963

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632 22nd November 1963 Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastes to the landless poor within a period of two years

On motion by Mr. V. K. A., it was decided that 4,500 acres of wasteland be assigned to landless labourers in the following manner:

1. Old cases dispose off.
2. Fresh applications
3. Old cases dispose off.
4. Fresh applications
Non-Official Resolution - Assi- 22nd November, 1963

conversion of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

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22nd November, 1963

Non-Official Resolution.- Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Rules for Harijan encrochers

Land encroacher

Occupied by Harijans

Theoretical questions

Specific instructions

Political sufferers

Specific instructions

Rare cases
Non-Official Resolution - Assi- 22nd November, 1963 635

Resolution of cultivating waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

industry

industry

landlords

occupy

rights

Land

Encroachment Act

rights

Protect

Subsidy Well Schemes

(Interruption)

Collector

permanent pattas

D Form Pattas

corn

cultivation

nominal rates
636 22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolution – Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

stop enquiries action Action Assignment scheme

Every case can be decided on merits Fresh cases cannot be received Old cases can be disposed of on merits general instructions G Os

Assignment scheme

delay 12 months, assessed waste

waste land
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Waste land: At least 100 acres of waste land to be developed over 20 to 30 years. The development plan should include:

- Land Reclamation
- Irrigation
- Drainage
- Road and Pathway Construction
- Water Supply
- Education
- Health Care

The development should be completed within 10 years. The leadership of the local community should be involved in the development process. The report should be submitted to the MLA.

Taken over by the Government:

- A Headquarters development team of 20 staff members
- A town development team of 20 staff members
- A headquarters development team of 20 staff members


638 22nd November, 1963 Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

...
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

The resolution hereby states the necessity of providing cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years. It calls for the allocation of 25 suitable areas to landless poor, ensuring their access to cultivation. The resolution also emphasizes the importance of securing plots for those who have been displaced or who have lost their land due to various reasons. The aim is to provide these individuals with the opportunity to cultivate and improve their living conditions.

The resolution further highlights the need for coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders to facilitate the process of land allocation. It encourages the government and relevant authorities to take decisive action to implement the resolution effectively.

Signed,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
22nd November 1963  Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

...
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

...
22nd November, 1963  Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

At 1963, the Hon'ble Karnataka Government issued a resolution on 30th December, 1963, for assigning cultivable lands to the landless poor within a period of two years. The resolution was issued in response to the urgent need for land reform and to provide opportunities for the landless poor to engage in agriculture. The resolution aimed to address the issue of landlessness and to promote self-sufficiency among the poor. It was anticipated that the resolution would bring about a significant improvement in the livelihoods of the landless poor.

The resolution emphasized the importance of equitable distribution of land and the need for active participation of the Government in providing land to the landless poor. It highlighted the role of the Government in facilitating the process of land redistribution and the need for a comprehensive approach to land reform. The resolution also stressed the importance of social justice and the need for a just and equitable distribution of land among the people.

The resolution was a significant step towards addressing the landlessness problem in Karnataka and provided a framework for the implementation of land reform measures. It paved the way for further initiatives aimed at providing land to the landless poor and promoting self-sufficiency in agriculture. The resolution was a testament to the commitment of the Government to address the issue of landlessness and to promote social justice and equity.

In conclusion, the resolution of 1963 played a crucial role in the process of land reform in Karnataka. It provided a framework for the distribution of land to the landless poor and contributed to the ongoing effort to address the issue of landlessness in the state. The resolution continues to be a significant reference point in the history of land reform in Karnataka and remains an important milestone in the struggle for social justice and equity.
Non-Official Resolution - Assr- 22nd November, 1963 643

It has been said that it was not given as reserve forest, but it was given as compensation. It should be rectified.
644 22nd November, 1963 Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Outside the reserve forest 15 miles to the north east of village DFO will pass the forest

withdraw unanimous pass 1961 withdrawn
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable wastelands to the landless poor within a period of two years

22nd November, 1963

[Text content not visible in the image provided]
Non-Official Resolution

Assignment of cultivable waste
lands to the landless poor within
a period of two years

646 22nd November, 1963

The present resolution was adopted by the Assembly in pursuance of the constitution of the Union. It provides for the establishment of a separate Ministry for Land Reforms. The resolution also empowers the Government to make necessary regulations for the implementation of the resolution. The resolution further states that the landless poor shall be provided with land within a period of two years.

The resolution was moved by Mr. A. K. Gopaldas and seconded by Mr. B. R. Pachauri. It was carried by votes of 125 to 123.

The resolution is expected to benefit a large number of landless poor in the country. It is hoped that the resolution will be implemented in a timely manner.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
4. There is 12 non-cultivable lands in the landless poor, who need to be rehabilitated. The non-cultivable land should be rehabilitated in two years. Non-cultivable land can be converted into cultivable land with the help of the government. Government can allocate non-cultivable land to the cultivable land. Non-cultivable land can be rehabilitated in two years. The government can allocate non-cultivable land to the cultivable land.
22nd November 1963  Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years
Non-Official Resolution - Assignment of cultivable waste-lands to the landless poor within a period of two years

Mr. Speaker Discussion will be continued on next Friday

[1 30 P.M. The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 23rd November, 1963]