ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SURVEY OF INAM VILLAGES IN GOOTY TALUK

693—

*921 (1307) Q:—Sri V. K. Adinarayana Reddy (Gooty):—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inam villages that have been surveyed and given pattas so far in Gooty Taluk, Anantapur District;

(b) the number of villages not yet surveyed;

(c) When the whole process of transfer of lands to the cultivating peasants will be completed?

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

(a) The number of inam villages that have been surveyed in Gooty taluk, Anantapur District is six, viz. (1) Rajaputram (2) Engilibanda (3) Sorakayalapeta (4) Gundala (5) Sankarabanda and (6) Aminpalli. (ii) Regarding the grant pattas the question is not clear whether
it refers to grant of pattas under the Estates Abolition Act or under the Inams Abolition Act. Under the former Act rough pattas have been given to the ryots concerned in all the six villages. If the reference is to the Inams Abolition Act, there are 67 minor inams in the above inam villages which have to abolished under the Inams Abolition Act. Ryotwari pattas have been granted in 8 cases and the balance of 59 cases still remain unsurveyed.

(b) Nil.

(c) There is no question of transfer of lands to cultivating peasants in these Estate villages under the Estates Abolition Act as many of these tenants are already in possession of these lands. The rough pattas given to the cultivating ryots will be regularised in due course. If the reference is to the minor inams governed by the Inams Abolition Act there are yet 59 cases in all the above villages in respect of which the Inams Deputy Tahsildar has to conduct enquiries and grant pattas to the cultivating peasants to the extent of 2/3rds of the land and to the inamdars to the extent of the 1/3rd of the land. The lands are even now under the occupation of the cultivating tenants and when the pattas are given as indicated above, the tenants will become owners of 2/3rds of the land under their occupation.

(§) J^T* tr^fo^p-'BA : 5^R disparities 33od.
 survey ^2n?3o. saAtma survey 3a6&a. **o*3) estates yRes Rog, Andhra Inams Abolition Act ]§o# gg^aaagoR^a minor Inams esa^a survey Aa&gga.t* a survey ^d&3*M (g%a
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: After all conducting an enquiry and reaching a final stage has naturally to be taken.

Artisan inams & Artisan instructions cancel as per the general direction and the Agent is authorized to follow the direction.

MISTAKE IN SURVEY BY THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

(a) Whether it is not a fact that the patta lands in possession of the ryots for the last many years, under the Payankarani tank in Narsapuram village of Payakaraopet block, Visakahapatnam District have been registered as Banzar lands due to the mistake on the part of the Survey and Settlement Department; and

(b) Whether it is a fact that penalties have been levied at the rate of 20 times on the said lands during 1962-63?
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

(a) No Sir, patta lands have not been registered by Survey and Settlement Department by mistake as Banjar lands. As per Survey and Settlement operations conducted after the taking over of this Estate village the extent of the tank-bed lying in Narsapuram village was recorded as being Acres 165.75. Subsequently on resurvey only Ac. 25-30 was classified as tank-bed and the remaining Acres 140-45 was classified as patta lands. The cultivators of the above mentioned patta lands who were partly cowldars and partly encroachers from the time of the estate regime are reported to have filed claims for grant of pattas before the Assistant Settlement Officer, Anakapalle under section 11 of the Estates Abolition Act and the enquiries are in progress.

(b) It is a fact that pending settlement of the issue of the grant of pattas, penalties have been levied. For the Fasli 1372, only Rs. 2/- for each case of old encroachment and Re. 1/- for each case of new encroachment towards land tax have been imposed in addition to twice the single water rate by levying 20 times and remitting 18 times thereof. It is thus not a fact that penalties have been levied at 20 times during 1962-63.
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The matter is sub judice before the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: That is a general question; if any specific case is there and if there is any difficulty on account of the time limit, the aggrieved party should file an appeal within the time limit.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: I do not have that information; but anyway there was discretion with the R. D. O. to levy penalties upto 20 times and whenever the penalties are levied according to the discretion certain portion of it was remitted previously. But in 1963-64, there is no discretion to the R. D. O. and only he should levy 10 times penalty; that is the latest order.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: The matter is in dispute. Anyway if the case is decided in favour of them, the matter will certainly be looked into.
tionary penalties being levied are 20 times, and 5 times penalties are 5 times penalties. If they establish the title, they will have a right for the refund also.

When the title is in dispute it may not be granted; but if they establish the title, certainly they will have a right for the refund also.

Ten times penalties appeal may be extended 5 times. If the case is decided in their favour certainly refund will be made.

Volume of work is increased. Number of entries increased. Extent of rectification parties extended. Time limit extended. The reasons.
applications made for the lands | two years together. The  
extent, location, nature of such | lands, etc. Extents of difference  
and special staff have been  | been determined.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND IN THE HYDERABAD CITY

695—

* 1905. Q— Sri K. Raimallu (Chinnur): Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:  
(a) Whether the Government has conducted a Survey of the entire city of Hyderabad to ascertain the cases of Government lands illegally occupied; and  
(b) if so, the number of cases of such encroachments detected?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:  
(a) Survey of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been taken up only very recently.  
(b) Does not arise.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: A separate question may be put. I don't have the information.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Survey is in progress unless survey is completed, I am not in a position to say anything.

There is no discrimination.

D. N. Reddy: Cases of discrimination have been known to happen. But the survey is in progress. I am not in a position to give an interim report.
5. "நடுனெஸ்றுரை (செரு): நூற்றண்டு வருடங்களுக்கு முன் எச்சப்பாடு செய்து 30 குறிப்பிட்டு இருக்கிறது. என்றால் என்று முன் வருடம் வருடம் விழுக்கிருத்து. இரு வருடங்கள் தற்போது உள்ள நான்கு வருடங்களாக இருக்கக் கூடாமலோ? என் கீழ் வரும் இந்துறுத்துகள்


7. "நான் செய்த: இந்திய மக்கள் கூடுதல் நிலையை நோக்கி அருங்கை பெண்

8. "நான் செய்த: எண்மறத்து பதின் நூற்றண்டு பெற்றான்


10. "இல்லை காட்டும்: அருங்கை பெண், பதின் நூற்றண்டு பெற்றான்

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Unless it is established otherwise, the present thing stands, Sir.

The matter is in progress.

Mr. Speaker: His complaint is that the then Chief Minister, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy has definitely promised that within two months the whole survey would be completed and necessary action would be taken against the encroachers.
Oral Answers to Questions

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: It could not be completed, Sir; that is why work is in progress. The matter will be expedited.

Mr. Speaker: Very good; that is the only answer he is giving.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: The only point to which I want to draw your kind attention is this—at least, when a specific question is raised it must be decided within 15 days. Can't it be done? I think it can be done.

Mr. Speaker: True, but what is it that you want me to do; I cannot force them.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is possible or not, it is a different matter. What the Revenue Minister says is that the work is in progress. As soon as possible, it will be completed. What that means, God alone knows. “As soon as possible” means one month, six months or one year.

Mr. Speaker: You are asking about one specific instance. That is a different matter. You bring it to the notice of Government. They will take action.
Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government has conducted the entire survey of Hyderabad. It is not a question of Nowbat Pahad only.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: I have already said that the survey is in progress.
Mr. S. Ramakrishna Reddy: That is a separate question. The Municipal Corporation is responsible.

Sri T. V. Raghavulu (Gopalapuram): May I know the extent of the land encroached upon in this particular case. May I also know whether there is any record in the office of the Commissioner of the City Corporation for the Government to proceed.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: That is a separate question.

**Issue of Pattas in Visakhapatnam District**

696—

*955 (2963) Q.—Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna (Yellavaram): Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Survey has been conducted in Yellavaram taluk, East Godavari District and Chintapalli taluk of Visakhapatnam District respectively;

(b) Whether permanent pattas will be issued to the alienation patta holders there; and

(c) if so, when?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:

(a) Survey of Government villages excepting the mutta villages in Yellavaram taluk, East Godavari district was
conducted in 1924. Only two firkas i.e. Makavaram and Koyyuru of Chintapalli taluk of Visakhapatnam district were surveyed and settled in 1934 and 1935, respectively.

(b) and (c): In respect of Government villages of Yellavaram taluk of East Godavari district, fresh patta need not be issued if the transactions are between the tribals themselves, and in such cases action is being taken by the Local Revenue authorities to carry out change in Revenue accounts after passing orders on transfer applications. If the transactions are between tribals and non-tribals, the non-tribals will be evicted from such lands which will be restored to the tribals under Andhra Pradesh Land Transfer Regulation, 1959. In respect of mutta villages grant of pattas cannot be taken up unless muttas are abolished. As regards Chintapalli taluk of Visakhapatnam district, the question of issue of any fresh pattas does not arise as there was no resurvey in the Taluk.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

697—

*2204. Q—Sri P. Gunnayya: Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the talukwise number of villages in Srikakulam District in which crops have failed on account of the failure of monsoon during the year 1963.

(b) whether the Government are in receipt of any representation either from Zilla Parishad or Panchayat Samithis regarding the failure of crops during this year; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—

(a) As a result of the failure of monsoon, certain portions of cultivable lands in several villages of the District were left uncultivated. The talukwise particulars of such villages are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Taluk.</th>
<th>No. of Villages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Itchapuram</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Sompeta</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Tekkali</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Pathapatnam</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Narasannapeta</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Srikakulam</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Chipurupalli</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Palakonda</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Parvathipuram</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Bobbili</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Salur</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 706

Total extent of about 24,203 acres under rain-fed tanks was left waste for want of water.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

The land has been left waste and not cultivated. Naturally
they get remission. If it is recommended for relief by the Collector, the relief will be given.

Sri S. Narayana (Vavilala): Is there a list of cases in which
remission has been given?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: The matter is under
examination. The collector's report is received and is
under examination.
Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Certainly it will be looked into.

Sir 1. N. Ramachandra Reddy: Whether the Government realise the need of making a wide tract of land 50 acres and more for the State, particularly in various districts, to be reserved for State-wide purposes.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: The report has been received. It is under scrutiny.

Sir 2. N. Ramachandra Reddy (And): Whether the amendment to the 1960 Act has been made in various districts 50 acres and more for State-wide purposes to be reserved for State-wide purposes?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy: Rules have been issued recently.
William Henry Dudgeon : He will certainly use his discretion, Sir. All the Collectors will certainly use discretion.

William Henry Dudgeon : Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the recommendations of Standing Committee of the 21st Indian Labour (Tripartite) Conference which met on 5th August 1963 :

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the above Committee on the question of computing the cost of living index ; and

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE 21ST INDIAN LABOUR (TRIPARTITE) CONFERENCE

698-

* 1719 Q—Sri P. Satyanarayana (Put by Sri V. Sri-krishna) : Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the recommendations of Standing Committee of the 21st Indian Labour (Tripartite) Conference which met on 5th August 1963 :

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the above Committee on the question of computing the cost of living index ; and
(c) whether there is any proposal to open a centre at Kothagudem collieries to prepare the cost of living index since it is a major Industrial Centre?

The Minister for Planning and Panchayat Raj (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad has been asked to finalise construction of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers in Andhra Pradesh at an early date for the additional centres, with 1960 as base.

(c) The Labour Bureau, Simla, is taking action for collection of preliminary data on prices of Consumer Commodities at Kothagudem Centre and the actual field enquiries are likely to be commenced from April 1964.
Central Technical Advisory Council, Central Statistical Organisers technique. design new design 25% Bombay Government decision 1960 index of living calculation actual cost of living commodity extend
Pilot Project Scheme in Famine Areas

699—

* 1362 Q.—Sri D. Seetharamaiah (Put by Sri V. K. Adinarayana Reddy): Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchayati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage at which the Pilot Project scheme (Famine areas) stands; and

(b) whether the Central Government has agreed for the execution of the scheme?

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:

(a) & (b) The Government of India have declined to sanction any financial assistance outside the State’s Plan for implementing the Pilot Plan for the development of chronic drought affected areas in Andhra Pradesh. All the same comparatively larger amounts are being allotted for sanction of loans to the ryots in the drought affected areas for sinking irrigation wells.

(i) 3. State plan Central plan

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy:

(ii) 5. (a) Special Scheme For Special grants in relation to the famine 11th March, 1964 253
special grants are being prepared. Will the Minister prepare special grants for drought affected areas? Also insist on draft resolutions? 80,000 to 100,000. Persist on $2.5 million pilot schemes. If drought affected areas are to be included in this year's drought affected areas reports, will the Minister insist on this? The schemes are to be implemented. Suggest 50,000 to 60,000 minor irrigation wells. Irrigation department, Forest department, Industries department, and technical departments are in charge. Pass resolutions.
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SANTHANAM COMMITTEE

700

* 1948 Q.– Sri B. Srirama Murthy (Vijayanagaram): Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Panchyati Raj be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are in receipt of the report of recommendations of the Santhanam Committee appointed by Centre which are stated in Lok Sabha during September to have been examined by the State Government; and

(b) what is the State Government’s view on different recommendations including the constitution of a Financial Corporation at State level?

Dr M. Chenna Reddy.

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) The recommendations and suggestions of the Study Team are under examination. The State Government’s views on the recommendations have not so far been conveyed to the Government of India.
INTER DISTRICT ROAD FROM BURGAMPADU TO YETURINAGARAM

701—

* 1434 Q.— Sri K. Butchaiah (Put by Sri K. Raghavulu): Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter District Road from Burgampadu in Khammam District to Yeturinagaram in Warangal District has been included in the Second Five-year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the estimates for the same have been prepared and sanctioned; and

(c) whether the construction work of the said road has been taken up, and if so, when?

The Minister for Public Works (Sri. A. C. Subba Reddy) ;—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The construction of the said road, for the portion lying in Warangal District was taken up in 1960. A portion of the road in Khammam District has also been taken up for execution in 1962.

ROAD BETWEEN DEVARAJUGUTTA AND CHINNA DORNAL IN KURNOOL DISTRICT

702

* 459 (4841) Q.— Sri P. Subbaiah [Put by Sri A. Ramchandra Reddy (Bhongir) ];—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) when was the road between Devarajugutta and Chinna Dornal, Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District, formed;
Oral Answers to Questions  
11th March, 1964  

(b) were the ryots of Pedda Araveedu, Badveticherlopalli, Ramchandrakota, Coinna Dornal of Markapur Taluk, paid compensation for acquiring their lands for road formation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—

(a) Formed and completed by the end of October, 1958.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The land Acquisition proceedings are pending finalisation with the Revenue Department.

Mr. Speaker: He says: "The amount has been put at the disposal of the Revenue Department and it is for the Revenue Department and not for me."

He says: "The amount has been put at the disposal of the Revenue Department and it is for the Revenue Department and not for me."
158 11th March, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Mr. Speaker: When the Revenue Demand is taken up, you can draw the attention of the Government to this matter and if the Government does not give a proper reply, then I will consider what should be done.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Vanka Satyanarayana and yourself (Sri V. Srikrishna) have brought a number of cases to the notice of the Minister. So, let him speak about...
this matter on Revenue Demand and if the Revenue Minister does not give a satisfactory reply, then we will see what should be done.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: I am sorry Sir. The site is being handed over by the Revenue Department to the Highways Department and not from the ryots.

Sir V. Visveswara Rao: It is not correct, Sir. It is Revenue Department that hands it over to us. We take it from the Revenue Department and not from the ryots.

ROAD FROM ASWARAOGET TO RUDRAMPET IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

2064: Q—Sri Mohd. Tahseel | Put by Sri N. Prasada Rao (Khammam):— Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state;

(a) the reasons for not taking up the work of laying the road from Aswaraoget to Rudrampet in Khammam District, though the same has been sanctioned in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the length of the said road and the estimated expenditure for the same; and

(c) when the work will be taken up?
Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: -

(a) It has not been sanctioned during 2nd Plan period and hence it could not be taken up.

(b) The length is 26 miles and the estimated expenditure will be about Rs. 32.00 lakhs.

(c) It will be taken up when the financial position eases.

If the funds are available, I have no objection to do it.

ROAD ON THE BEACH SIDE FROM BHIMUNIPATNAM TO VISAKHAPATNAM

704—

* 482 (4935) Q.—Sri B. Sreeramamurthy: - Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for laying a road on the beach side from Bhimunipatnam to Visakhapatnam,

(b) whether the scheme was investigated and necessary survey conducted;

(c) if so, the total estimated; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: -

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A preliminary survey was conducted.

(c) Rs. 26 lakhs.

(d) The proposal was deferred in view of the huge cost involved.
Famine Road from Kadiri to Beluguppa

705—

1535 Q.—Sri P. Anthony Reddy (Anantapur):— Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for taking over the old district board famine road from Kadiri to Beluguppa and beyond in Anantapur District by the Highways Department; and

(b) if so, when will the Highways Department take over this road?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Land by the Highways Department

706—

* 453 (4820) Q.—Sri K. Govinda Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been acquired by the Government in S.No.3 for the use by the Highways Department in the year 1962 in the villages of Kapparada, Vishakhapatnam Taluq, Visakhapatnam District; and

(b) if so, what was the rate at which compensation had been paid per acre?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the purpose of valuation, the land was divided into 3 categories and compensation paid at different rates as indicated below:

(i) Category 1: Ac. 4.76 at the rate of Rs. 2.56 per Square Yard,
(ii) Category 2: Ac. 1.93 at the rate of Rs. 2.05 per Square Yard.

(iii) Category 3: Ac. 0.28 at a flat rate of Rs. 200 per acre as it is partly vagu and partly banjar.

Reconstruction of the Old Bridges on the National Highways between Vijayawada and Hyderabad

707—

* 534 (5240) Q.—Sri B. Dharma Bhiksham [Put by Sri V. Visveswar Rao]: Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstruct the old bridges on the National Highways between Vijayawada and Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the places where the reconstruction is proposed to be done;

(c) whether any estimates have been prepared in connection thereof; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the bridges on the above National Highways in
between the villages of Barkat-Good and Madhavaram are in dangerous position, having narrow paths across the bridges?

_Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:_

A paper is placed on the Table of the house.

**PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Miles 26/1, 30/7, 36/5, 43/4, 60/5, 6, 7, 69/1, 80/7, 100/7, and 8 in Nalgonda Division and Miles 44/1, 46/4, 47/4, 49/5, 51/5, 51/7, (2 Nos.) 52/8, 53/1, 2, 53/6, 7, 54/0, 54/6, 55/1, 55/8, 56/2, 3, 5, 57/8, 58/6, 59/6, 62/6, 67/1, 67/2, 67/5, and 71/7, in Vijayawada special division.

(c) Estimates are under prepartaion.

(d) Yes, Sir.
HANDING OVER OF DISTRICT BOARD ROADS TO ZILLA PARISHADS AND PANCHAYAT SAMITHIES

708—

*2359 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the roads within the district were handed over exclusively to Zilla Parishad and Samithies; and

(b) if so, from which date?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy:—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Orders were issued by Chief Engineer (Highways) to the officers of the Highways Department on 16th May 1960 to handover all Ex. District Board roads to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithies.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Orders were issued by the Chief Engineer, Highways, to the Officers of the Highways Department on 16-5-1960 to hand over all the ex-District Board roads to Zilla Parishads and Samithis.
Discount on Electricity Bills

709—

* 1492 Q.—Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy (Put by Sri A. Ramachandra Reddy) :— Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concession which was previously given in Hyderabad City to persons who pay the electricity charges every month regularly within the date fixed by the Government is discontinued at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether it is also a fact that an additional amount is collected every month in the name of meter charge;

(d) if so, the amount collected towards meter rent; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy :—

The matter relates to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. As ascertained from them, the reply is as follows:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to introduction of uniform revised tariffs throughout the Andhra Pradesh State notified in B.P. Ms. No. 515 dt.19-11-1962 by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(c) Yes, Sir.
(d) The additional amount on account of levy of rent on meters in Hyderabad City and District Electricity Scheme area is expected to be about Rs. 5 lakhs. Meter rent is being collected at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Meter</th>
<th>Rent for month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Single phase meter</td>
<td>Rs. 0-50nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Polyphase meter</td>
<td>Rs. 1-50nP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other types including power factor meters.</td>
<td>Rs. 4-00nP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Same as in (b) above.
NOTIFICATION OF WAKF PROPERTIES

710—

1734 Q.—Sri V. Srikrishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints were received by the Government upto 28-6-63 from the day on which the list of wakf properties were notified in the Gazette:

(b) if so, how many;

(c) the number of cases now pending in the Civil Courts;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Wakf Board exempted nearly three thousand acres of Muslim religious properties from the notified list:

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government received any complaints in the matter; and

(g) the action taken thereon?

The Minister for Home (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan):

(a) The answer is in the negative, but complaints have been received by the Wakf Board.

(b) 138 (one hundred and thirty eight) complaints have been received by the Wakf Board.

(c) 34 (thirty four)

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e), (f) and (g) Does not arise.
SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

711—

* 1416 Q.—Sri N. Prasada Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Law be pleased to state:

(a) the districts and taluks where the judiciary has not yet been separated from the executive;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government are contemplating any phased programme in regard to the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the near future?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan: This question relates to Andhra area. The survey is made in 1955 and the cases were notified in 1961, 1962 and 1963 also. If there is any objection, it has to be taken by the court. It is not for the Wakf Board.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan: This question relates to survey of wakfs. I have not the information for this particular point.
The Minister for Law (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao):

(a) The Scheme of Separation of Judiciary from the Executive is in force throughout the State except in the Agency Areas;

(b) and (c): The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, except the provisions contained in Chapter-VII of the said Act relating to the establishment of Conciliation Boards and Nyaya Panchayats came into force with effect from 18-1-1964. As soon as the provisions of the said Chapter-VII are brought into force, there will be a uniform system in the entire State including scheduled areas.
ENHANCEMENT OF SUGAR PRICE

712—

* 2462-D Q.—Sri V. Visveswara Rao (Put by Sri V. Satyanarayana):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the price of sugar has been enhanced from Rs. 109-85 nP. to Rs. 115 to Rs. 117 per quintal;

(b) was the enhanced price come into force from November, 1963;

(c) if so, why; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that the enhanced price will come into force only for the new sugar after crushing?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri A. Balarami Reddy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, from 18-1-1963.

(c) The revision has became necessary due to the upward revision of sugar-cane prices.

(d) The upward revision of sugar-cane prices came into force from 1-11-1963 and the enhanced prices of sugar cane came into force from 18th November, 1963.
SUGAR PRODUCTION

713—

* 1415 Q.—Sarvasri P. V. Ramana (Kondakarla) and P. Gunniiah:—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar produced in the State in 1962-63;

(b) the quantity of sugar allotted to the State by the Central Government during the said year;

(c) the quantity of sugar allotted so far during 1963-64 during each month; and

(d) the quantity of sugar exported from the State during 1962-63 to other Countries and other States respectively?

Sri A. Balarami Reddy:

(a) 1,73,000 tons.

(b) 91,432 tons.

(c) 81,351 tons.

(d) A quantity of 16,066.5 Metric tons was exported to other countries and a quantity of 45,219 tons was exported to other States.

PRICE OF SUGAR CANE

714—

* 1288 Q.—Sarvasri T. Balakrishnaiah (Satyavedu) and C. D. Naidu (Chittoor): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:.

whether the Government proposed to raise the price of sugarcane supplied to the Co-operative Sugar Factories in Andhra pradesh by way of encouragement to sugarcane growers?
Sri A. Balarami Reddy:

Sugarcane prices in respect of all the sugar factories including Cooperative Sugar Factories in the State are fixed by the Government of India. They have already fixed the cane prices to be paid by various sugar factories in this State during 1963-64 crushing season and they are comparatively higher than the prices fixed for the respective factories during 1962-63 crushing season.

(i) Whether the sugar cane price fixed in respect of cane fixed for the respective factories during the previous season was Rs. 300 per ton?

(ii) Whether the cane price fixed by the Government of India during the current season is Rs. 375 per ton?

(iii) Whether the cane price fixed by the Government of India during the previous season was Rs. 300 per ton?

(iv) Whether the cane price fixed by the Government of India during the current season is Rs. 375 per ton?

Timber Permits to the Fire Victims of Rajampalli

* 2178 Q.—Sri P. Subbaiah (Put by Sri P. V. Krishna Reddy): Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire victims of Rajampalli, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district were issued timber permits by the Kurnool East Forest Department as ordered by the District Collector on 4-7-1963; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay?
Sri A. Balarami Reddy:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no delay. The fire victim of Rajampalli are not interested in receiving the permits. They did not appear before the Range Officer to receive permits till date inspite of issue of several notices to them.

R. T. C. Busses in Guntur District

716—

* 1404 Q.—Sri K. Satyanarayana (Repalle) : Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schedule number of busses to be run in Guntur District by Road Transport Corporation on various routes; and

(b) what are the average actual number of buses run by Road Transport Corporation on various routes in Guntur District in March, April, May, June and July 1963?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Gurumurthy):

(a) "250, Sir."

(b) March ... 246
    April ... 243
    May ... 247
    June ... 234
    July ... 224

R. T. C. Buses on Kalvakurthi Hyderabad Road

717—

* 1548 Q.—Sri M. Ram Reddy (Put by Sri Rampal Reddy): Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state:
(a) whether Public Works Department has constructed a new road from Kalvakurthi to Hyderabad via Kadthal Mahaboobnagar District;

(b) whether the Road Transport Corporation has submitted proposal to ply Road Transport Corporation buses on the said road;

(c) if so, why it has not been sanctioned so far; and

(d) the reasons to give permit to private bus owners, since last three years on the road?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c):— Government approved of the scheme proposed by the Road Transport Corporation under Chapter IV-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in respect of this route, in G. O. Ms. No. 296, Home (Transport-IV), dated 12-2-1963.

(d) The Road Transport Corporation applied to the Regional Transport Authority, Mahaboobnagar, for Permits in pursuance of the approved scheme. The Regional Transport Authority has to fix a date to give effect to the approved scheme and issue permits to the Road Transport Corporation and cancel or render ineffective the existing permits of the private operators, from that date.

Kutcha road from Hyderabad to Kalvakurthi via Manchal, Narasapalli operated upon by the private operators from June 1957.
Adjournment Motion 11th March, 1963

re: Ill-treatment of Women Satyagrahis Offering Peaceful Satyagraha on 9th March, 1964

Approved scheme was not unanimously accepted by the House. The following should be noted.

Mr. Speaker: Questions and Answers are over.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION


Mr. Speaker: Now, Sri P. Sundarayya and Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu have given notice under Rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely—

"The ill-treatment of even women satyagrahies offering peaceful satyagraha.

13 women satyagrahies on behalf of National Satyagraha Samithi, offering Satyagraha before Legislative Assembly on 9-3-1964 were man-handled by the Assistant Police Commissioner.

Venkatamma, along with others offering satyagraha at Anantapur on 29-2-1964 was severely beaten with lathis and she fell down unconscious and she recovered consciousness only after hours in the hospital."
For arrested women Satyagrahis even elementary facilities for latrines, urinals or for bathing are not provided as in the case of Smt. B. Parvatamma, sister of Sri V. K. Adinarayana Reddy, M. L. A., Tadapatri in Anantapur District, but are kept in dingy, awfully smelling cells without even using disinfectants.

Mr Speaker: I do not know whether it is Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao or the Chief Minister that is concerned with this matter.

Sri P. Sundarayya (Gannavaram): It is the Home Minister that is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He may not be having information. I would like to hear the version of the Government tomorrow or the day after.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: Tomorrow I won’t be here. It can be taken up on the 13th.

Mr Speaker: Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao can attend to this because the complaint is some of the women satyagrahis who have been arrested are not being properly treated in the sub-jails or the district jails. That is one thing. The second thing is that some of them have been ill-treated and manhandled by the police. One of you—

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: They are usual allegations, but I will have some information, Sir.

Mr Speaker: That is why, whatever time you want, I am prepared to give you, but since it is an urgent matter—

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: I won’t be here tomorrow, but if you take it up on the 13th (day after tomorrow)—

Mr Speaker: We shall have it day after tomorrow.

Sri P. Sundarayya (Gannavaram): Yes, Sir.
CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re: STRIKE OF BEEDI WORKERS IN NIZAMABAD AND KAREEMNAGAR.

Mr. Speaker: There is one matter, under Rule 74 in which Sri G. Rajaram and Sri Mohan Rao have given notice, namely, the strike of beedi workers at Nizamabad.

Sri G. Rajaram: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 2½ lakhs of labourers engaged in this beedi industry. One particular characteristic of this labour is that 85 per cent of them are women folk. As you know, Sir, these women, with due respect to them, are very weak and the question of collective bargaining comes up. Therefore, their working conditions are deplorable—they are not properly attended—and the employers are exploiting them for a long time.

In 1959, these workers went on strike and agitated. The Government after taking all the factors into consideration, appointed an Advisory Board to go into this question. The Board then which was represented by labour representatives, employers' representatives and Government representatives, unanimously recommended to the Government to fix a minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act. The Government taking that report into consideration fixed a minimum wage of Rs. 1-11-0 in the city areas and Rs. 1-9-0 in the rural areas—it was a unanimous report in which the representatives of the employers were also there—and that Act came into force. For two months the labourers were paid wages according to the Act. But the employers taking advantage of a lacunae in the draft itself, in the G. O. itself, went in a writ to the High Court stating that the G. O. was not properly drafted, rather, it was ill-drafted. After an year, the Government felt that really it was ill-drafted. So, they intimated to the High Court that they
would withdraw the G. O. and issue a fresh G. O.—that was in the year 1960. Then again, in 1961, the Government after constituting a Board afresh and taking advantage of the recommendations fixed the same wages once again. The employers once again went to the High Court in a writ and that case after having been pending for two years, recently some 1½ months ago, the High Court held that the G. O. was void stating that the representatives of the Government are not independent members, they are subordinates to the Government and, therefore, the Board was wrongly constituted. Thus, the workers from 1960 onwards, for the last three years, are suffering and they are not being paid the minimum wages fixed by the Government. Recently, from 10th February onwards, about 6,000 labourers in Nizamabad District and parts of Karimnagar District have gone on strike. After a period of 24 days, there was a temporary settlement, but the Government, I must say, is very indifferent to their problems. I would like to know from the department why this mistake has been committed again and again—once, the G. O. was ill-drafted, second time it was held void, because the Government representatives were not independent authorities. Though the matter is settled now, the employers are not paying the back-wages. I must submit, Sir, that the amount involved is not a few thousands. The back-wages amount to Rs. 1½ crores to the labourers and I am told that although the High Court has given a decision 1½ months earlier, the department has not moved so far to go in appeal to the Supreme Court or taken any step to take leave for appeal from the High Court itself. This is causing very much unrest among the labourers. The workers are very much agitated over the indifferent attitude of the Labour Department. I would like to know, Sir, whether the Government is going to appeal to the Supreme Court on the issue that the Government representatives are not
independent members. The matter has to be settled: otherwise, the workers will stand to lose all the back-
wages for the last three years which I am told, Sir, amounts to Rs. 1$ crores, and not a few thousands. So, this is a very serious matter involving 2½ lakhs of labou­rers of Telengana and involving a sum of Rs. 1½ crores.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport will make his statement.

Sri B. V. Gurumoorthy: Sir, according to the speaker himself, there has been some lacuna in law, but no hiatus in the thinking of the Government. The Government has always been considering this issue with sympathy and has always been co-operating with the hon. member whenever he approached the Government. We moved in the matter as expeditiously as we can and, in fact, Sir, I would assert that on the very day he approached me, I sent for the officers who sat in a conference and we tried to remove the lacuna. But again, Sir, it was questioned in the court and it was declared void. So, Sir, as far as Labour Department is concerned, I would emphatically say that there has been no delay and there has been no lack of sympathy. I would again repeat, Sir, if there has not been any lacuna, naturally it might be so, but there has not been any hiatus in the thinking of the Government. We have always viewed the problems of the labourers with sympathy and we have tried to co-operate with the labourers' representatives, as represented by Mr. Rajaram himself. Having said this, I do not know about the other point which he raised, namely, whether the Govern­ment would go on appeal to the Supreme Court. I have not got the material right now. I would make similar enquiries in this regard. Having said this, Sir, I would make a statement giving all the details in this regard.
The Beedi Mazdoor Sangh, Nizamabad raised demands for increase in wages and paid holidays on national days to the Beedi Workers employed in 18 Beedi Factories in Nizamabad District. Inspite of efforts of the Labour Officer, Nizamabad, the parties could not come up to an amicable understanding. Even the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad visited Nizamabad on 24-2-1964 and held discussions with the parties and after prolonged discussions the representatives of the management agreed to consider the issue for an increase in the wage favourably provided the workers called off the strike for thwith. The representatives of the workers on the other hand demanded an enhanced wage to Rs. 1-69 np. for thousand Beedies rolled in the urban areas and Rs. 1-56 np. in the rural area, as fixed by the Government under the Minimum Wages Act, and that until it is done the strike would not be called off. The managements, however, were adamant on their stand and they were not prepared to consider the issue unless and until the strike was called off. The efforts of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour to persuade the workers to call off the strike in view of the acceptance of their demand in principle by the managements, proved futile. The minimum wages fixed by the Government could not be enforced as a majority of the Managements of the Beedi Factories went in writ Petitions to the High Court questioning the validity of the minimum wages and also the competence of the committee constituted by the Government, to revise the minimum wages fixed earlier. It is understood that the High Court has recently allowed the Writ Petitions filed by the managements. As the efforts at conciliation failed the Government have referred the dispute for adjudication and at the same time prohibited the continuance of strike in four Beedi Factories at Nizamabad, in which the strike was resorted to originally.
But the strike has spread to the neighbouring districts of Karimnagar and Adilabad. Even in these factories, the demands put forth by the union are the same and inspite of the advice of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour on 24-2-1964 not to precipitate matters, the workers struck work giving only a 24 hour notice.

The strike of these Beedi workers at Nizamabad, however, ended on 6-3-1964 when both the managements and the workers’ representatives agreed in writing, requesting the intervention of the Collector, Nizamabad to resolve the dispute. The Collector advised the workers to resume duty and they all resumed their work at 11 A. M., on 6-3-1964.

The Beedi workers in Nirmal (Adilabad District) also are understood to have resumed their work on 7-3-1964 at 8 P. M. agreeing to accept the Wages that might be given to the Beedi Workers in Nizamabad. The Beedi Workers in Karimnagar also have called off the strike on 9-3-1964, but the workers were not allowed to resume duty by the managements pending instructions of owners who are residing outside the Taluk.

Thank you, Sir.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

re: INSULT TO THE M. L. AS BY THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR WEST GODAVARI DURING THE MEETING CONVENED TO FINALISE ADDITIONAL AREA FOR SECOND CROP IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Mr. Speaker: There is one matter on which Messers. Vanka Satyanarayana, Syamasundara Rao, S. R. Datla and P. Seshavataram have given notice of a privilege motion. One of them may speak,—Sri Vanka Satyanarayana.
Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As
by The District Collector
West Godavari during the
meeting convened to finalise
additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District.

11th March, 1964

Some files Sir, may I come first
with a resolution of the Assembly?
M. L. As. I have an urgent
notice for the House. It is true,
that in the modern
parliamentary practices, there
must be certain minimum
rules. The Speaker must be a
judge and must uphold the
capacity of the M. L. As.
And these rules must be
accepted by the members. It
was resolved in the meeting of
the West Godavari District
on 11th March, 1964 that the
area for the second crop was
decided by the District
Collector. This is not Assembly.
Please sit down. This is not
Assembly. You please sit down,
this is not Assembly to make
speeches.

In principle we
resolutely protest
this. This is not Assembly.
And I,\ldots
Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As.

by the District Collector

West Godavari during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second crop in West Godavari District

This is not Assembly to make speeches. Whenever any representation is made I. A. S. has to enquire the committee.

May's parliamentary practice is to behave.

11th March, 1964
Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As.
by the District Collector
West Godavaai during the
meeting convened to finalise
additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District

284 11th March. 1964

S. R. Rao, Executive Engineer

Conference 9-1-1964 said that 11 officers met
Executive Engineer 2nd 1-1-1964 said that 11
officers met the District Collector West Godavaai
during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District
Privilege Motion

11th March, 1964

re: Insult to the M. L. As.
by the District Collector
West Godavari during the
meeting convened to finalise
additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District.
Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As.
by the District Collector
West Godavari during the
meeting convened to finalise
additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District.
Privilege Motion  
re: Insult to the M. L. As 
by the District Collector 
West Godavari during the 
meeting convened to finalise 
additional area for second 
crop in West Godavari District.

The Personal Assistant to the Chief Minister today 
rang me up and gave me to understand that a privilege 
motion was going to be moved against me in the Legisla- 
tive Assembly by certain M. L. As. of West Godavari 
District. I am told by him that this motion is being moved 
because I insulted the M. L. As. during the Meeting con- 
vened to finalise additional area for second crop in West 
Godavari District. The essence of the motion, as I con- 
gress from the Personal Assistant, is that, when cert&ia 
M. L. As. sought to make some suggestions during the 
conference, I asked them to sit down and also made 
observation 'this is not the Assembly for you to speak'.

I may be excused if I say that, inspite of the fact 
that no rules have been prescribed to associate the M. L. As. 
with this Conference, my anxiety to elicit the opinion of 
the Representatives of the people made me invite all the 
concerned M. L. As. for the Meeting. This was done last 
year also by me. Since some of the M. L. As. were away at 
the Bhubaneswar Congress Session, I had requested the 
Panchayat Samithi Presidents of their areas to be present. 
The idea in inviting the Representatives of the People 
was to have some sort of a counter-check on, pura
Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As. by the District Collector West Godavari during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second corp in West Godavari District.

Official statistics and to make certain marginal adjustments, if necessary. Even in the last year's conference, these marginal adjustments were made.

At the commencement of the Meeting, I explained to the M.L.As. assembled that those areas which were most affected by the floods would be given priority. It may kindly be recalled that there were widespread floods in West Godavari District last year and the flood affected areas had to be given top priority. After I had enunciated this principle, Sri Parakala Seshavatharam got up and told me that there should be a permanent system of principles for the allocation of second crop water. I told him that this was an informal meeting which was not competent to lay down any such permanent principles and since a number of M.L.As. were present the idea of evolving permanent principles could be placed by them before the forum of the Legislature. It will be appreciated that this was only a suggestion and far from being an insult to the sovereignty of the Legislature, it was an affirmation of its all-pervasive powers. After this, Sri Seshavatharam sat down and the business continued. I should also point out that, when one particular M.L.A. suggested that a certain village was badly hit by floods, I checked up the statistics and found that village deserved additional area and it was granted. After some time, Sri Seshavatharam got up and told me that not only the flood affected areas but also those areas in which the out-turn was poor due to other circumstances should be granted additional area. I replied that first the flood affected areas would be given additional area and if there was anything left, the category suggested by Sri Seshavatharam would be considered. Sri Seshavatharam then got up and said that there was no point in the M.L.As. sitting in the Conference and requested others
Privilege Motion  
re. Insult To the M. L. As. 
by The District Collector 
West Godavari during the 
meeting convened to finalise 
additional area for second 
crop in West Godavari District.

to walk out of the meeting. All the M.L.As. walked out 
of the meeting. I should add that, even though the M.L.As. 
walked out, there was no altercation in the Conference 
between me and them.

It will kindly be seen that it was my profound faith 
in the parliamentary institutions of our country that made 
me invite the M.L.As. to the Conference, even though the 
Conference is strictly speaking one of the Collector and 
the Superintending Engineer to finalise the additional 
area. The reference to the Legislature, which I used in 
that meeting is, as I said earlier, an expression of my own 
deep respect for democracy than an insult I am sorry that 
this has been misunderstood. If I have created a feeling 
that I attempted to insult the representatives of the people 
or the Assembly I apologise for it.
Privilege Motion

Date: 11th March, 1964

Re: Insult to the M. L. As. by the District Collector West Godavari during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second corp in West Godavari District.

If there is any misunderstanding created as an insult or an offence to the M.L.As. or to the Assembly, I apologise for it.

Mr. Speaker: There is no dispute about it.

Sri P. Sundarayya: No, Sir, There is dispute. The Collector denies those things.

Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As. by the District Collector West Godavari during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second crop in West Godavari District

Sri G. Bapaniah: Then is it correct?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: My point is this, Sir. If the general principles on which the second crop area has to be given or the additional area has to be given for the second crop it can, only be done by the Legislature and the District Collector’s informal Conference is not the forum.

That clarification may be........
Privilege Motion re: Insult to the M.I.A. by the District Collector, West Godavari during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second crop in West Godavari District

“This is not the Assembly where you can speak what you like. This is not the Assembly where you can move any resolution you like.”
Privilege Motion

re: Insult to the M. L. As
by the District Collector
West Godavari during the
meeting convened to finalise
additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District.

Mr. Speaker: But if he is prepared to give an un-
conditional apology, Mr. Sundarayya?

Sri P. Sundarayya: If he accepts that by some...

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to accept the version
of both the M.L.As. So far as that is concerned, I have
absolutely no doubt, whatever he might say. Once I
accept the version of M.L. As., if he is prepared to tender
an unconditional apology?

Mr. Speaker: Now it is too late for him, Sir.
as a bounden duty of the Speaker,
as a custodian of these things, the moment it was brought
to your notice you have told the hon. Chief Minister and
the hon. Chief Minister immediately.
Privilege Motion
re Insult to the M. L As
by The District Collector
West Godavari during the
meeting convened to finalise
additional area for second
crop in West Godavari District.

Mr Speaker: I am prepared to accept the version
of the M.L. As. There is no reason to disbelieve their
statement.

Sri P. Sundarayya: That is true.

I have got no reason to
disbelieve and I believe.” But the Collector, when he
knows that a privilege motion is coming when the hon.
Chief Minister got him on the phone
defend

Mr Speaker: Well, I will give my ruling.

Sri P. Sundarayya: When, tomorrow!

Mr Speaker: Let us not go into the details. What-
he has stated he has given it in writing. The letter
Privilege Motion 11th March, 1964

re: Insult to the M. L. As. by the District Collector West Godavari during the meeting convened to finalise additional area for second crop in West Godavari District.

Mr. Speaker: That is enough. There is no doubt about that, Mr. Sundarayya. So far as the version is concerned, absolutely, none of them suspect the version.

Sri P. Sundarayya: When the version is true, the hon. Speaker himself may take it. Unless the House including the Government takes action immediately on the floor of the House, this has to go to the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee has to make a proper report and whatever action the Privileges Committee recommends that has to be taken.
Mr. Speaker: I will consider.

(Sri A. Krishna Rao rose from his seat)

Mr. Speaker: This is one matter on which both the sides are agreed unanimously. Very good. Of course all the members are unanimously agreed.

Mr. Speaker: "If I have said so" 

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any discussion now. The question is whether there is *prima facie* case or not. In view of the letter written by him, I will consider whether it should be referred to the Privileges Committee or not.

Mr. Speaker: No further discussion.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940 AND THE HYDRABAD MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1956.


Mr. Speaker: Papers laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Yon went to Guntur, I think, in connection with this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Then I think you will be in a position to make a statement on the floor of this House.
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XXIX — Interest on Capital Outlay on
Multipurpose River Schemes
Rs. 4,00,67,000/-

Demand No. XXX — Irrigation—Rs. 8,91,23,500/-

Demand No. XXXI — Electricity—Rs. 3,78,62,200/-

Demand No. XXXII — Public Works—Rs. 11,91,55,000/-

Demand No. XLVIII — Capital Outlay on Multipurpose
River Schemes—Rs 23,29,12,900/-

Demand No. XLIX Capital Outlay on Irrigation—
Rs. 9,01,37,000/-

Demand No. L Capital Outlay on Electricity
Schemes—Rs. 7,97,87,200/-

Demand No. LI Capital Outlay on Public Works
Rs. 5,16,85,500/-
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the Year 1964-65

Voting of Demands for Grants

(Sri S. Jagannatham in the Chair)
Foreign exchange

Minor Irrigation Projects

Delays

P.W.D. 5 th to 6 th. Electricity Board 10% to 15%. Highways

work charged employees, N.M.R. employees

Overall control 10% to 15% speed up 15% to 20%
Voting of Demands for Grants

Pay Scales apply to D.A. and other employees. Strike Notice issued to employees and the Electricity Board apply. The provision of Rs. 9.25 crores for rural electrification made in the III Plan was exceeded in the first 2 years of the Plan itself; only a small provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed.
by the Board for rural electrification during the year 1964-65. This is mainly intended for completion of spill-over works, service connections etc."

The increase in the cost of electricity is mainly intended for completion of spill-over works, service connections etc.
Annual Financial Statement  
(Budget) for the Year 1964-65  
Voting of Demands for Grants  

11th March, 1964

Voting of Demands for Grants
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the Year 1964-65

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Technical clearance is a vital aspect that ensures the feasibility of projects. Technical clearance is a document that allows the implementation of a project, given that it meets all the necessary technical requirements. Technical clearance is issued after a thorough examination of the project's technical feasibility and compliance with all regulatory and safety standards.

The technical clearance process involves various stages, including the submission of detailed technical reports and plans. These reports are assessed by experts who evaluate the project's technical aspects, such as design, construction, and operational efficiency.


Technical clearance is a significant factor in ensuring the successful implementation of hydroelectric projects. Technical clearance is a crucial document that validates the project's technical feasibility and compliance with regulatory and safety standards. Technical clearance is issued after a thorough examination of the project's technical aspects, including design, construction, and operational efficiency.

The technical clearance process involves various stages, including the submission of detailed technical reports and plans. These reports are assessed by experts who evaluate the project's technical aspects, such as design, construction, and operational efficiency.


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The Hon'ble Chief Minister: With reference to the Second Supplementary Estimates for the year 1964-65, submitted in response to the demands for grants, I am required to state that:

(a) The total budgeted expenditure for the year 1964-65 is 4,271,708,000 units of power and 1848.315 units of water.

(b) The total complaints received during the year were 1,116.

(c) The average loss was 712 units.

(d) The total loss was 795 units.

(e) The peak load hour was 15 MG.

(f) The demand for power was 4,271,708,000 units of power and 1848.315 units of water.

(g) The total demand for power was 2,15,150 units of power.

(h) The total demand for water was 1648 units.

(i) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(j) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(k) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(l) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(m) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(n) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(o) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(p) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(q) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(r) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(s) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(t) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(u) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(v) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(w) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(x) The total demand for water was 712 units.

(y) The total demand for water was 795 units.

(z) The total demand for water was 712 units.
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... (budget) for the Year 1964-65...

... it is only loan. ... 822.92 etc. etc. etc.

Work charged establishment etc. Stay order etc. etc.

Vacancy etc. etc. etc. Vacancy etc. etc.
The Superintending Engineers have got the power. They can pay Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 2-12-0 per day and adjust this Rs. 5.
(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

I am not satisfied. The experience is that the position is...
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I think so. Each department has to go on being efficient. It is the head that is responsible. Somehow, we have to make a base. Unless you improve the base of the road, you will sink bridges. For sinking of that well, 18 for wells, 18 for structure. 18 for structure, 18 for structure. Half of it, 75 for the remaining half. For the bridges across the river, 6 for each of 18 bridges. Change 18 to 6. Bridges
across river Maneru and Ped Hagiri మనరు, పడహిగ్రి నదుల సమయంలో, తొలగి బట్టి అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా 100, 10 మంది అంగతో, 12 ఏంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి. 12 ఏంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి సమయంలో అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా 22 మందిప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి కర్నూలు నుంచి అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా 18 మందిప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా 22 మందిప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా the whole structure, plan పరిణామం కొరకు; నేషనల్ change పరిణామం; పొలిటీ పరిణామం ఎక్కన్నా 18 ఏంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా 22 ఏంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మంత్రి కర్నూలు నుంచి అధ్యక్షేత్రం ఎక్కన్నా 50 ఎక్కన్నా a unfortunate accident అంపొందింది. అంపొందింది accident at Alamuru bridge ఎక్కన్నా. It is an unfortunate accident ఎక్కన్నా. I am a lay man. opinions ఎక్కన్నా experts ఎక్కన్నా ఎస్తే మాం తెలియజేదా. మాం తెలియజేదా data కల్పించింది. మాం తెలియజేదా. మాం తెలియజేదా opinion form కట్టింది. I am a lay man. I am a lay man. opinion form v under the chairmanship of our Additional secretary ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా ఎంపొందింది. ఎక్కన్నా aspects ఎక్కన్నా: మంత్రిత్వం ఎక్కన్నా; మంత్రిత్వం ఎక్కన్నా. One mile speed ఎక్కన్నా derail ఎక్కన్నా derail arguments, counter arguments ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా non-technical ఎక్కన్నా arguments, counter arguments ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా arguments, counter arguments ఎక్కన్నా. One mile speed ఎక్కన్నా derail ఎక్కన్నా derail arguments, counter arguments ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా non-technical ఎక్కన్నా arguments, counter arguments ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా arguments, counter arguments ఎక్కన్నా. ఎక్కన్నా ఎక్కన్నా.
That is pre-stressed girders, wires particular tension is 30%. Tension in the girder is of no use at all. As the girder is of no use at all, it is useless to have it. It is a national scheme. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. A national scheme is a scheme which is for the entire country. 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I may be wrong in criticizing the Planning Commission. I am not criticizing them. But I want that they should keep some advisors who know something about agriculture.
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...nepotism in appointments, in promotions. In the same breath efficient people should retire as they are: under these circumstances the Government has got to make promotions only on the basis of hard work and intelligence, and not seniority alone. One may be senior, but unless he is honest and hard-working and he is a man of integrity, I am not going to promote him. It is not by nepotism. There is a Committee consisting of 4 or 5 Chief Engineers and they assess every one's work and each of them must give a report of each man.

I am prepared to resign if he proves that there is nepotism; if he proves, I am prepared to resign and walk out.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya: If the Minister throws challenge, I also can challenge. Let him appoint a Tribunal consisting of people who are highly intelligent and of integrity.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: Yes, yes. Highly intelligent integrity peoples recommeded in my regime of two years; I have not done of my own accord; I have not given one promotion in my regime of two years; I am telling you that. So, you prove nepotism; I have not given one promotion with out consulting all the Chief Engineers and the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department; they are
the people to assess the work of the officers, and only one-third are going to be promoted. I may tell also that even for sending people abroad, it is a Committee of three officers and it is not the Minister that passes the order.

Derby sweep  

지도 

Second phase  

Second phase
Voting of Demands for Grants

Technical Knowledge sometimes is there 40 or 50 percent. At times trick of the nature is there. Bad work is sometimes Enquiry needs punish. Second crop is very important. Second crop is water shed. High level Canals low level Canals. Razolibanda is in the Mysore State. State reorganisation is important. State reorganisation Second crop Second crop Second Crop water is important. K.C. Canal is important. Medium irrigation Schemes are important.
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estimate

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2.3 Construction is going on. It is a medium irrigation scheme. 2.3 tmta (3) acres are going to be irrigated. One of our M. L. A's is also a leader.
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[Text in Telugu]
Voting of Demands for Grants

1. The demands are for the Year 1964-65. The total amount to be voted is Rs. 10,500.

2. Demand for the provision of Rs. 1,000 is for the purchase of furniture.

3. Demand for the provision of Rs. 5,000 is for the rehabilitation of the existing school.

4. Demand for the provision of Rs. 4,500 is for the maintenance of the school premises.

5. Demand for the provision of Rs. 1,000 is for the purchase of books and stationery.

6. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the maintenance of the school library.

7. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the purchase of scientific equipment.

8. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the maintenance of the school playground.

9. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the purchase of sports equipment.

10. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the maintenance of the school sports facilities.

11. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the purchase of musical instruments.

12. Demand for the provision of Rs. 500 is for the maintenance of the school music room.
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V. S. Raju (Chairman): It was unanimously decided that all the grants be voted as per the recommendations of the Finance Committee. Thereafter, the demands for grants were discussed. The following grants were voted:

V. S. Raju (Chairman): It was unanimously decided that all the grants be voted as per the recommendations of the Finance Committee. Thereafter, the demands for grants were discussed. The following grants were voted:

1. Educational Grants
2. Research Grants
3. Infrastructure Grants
4. Cultural Grants

The meeting was adjourned.

V. S. Raju (Chairman): It was unanimously decided that all the grants be voted as per the recommendations of the Finance Committee. Thereafter, the demands for grants were discussed. The following grants were voted:

1. Educational Grants
2. Research Grants
3. Infrastructure Grants
4. Cultural Grants

The meeting was adjourned.
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[Extracts from the financial statement document, details not clearly visible due to the image quality]
tary Mr. Narasimha Rao will be Chairman. After 20 years of service, he will be succeeded by Mr. Madan Lal who has been a member of the Executive Council. The demands for grants for the year 1964-65 will be considered in detail at the budget session. That will be taken up in 64-65.

The demands for grants for the year 1964-65 will also be considered. So, they have got at least that feeling that they must also be included in these schemes.
DEMAND NO XXIX - INTEREST ON CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTI PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES : Rs. 4,00,67,000/-

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,00,67,000/- for Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes by Rs. 100/-

To express regrets for not having followed uniform policy, in the matter of providing adequate minor irrigation facilities, supply of electricity to the villages in the entire State.

The Cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the policy of the Government in regard to the formulation, sanction and execution of the Multipurpose river schemes and other public works.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government strongly, the need for inclusion of Lower Manair Project Scheme in the last year of the III Five Year Plan.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not undertaking the execution of any medium irrigation projects in Visakhapatnam district.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

For not taking up Rangubolugedda Scheme in Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam district.

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to take up revetment work for the Jaffer Saheb Canal and Sarvepalli canal which are neglected since a long time.

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to repair Buckingham Canal at Miles 123/5 to 127, 129/0 to 132/5 to 142/0, Kovur and Kavali Taluks, in Nellore District.

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to sanction a scheme relating to Installation of Pumpsets at Beraperu, for the irrigation of the lands of Sangam village, which is a non-delta village in Kovur Taluk, Nellore District.

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to sanction the Lift irrigation Scheme to take water from
New Dagagarthi Channel to the ryots of Velupodu Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to abandon Vegur Tank, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist., for the purpose of cultivation of the tank-bed land by the landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to abandon Graddagunta Tank, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist. for the purpose of cultivation of the tank-bed lands by the landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to lower down the T.T.L. of Vavilla tank by 3 ft so as to assign an extent of 300 acres of tank-bedland to the landless poor, in Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to abandon Beeramgunta tank, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist., for the purpose of cultivation of the tank-bed land by the Harijans and other landless poor.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide adequate Irrigation facilities to the ryots of Cherlapalam H/o Vegur Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of Government to provide drainage facilities to the lands of the Harijans at Chennarayanipalam H.O Juvaladinne Village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore Dist., as it was sanctioned long back.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to change the “Rule” of October to allow water into Varveru new channel, Yallamanchipad new channel, Pyderu high level and Pyderu low channel in Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist., on a par with other channels in the vicinity.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to sanction Lift Irrigation Scheme 100 cens of land assigned to the Nagayagunta Co-operative Society, Kovur Taluk.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to abandon the Tarunavayi Tank, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist., for the purpose of assigning the same to the landless labourers as there is no registered ayacut under the tank.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of the Government to remodel sluice No. 2 of Indupur Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of the Government to provide drainage facilities to an extent of 7000 acres of Allur Swamp area, of Allur, Singarpet etc., villages of Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to repair Chenneur Tank, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to take up repairs work pertaining to Kakirallapaduguonta, Kavali Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to take up repairs work of Jakkepalligudur Tank Kavali Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to restore the abandoned tank at Kesavaram Village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to form a Tank across, Pinneru, of Rapur Taluk, Nellore Dist., as it is pending since 1946.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-. 

To urge on the Government to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 200 acres of land at Musunur Village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore Dist., by taking up under Chippeleru Scheme.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-. 

To urge on the Government to provide adequate Irrigation facilities to the lands of the Harijans at Puritipalam H/O East Gudur Village, Gudur Taluk, Nellore Dist., as they are put to much inconvenience for the same since several years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-. 

For the abnormal delay of the Government to take up the repairs work of Siddareddipalam tank, H/O Chennur Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-. 

To urge on the Government to abandon the Vegur tank, as it serves no purpose; so as to assign the tank-bed lands to the landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-. 

To urge on the Government to abandon the Beeramgunta tank, to assign the tank bed lands to the Harijans and other landless poor who are in occupation of the lands since 1942.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,3,500/- for Irrigation by

For the delay of the Government to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 40 of the Harijans of Tarunarayi Village; Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist., as it was sanctioned long back.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

For the failure of the Government to entrust works to the Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

To urge on the Government to abandon tank of Lebur Village, Nellore Taluk & Dist. for purpose of cultivation by the landless poor of Lebur, Jagadevipet etc., villages.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

To urge on Government to repair the tank bund of Kankanampad tank, Kanigiri Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

To urge on Government to transfer from ‘wet’ to ‘dry’ the existing ayacut under the Kankanampadu tank Kanigiri Taluk Nellore Dist., as the storage of water in the tank serves no adequate purpose, in consultation with the ayacutdars.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 300 acres at Siddavaram Village, Rapur Taluk, Nellore District, assigned to the Harijans and other landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To provide adequate irrigation facilities to S. Nos. 1337 and 1362 etc., at Vidavalur Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District as the poor ryots are put to much inconvenience for want of water to their lands.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities to abandoned tank-bed lands of Kadidevi tank of Varini village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to abandon Mudivarthi tank for the purpose of cultivation by the Harijans and other landless poor.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500 for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to abandon the tanks of Chataparru, Kovvari, Katlampudi and Konagi villages of Eluru Taluk, West Godavary Dist., as the tanks do not serve the purpose for which they are intended for the purpose of cultivation by the poor.

(The cut-motions were negativcd)
Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To impress upon the Government to take up the construction of ‘Satrawada Anicut’ in Chittoor District.

The cut motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for the Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Rs. 100/-

The cut motions were negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by

Failure to sanction the repair of Palakodu Drain, Gudivada Taluk, Ventrarpragada Firka as it is causing irreparable loss to crop in a large area of lands every year.
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The Cut-motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/-
for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to abandon
the following tanks in Nellore Taluk & Dist.,
as they do not serve the purpose for which
they are intended and then open those
tank-bed lands for the purpose of producing
more food grains:

1. Pidathapolur, 2. Mudivarthipalam,
3. Edur, 4. Kudithipalam, 5. Venkannapalam,
6. Papireddipalam, 7. Totapalligudur,
8. Chinacherukur, 9. South-Amulur,
10. Kodur, 11. Chinapalapalam,
12. Muthukur, 13. Somarajupalli,
17. Indukurpet, 18. Lebur,
21. Madaragirgudur, 22. Penubarthty,
23. Hisa Vaviletipad, 24. Pedur,
25. Brahmadinam.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/-
for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to abandon
the following tanks in Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.
as they do not serve the purpose for which
they are intended for 1. Vegur,
2. Kovur, 3. Mudivarthy, 4. Portion of
Duvur, 5. Portion of Kanigiri Reservoir,
6. Tarunarayi, 7. Varika, 8. Varini,
12. Dampur, 13. Iskapalli, 14. N. Mopur,
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not repairing the Breaches of Naidu Tank in Pulivendla Taluk.

The Cut-motions were negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not repairing abandoned Tanks in the State.

The Cut-motion was negatived

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,23,500/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

The Cut-motions were negatived.

**Demand No. XXXI - Electricity:** Rs. 3,78,62,200/-

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

For not providing any fund in the Budget for Rural electrification.

The Cut-motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to erect an electrical pole in a central place of East Harijanpalu of Annareddipalu Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore Dist.

To urge on the Government to provide electricity to Govindareddipalam house of Brahmadevam Village, Nellore Taluk & Dist.

The Cut-motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-


To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Government the imperative need of giving top priority in the matter of Rural Electrification by selecting villages from non-project areas.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

For not executing the sanctioned scheme to extend the Electricity to Padhiri and Pannur and Mangalam and Illathur in Satyavedu Taluk.

The Cut-motions were negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

For not sanctioning a Sub-Thermal station at Porumamilla of Cuddapah Dist.

The Cut-motion was negatived.

*Mr. Speaker*: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,78,62,200/- for Electricity by Rs. 100/-

For not yet taking up the work of constructing a Sub-station at Balapanur in Pulivendla Taluk.

The Cut-motions were negatived.
DEMAND NO. XXXII- PUBLIC WORKS- Rs. 11,91,55,000

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to throw open the Kovur by pass road, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District though it was completed several years back.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of the Government to complete Gudur by pass road at Gudur, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government for the formation of a road from Ramathiram to Ponnepudi Peddapalam village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore in pursuance of Government letter No. 279/Fis 64-1, dated 1-2-64 addressed to Sri S. Vemayya, M. L. A.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to take up the construction of a bridge at mile 16 of Naidupet-Rallam Road, across Palamadugu, as the public is put to much inconvenience to reach Mallam Village, Sullurpet Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

To impress on Government to construct a bridge at mile 15 of Mallam-Naidupet Road across the Rayal Kalva, as much inconvenience is felt to go to Mallam of Sullurpet Taluk, Nellore District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

For not providing allotment to construct the road from Akiveedu to Papinedipalli village though it was included in Third Year Plan.

The cut-motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-
For not executing the black-topping work for Nindra-Chivvadi Road in Chittore District.

The cut-motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-
For not sanctioning the road from Nakkalagandi to Nagulakuntla road.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-
For not completing the road from Tekurupeto Seetharampuram which connects Cuddapah and Nellore Districts in a short route.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-
For not sanctioning the scheme of (1) Sancherla tank (2) Channel from Porumamilla Tank to Chenna-reddipeta tank and (3) Yarravanka Scheme of Badvel Taluk, Cuddapah District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-
For not sanctioning Lothuvagu Project in Badvel Taluk, Cuddapah District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-
For not sanctioning the schemes of (1) Maderu Project, (2) Thadukuvagu Project and Nandipalli Scheme in Badvel Taluk, Cuddapah District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

For not properly maintaining roads where buses are plying in Cuddapah District and also in the State.

The cut-motions were negatived

*Mr. Speaker:* The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,91,55,000 for Public Works by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,29,12,900 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes, by Rs. 100/-

For not being able to make the Central Government to take up Nagarjunasagar Project in Central Sector.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,29,12,900 for Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes, by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to take up Nagarjunasagar Second Stage and Excavation of the tunnels for the same.

The cut motions were negatived.
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DEMAND NO. XLIX-CAPITAL OUTLAY IRRIGATION
Rs. 9,01,37,000.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,01,37,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to replace the old shutters by new shutters of 4 ft. at Nellore and Sangam Anicuts of Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,01,37,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to expedite Kanupur Canal work in Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,01,37,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to take up Kavali Canal Scheme in Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,01,37,000 for Capital Outlay on Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to take up the construction of Somasila Reservoir in Nellore District.

The cut-motions were negatived.

DEMAND NO. L-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS
Rs. 5,16,85,500.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,16,85,500 for Capital Outlay on Public Works by Rs. 100/-

To urge the Government to provide houses to those who are economically backward and also to allot the Government quarters to occupants who are economically backward on the payment of easily instalment basis.

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

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,67,000 under Demand No. XXIX – Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,91,23,500 under Demand No. XXX – Irrigation”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,62,200 under Demand No. XXXI – Electricity”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,91,55,000 under Demand No. XXXII – Public Works”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,29,12,900 under Demand No. XLVIII – Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Scheme”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,01,37,000 under Demand No. XLIX – Capital Outlay on Irrigation”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,97,87,200 under Demand No. L – Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes”.

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,85,500 under Demand No. LI – Capital Outlay on Public Works”.

The motions were adopted and the Grants made.
Demand No. XVIII-Medical Rs 7,36,80,600/-
Demand No XIX-Public Health Rs 3,03,45,000/-
Demand No. XLIV-Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health Rs 94,53,000 -

The Minister for Medical and Health Sri S. R. Y. Sivarama Prasad: Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,36,80,600 under Demand No. XVIII-Medical"

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,45,000 under Demand No. XIX. Public Health".

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,53,000 under Demand No. XLIV. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health".

I have distributed my statement. * Discussion may go on and I will reply at the end.

Mr. Speaker: Motions moved.

Now, hon members may move the cut motions.

DEMAND NO. XVIII-MEDICAL-Rs. 7,36,80,600.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100

To point out the need for re-orientation in the Medical and Public Health services to be more effective to the needs of people.

Mr. Speaker: Cut-motion moved.

* Printed as Appendix
11th March, 1964

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Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not filling up the vacancies in the Hospitals and Primary Health Centres and for the failure of supplying adequate medicines.

Mr. Speaker: Cut-motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-
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Mr. Speaker: Cut-motions moved

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not having sanctioned full strength and out-patient ward in M G M. Hospital to suit the needs of the Kakateeya Medical College.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For discussing the measures not taken by the Government in keeping the hotels clean at the District and taluq centres.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the failure in eradicating contagious diseases like small-pox etc., in the State.

Mr. Speaker: Cut-motions moved.

Sri G. Rama Rao, Sir I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs: 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

1. For Failure to increase the number of beds and develop the hospital at Gudivada which is a Municipal town with about 60,000 population.
2. failure to develop the Homoeopathic College and Hospital at Gudivada as it is the only one institution in the whole of Andhra Pradesh and requiring the following immediate necessities—

(a) provision of site to the college,
(b) construction of 100 bed hospital,
(c) construction of a hostel for the students,
(d) construction of Maternity and surgical wards, (e) construction of dissection halls, Anatomy Museum, (f) construction of quarters for the staff (g) to give liberal matching grants and also special grants for the development of the institution.

(3) Failure to provide jobs to the doctors passed in the Homoeopathic College on a par with Allopathic Doctors in the State.

Mr. Speaker: Cut-motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya, Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut-motion moved.

Sri S. Vemayya, Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-
To express dissatisfaction of the Government for its abnormal delays pertaining to the regularisation, confirmation and promotion of the doctors in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by

Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to make the Government Hospital Advisory Committee function properly.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by

Rs. 100/-

To urge on the Government to take up the construction of new building for the Government Head quarters Hospital at Nellore during 1964-65.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by

Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to expand and improve the Government I. D. Hospital at Nellore.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by

Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to sanction a hospital to Sangam village, Kavali Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by

Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to open a Maternity Centre in Jakkepalli Gudur village Kavali Taluk, Nellore District to meet the needs of the public as there is no medical aid in the vicinity.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to start one mobile medical unit to each taluk in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to sanction a Dispensary to Dundigam village, Kavali
Taluq, Nellore District as there is not any medical aid within a distance of twenty miles.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For the abnormal delay of the Government to sanction exemption for the sanitary course to the Health Inspectors, since 1961 in pursuance of Government letter No. 3877-H.H. 2161-1, Health dated 10-8-61.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker : Cut-motions moved.

Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not shifting the post-mortem shed now in the compound of the Taluk Head-quarters Hospital, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam district, situated right in the middle of the Anakapalli town, inspite of the repeated representations by the public for shifting it to place outside the town.

Mr. Speaker : Cut-motion moved

Sir. I beg to move :

Sri A. Sarveswara Rao :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-
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Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

Sri A. Sarveswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri C. D. Naidu: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not opening the maternity centres in various centres in Chittoor taluk, Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not opening a T.B. Clinic in the Round Roads, Chittor.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

Sri A. Sarveswara Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not increasing the bed-strength of the Taluk Head-quarters Hospital, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District to twenty as in all other Taluk Head-quarters Hospitals.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,36,80,600 for Medical by Rs. 100/-

For not providing adequate number of cots for the Taluk Head-quarters Hospital, Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam District as a result of which the patients themselves are compelled to get their own cots.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

DEMAND NO XIX–PUBLIC HEALTH–Rs. 3,03,45,000.

Sri R. Rajagopala Naidu: Sir I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government in eradicating Malaria in the State.

Mr. Speaker: cut motion moved.
Sri K. Ramchandra Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs, 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: Cut motions moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To impress on the Government to sanction an anti-yaws unit in Nellore District now.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to fix the F. T. D. of the Taluk, Health Inspectors and peons working under them as existing F. T. A. is very meagre.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

For the failure of the Government to prevent food adulteration in the State as a result of which the public is facing death and disease.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To urge on Government to stop the State-wise transfers of Health Inspectors now and confine it to within the districts.

*Mr. Speaker*: Cut motions moved.

*Sri A. Sarveswar Rao*: Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,45,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100/-

*Mr. Speaker*: Cut motions moved.
Dr. B. L. Narayana (Ongole): Mr. Speaker, Sir:
The statement kept on the Table by the hon. Minister for Medical and Health looks like a sweet mixture that he is trying to administer to the State to cure the suffering people. I must congratulate him for one thing, for having added Rs. 1.07 crores under "Medical". So far, all these years none has succeeded in getting more for this budget; and on this occasion, I congratulate the hon. Minister for getting this amount for "Medical" alone. But it is not the mere administering of the mixture that is important; the ingredients added in it, the measures to be adopted to administer it; the result to be told on the patients—these are the important things that we have to look into.

When we take into consideration the question of medical education and under-graduate courses wherein seats were increased, I would like the hon. Minister to take note of one thing and it is this: how we are going on increasing the number of seats in our colleges; how best we can avoid it and obtain the best possible results out of it. The All India Medical Conference, in its statement, observed:

"There are three medical colleges in the city, and there are more in the State where several students are admitted, out of whom 350 pass out every year."

That was with reference to the Madras State; the same state of things obtain in our state also: quite a number of seats are there and more failures are there. What are these failures due to? When we compare the results of our Universities with those in other Universities universities in foreign countries, there about 90 to 96 per cent of passes are there, whereas we are having passes to the extent of 50 to 56 per cent,—maximum percentage.
Why is it so? If we can increase the efficiency of teaching standards and at the same time increase also the efficiency of the staff, certainly we can increase the percentage of passes in our colleges; at the same time, we can ensure good standards amongst the students and thus achieve our objective. When we compare the present college standards in our State, the teaching ratio looks like 1:20 in pre-clinical studies—the student—teacher ratio is 1:20 to 1:30 in our State, whereas in foreign Universities, it is 1:2.5. It is thus glaringly visible that it is only the efficiency of the teaching institutions that has to be improved, if we desire that the percentage of passes in our colleges should be more. This would also result in a greater number of doctors coming out of the colleges. This, therefore, is one of the measures to be adopted. Merely by increasing the number of seats, the Government might be pleasing some people by enabling their children to be admitted into the colleges; but what I strongly feel is that if we can improve the percentage of passes in our colleges, we can certainly improve the number of doctors and at the same time we can have a number of vacancies in colleges to get more students admitted. As such, I suggest that such measures as are necessary in this behalf should be adopted.

Coming to the question of implementation of central plans, I must say emphatically that we have failed herein also in our State. Just, for example, I will read a few things when comparing our position with that in other States. Look to the question of family planning. The other day, an hon. Member has put the question: how many sterilisations have been one in our State so far and year after year; and the reply given was:

1958-59—1,226
1959 ... 1,633
1960 ... 5,464
1961 ... 1,902
1962 ... 2,325
1963 ... 1,240

Now let us compare these figures with those figures relating to our neighbouring State, Madras State. I have got figures for Madras city only, which are:

1960 ... 2,148
1961 ... 11,202
1962 ... 25,574
1963 ... 9,547—because of defective planning which they wanted to rectify later.

So, when we compare our figures with the figures available for the Madras city alone, there they have done in one year nearly 25,000 cases of sterilisation, whereas we have done all through the year not even that much of work for the entire state. This emphatically shows that we have failed in our attempts. This is time for us to think why and where we are failing and what the reasons for such failure are.

In this connection, I would like to say one thing. The very implementation of the plans recommended by the Centre, we are not making use of. When some of the members asked whether we are paying anything to the patients, “we are not paying” is the reply. I would like to say that there is a G. O of the Central Government that the Government of India wants to pay Rs. 100 per day for any private practitioner who does not less than 20 cases of sterilisation per day. “Are we taking advantage of this provision?” I am asking. At least if we make use of that provision, we will be able to increase the number of sterilisations also. There is another aspect also. We have not studied the psychology of our people. So far as my experience goes, when we see the sterilisation cases
done, it is only the middle class and upper-middle class people that are coming for sterilisation, and not the lower class or the poorer classes. When we ask them the reason, they tell us: Sir, you have got certain property to fall back upon in your old age. But we are workers and labourers and our only investment is what we have, namely, our children, on whom we can fall back upon”. That is the reply that they are giving. So much so, in answer to it, it is the duty of the State to see that their interests in old age are guaranteed and some sort of guarantee is given by way of provision to them in their old age. In other States, for these poor people they are paying certain amounts for sterilization, whereas here we are not paying a single pie to any one of them. On the other hand, I am sorry to state that an instance has come to my notice. One worker who is working in a cement factory went for sterilisation to E. S. I. dispensary. There, she was told that as the necessary equipment was not available she might better go to the General Hospital and get herself admitted and deliver there and get the sterilisation. She went there got herself admitted. Later on she received a bill for Rs. 177/- which, of course, she paid. Thus, in addition to not giving them money we are charging them; and we cannot expect others to come forward in these matters. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to see that these people who go in for sterilisation are given free treatment and good accommodation and all that.

Our Government proposes to do the scheme of sterilization with co-operation of panchayat samithis. A recent statement given by Sri D. S Raju is to the effect that if we do about 50 sterilisations for every thousand of population, we will be cutting down our birth-rate by 50 per cent. That was the conclusion he came to. If we can implement this at the stage of samithis and see that all the samithi people take interest in this matter and see
that at least a minimum of 50 cases of sterilisation for every 1000 people are done we will be able to bring down our birth-rate. We can make use of the Centre’s officer through the Indian Medical Association. The Indian Medical Association Branches as well as the State Branch are willing to take up this plan and we will be able to get more number of doctors and the amount will be utilised as remuneration for them and can be spent also on the patients as expenses; and we can improve our sterilization activity in that way.

Coming to the second point—malarial survey and anti-malarial work: we have been trying our best to see that malaria is controlled. It is a central plan thing. But we have done, three years’ spraying and we are having surveillance that is, we are just trying to know where we are and we are trying to find out what the cases are. When we look into the matter, when the smears are taken, it is very strange that our smear positives are very high in the cities. I have some statistics with me, which I could gather. In 1962, at Guntur, it was 228 positive smears and in 1963, it was 693. In Vijayawada, in 1961, the number was 612, in 1962, it was 543 and in 1963, it went up to 981. In Visakhapatnam, during 1961, it was 268; in 1962, it was 696 and in 1963, it was 3078. These figures definitely show that we are not progressing; that we are retrograding. The number of positive smears are increasing. I would suggest one thing: this state of things is not due to the fault of anybody. The administration has done all things possible; but the co-ordination between the people and between different branches of the Government are not there. That is what I want to emphatically say here. What happened in big cities was that spraying was not done properly because the people did not co-operate.
And there were some wells and other things there. The larvae are coming up and the anti-larvae measures were to be taken. When this question has been raised, the Municipality said: “We will not be able to bear the expenses”. Then they asked for a loan from Government. The Government said: “We do not have funds”. If they do not have funds and the Municipality does not have funds, either they must see some way to get funds or it not, the lakhs of rupees the amount which you have spent will become a waste. As such I only just plead that Government must take immediate action and see either they procure cent-percent amount from the Centre or ask half of it from the other State.

In the recent research it has been shown that in all fevers smears must be taken properly so that we may not miss some cases. It is now happening that we are taking only smears where we are suspecting it as Malaria. But it has been shown clearly by the doctors who have taken statistics that there were cases, positive smears in these cases where the diagnosis was Typhoid, and also there were cases where the diagnosis was Pneumonia, Bronchitis and like that. But it may co-exist with these diseases. As such I make it a point to say that all hospitals must take these smears for all temperature cases and send them to the Malaria Department.

Nurses: Coming to the question of nurses, here, I find a statement that we are starting a college for nurses here. It is good that they started. We must congratulate them on that aspect of it. But I would like to say that some 50 nurses were sent to Madras for training and those nurses who have come back from training are not absorbed in service so far and it is not proper on our part also to see that these people are not absorbed as tutor nurses and start colleges and get B. Sc. graduates who are not having practical experience. As a matter of fact these
nurses who have gone to Madras for training were practically nurses who had their training as nurses and then went for tutors’ training also. They came back and they are not given the tutors’ jobs. Really we are doing injustice to them. The tutors’ posts must be given to them. That is very essential, before we take up the other college students.

Then, coming to the implementation of certain things it is a well-known fact that we have been telling from a long time, time after time, that some of the things, mal-administration at certain hospitals are still going on and we brought it to the notice of the House and I was surprised to find very recently in one of the papers that in a hospital like Guntur hospital, operations were postponed for want of Oxygen cylinders and also that X-ray plant was not working and all that. This fact has been brought to the notice of the House from a long time. I do not know where exactly the mistake lies. For want of Oxygen cylinders, postponing operations will certainly tell on our economy. When I just tried to enquire, they said: “It is a defective policy of some exchange” or some thing like that. Whatever it may be, I only request the hon. Minister to see that larger number of Oxygen cylinders are supplied so that they may not get exhausted and shortage may not occur and operations may not get a gap.

Another thing is about the X-rays. There was a deep-X-ray plant. Even now I think it is lying idle for the last so many months. Previously also this was brought to the notice of the House. No notice was taken. When I asked them: “Why it is lying idle”, they said: “The tube is burnt out We are not able to get it”. But one thing I would like to say: “How is that we have purchased an apparatus here at Guntur for which we are not able to get supplementary parts.” It so happens in our State that we have taken so many X-ray plants from different companies for different institutions and put them in different hospi-
tals. That always tells. The businessman comes and does business with us. For instance, the Phillips Co. is not able to supply the required parts now and most of these plants are lying idle. So, whenever we purchase hereafter any of these X-ray plants, I only suggest that we make a standard principle to take only one variety of plants and recommend them to be established in all the hospitals so that in future if any defect or any thing comes, at least we will be able to replace from one place to the other, the parts. As well we must also insist on getting the plants which are manufactured only in India. Of course, other companies are doing the manufacture in India. We can get them. That is one of the biggest drawbacks about the X-ray plants. And, wherever there is current, in any hospital, we must try to put a small portable X-ray plant in the mofussil hospitals also.

Coming to the question of nurses, as I have told you, many hospitals are very inadequate. I know, even the hon. Minister for Health knows it, I think, that Guntur hospital nursing staff is very inadequate. It is because of inadequacy of the nursing staff that that accident has happened. Especially I am stressing to say that maternity wards should be given plenty of nurses. Simply because there are three to four deliveries one day, you cannot take it easy and post one or two nurses there. It so happens suddenly that the number of deliveries may go up all in a sudden to 30 or 40. Then, it will be very difficult for these two or three nurses to manage. So adequate staff must be there specially in those maternity wards. If there were to be a good nursing staff, that accident would not have happened.

This is another thing which I am stressing on the number of beds also. What is happening is we now want sterilization to be done. Mostly in mofussils, in my experience it is only the ladies that are coming forward for sterilization. Because it is the ladies that experience the trouble of
it, the men have not experienced it and they have not understood it. So much so, when they want sterilization, they require hospitalization for some time, for at least one week. If we want to implement family planning properly, we must increase the beds of the delivery wards. That is another thing which I would like to stress.

Now, coming to the question of the Mission Hospitals, I am sorry to say that Mission hospitals which have served us for so many years - 30 to 40 years - are now suffering a lot for want of funds from abroad. But as it is our hospital which is there in Ongole for the last 40 years, which has served our area efficiently, not only our area, it has served upto Kurnool and Guntur on that side and this side upto Rajahmundry, is now suffering for want of funds. At this moment, it is not proper on the part of the local government to tax their buildings, ask them to pay taxes. Any institution whether it is a choultry or a hospital, which is a philanthropic institution, we must try to reduce taxes for them. It was brought to my notice. I request the hon. Minister to address the concerned authorities and see that the taxes are removed on these hospitals so that they may survive and serve the poor.

The major thing which I would like to discuss is the problem of accidents. This was brought to the notice of the House. What is happening exactly when any accident happens in mofussil place? I know an instance where once an accident happened in Kanigiri. The doctor was not there. Then they were asked to take him to the Government doctor at Podili. There also the doctor was not there. Then they were asked to take him to the Government doctor at Kandukur. On the way the patient died. The greatest difficulty is that the police are insisting that these cases must be admitted only in Government hospitals. I do not know. I cannot understand what exactly
the implication is there. It so happens, I remember once even the Secretary for Health was telling me that once he took a patient to a mission hospital. They said it seems: "This is an accident case. We cannot attend." This is not the accident. What I would like to say is that you must see that any case that has to be admitted must be admitted in any hospital — let it be a private hospital or any thing else. It so happened that recently a man met with an accident and he took another companion also with him, came in a taxi to my dispensary. I had to take him up for treating him. Then immediately I reported the matter to the police. The police who were interested otherwise — the head constable sends me a memo: "I hear that you have admitted a certain case. I would like to send that case for specialised examination and X-ray. You please send back the case to the Government hospital". I do not know who he is and what he is and how dare he write that. Immediately I wrote back. I said: "He is in my hospital I have informed you that accident has happened. If you have got any thing to do with the case, if you want him, you can take personally". Then I phoned up to the Inspector also. The Inspector again sends me a memo saying: "As a private practitioner you are not competent to treat the case". It is a very wonderful argument. I would like to say that this lacuna is there that most of the accident cases must be admitted as far as possible in the Government hospitals. I would like to say that this is causing a lot of inconvenience not only to the patients but also for the treatment part of it. This is very very impracticable. As such you must give instructions to the people that if any accident happens at any time, they must be admitted in the nearest hospital. If the nearest doctor does not attend on the case, action must be taken against the doctor. That is the attitude with which it has to be taken. And transport of these accident cases also is another
thing. I have been telling once when an accident happened we went to the phone call. Phone call message goes. If the accident happened at 4 O' clock, the message reaches there at 9 O' clock and the police arrive later. These are the difficulties with regard to the accidents. As such I have been repeatedly telling that some things must be done in these things. When an accident happens at least the nearest police station must use its wireless and see that the message is carried to the headquarters hospital and the aid is sent through ambulance. This is very important. And also you must try to seek the Central Government aid in this matter in the Telegraphic Department that if any accident message goes which has to be carried to the neighbouring city or town, it must be given top-most priority so that immediate aid may be given to the diseased people. This has happened like that. That is why I am just requesting the hon. Minister to make a note of this and see that these accident cases are treated properly. The same thing has happened in Guntur also. Of course, in Guntur, there is another trouble. In the accident department, what happens is when an accident comes they are asked to note all the injuries which is a time wasting business of course. Unless it is a medico-legal case where two people fight and go, there is no meaning in trying to note the number of injuries and other things. Here, there is a case where it is clearly an accident and if you go on writing the injuries what happens to the patient? As such some sort of discrimination should be made. When these cases which are definitely known as accident cases come, time should not be wasted in going on noting the injuries and other things.

Other thing is, people who are definitely known as dead due to the accidents are being sent for post-mortem. One day in Ongole, the doctor had to do about 8 post-mortems. One died under a cart, another under a bus,
like that. But these are all difficult matters in mofussil. What happens is he is the only man there. He has to look after the hospital work. At the same time he has to look after the post-mortem also. When he wrote back to the police department stating that this is clearly a case of crush-injury by a cart, there is evidence for that, the parents are telling and all that, and why they want a post-mortem, they said: "No, no. We are just telling according to our rules. I am asking you to do the post-mortem. You do it. So discrimination must be made in these post-mortem cases and see that the work is minimised as far as possible and more scope is given to the doctors in mofussil to work for a longer time.

Coming to the question of these paying wards, I have been telling from a long time that you must make use of these paying wards to make some income to the hospitals. That is, doctors who have got private practice, doctors who are employed in the hospital, they must get their consultation done in the hospitals. I was telling from a long time that this is another factor which will get some more income to the hospitals. Exactly in the mission hospitals, they are doing the same thing. If there is a doctor in the mission hospital, efficient, if any body wants private consultation, they send him there, they extract money and they pay to the hospital and they bring the patients inside. Here, what I would like to state is that when we are taking the services extra, you must see that some of the extra money goes to the doctor and then the rest of the money goes to the hospital. That would cut short two things. One is malpratice which many people are saying that doctors are taking money. Certainly they are taking money by private practice they are doing. We will not be able to control it unless we put a strict rule that they are not going to be allowed private practice. But when we say that they have got allowance to do private consultation, there is a lacuna. People go there,
Whether he is giving treatment or consultation nobody knows. So, strictly either you increase the salaries of the doctors and see that they do not practise privately, or you just allow them to have private consultation in the Government hospital and give half to them. This way you will be able to cut short these malpractices. At the same time you will be able to get some remuneration to the hospital also.

Finally, I would like to say a few words about Ongole Water Supply. I am sorry this is a case which is there for a long time. Government has invested about Rs. 36 lakhs on this scheme. Every thing was laid and every effort was made. Unfortunately or fortunately they thought that the wells that they were digging there would yield sufficient amount of water, but the percolation was very little. So they had to change the plan and take the surface water. Now it has become a dilemma because the surface water is not there all through the year. Now they said that they want to take this surface water and they are taking this surface water. For all these years, every thing has been laid and so many lakhs of rupees have been invested. No taps have been so far supplied to any body and this investment is a waste and they have spent so much of money. I would like to stress the point that water should be supplied immediately, at least by the end of this month because when I met my friend, the Secretary to Health, he told me that it will be completed by the end of March. But I find that there, the progress is not as hopeful as the hope he has given to me. So, I just want to stress that point and request the hon. Minister to see that the water is supplied, as soon as possible.

Thank you, Sir.

Smt. Kumudini Devi (Wanaparth): Mr. Speaker, one aspect of the medical budget to which I wish to draw attention and on which we all agree and none will refute, forms the essential foundation of the health of our State.
I am referring to the treatment, care and cure of the T. B. patients. I need not say that this disease amongst some has been a killer. About 10 to 15 years ago it was incurable and it made one almost feel that it was only a matter of time before death. Medical research has advanced to such an extent that to-day one can say that T. B. is fatal only if medical attention was not given. Eradication of tuberculosis must be treated on a community-wide scale. A treatment on a community-wide scale requires public cooperation and full use of services. I had on former occasions, Mr. Speaker, dealt with the need for house-to-house checking up of our citizens and to isolate those that are afflicted by it and to give them treatment and care at the earliest possible time. We have been told that our resources do not permit this nation-wide or state-wide attention to T. B. With the knowledge that it is within our power to save life, can we with any equanimity say that it is not within our means? Does the State not realise that to say that it is not within our means is to say that those that can be cured can be left to themselves and die and thus suffer the pangs of conscience? We who are representatives of the people have a duty to realise that is our responsibility. As hon Member of the Legislative Council, a lady doctor had the other day pointed out with great authority the seriousness of the problem in so far as her district of Visakhapatnam is concerned. The waiting lists in the hospitals are not only confined to that district but to other districts in the State. It is said with some irony that a prisoner who happens to suffer from T. B. and is certified by the doctor to require treatment, gets immediate attention and a bed in the hospital in preference to hundreds who are on the waiting list and it is therefore said with some callousness that if a T. B. patient requires admission immediately he should do some petty crime and get himself confined to jail and work his way to the hospital by this method. I do not
say this as a jest but only to emphasize that we have to deal with this problem even if it means our pinching something from some other source. There may be many things which may wait for a longer time but the health of the nation cannot wait long because if it is not attended to it will multiply several-fold until the situation will get out of control and even our meagre resources at that time will not be sufficient to treat even a small percentage of it.

Open land surrounding the various habitations such as big villages, taluk and district headquarters and towns is not wanting. The indigenous material is quite cheap. Since cure and treatment of T.B. can only be deemed temporary we need not think in terms of expensive buildings of a permanent character. What is built even with mud but well ventilated with country-tiled or thatched roofs can be constructed with very little money. By doing this we will not only help the patient to get well but also prevent the infection from spreading to those living with them. You know, Sir, in what condition these poor people live, all huddled up in one small room or a hut. If we can mobilise our resources and carry out a mission of mercy we can give Shramdan and other Dans to provide for a number of patients village-wise so that the town hospitals or district hospitals can be confined only to serious and surgical cases. I am not attempting to give a blue-print of the sort of organisation that can grow but it is well worth the consideration of the Government to allocate appreciable sum of money for this work because like Malaria, I believe we can eradicate this disease and once we have eradicated we have no problem on this score.

On the last occasion, Mr Speaker, I said the City of Hyderabad had an annual visitation of plague many years ago and by the concerted effort of the then government it has been completely eradicated. Sometimes when we
go out the old camps can be seen even now which I think can also be used as isolation camps for this purpose. The amount which has been allocated for medicines of T. B. is not also adequate. In many places medicines run out and poor people who mostly suffer because of the lack of proper sanitation and unhygienic living due to condition of poverty can neither afford to go long distances to town or taluk headquarters nor have they the strength to go to the domiciliary centres but when at last they do reach there somehow it is only to be told that the medicines are out of stock. Most of the patients require not only medicines but food and rest. Looking after all these persons will not require any big establishment because most of them can attend to themselves. They need only direction and supervision in their personal hygiene and other necessary requirements. If we can take care in the early stages we do not need a big or costly establishment but if we neglect and they have to be taken only in an advanced stage then that will be a costly affair. Many a time patients are told that they are in early stages and only domiciliary treatment is all that is required. They are asked to come again and when they come again it becomes an advanced stage of T. B. and then they say that there is no use giving a bed to such of them as that bed would be a waste on a chronic patient who has no chance of getting well while it can be used for a better purpose in providing accommodation to a patient who has a chance of getting well. Now I call this a vicious circle. At first they are told that they are in a very early stage and so cannot get admission as they can get domiciliary treatment and then they are told that it is too late; one of the two things is happening. Either the domiciliary treatment has not been given if the case is in early stage or it is not in an early stage. To say that it is not in an early stage means finding a bed which is impossible for the hospital authorities to do. I do not for a moment cast any aspersions against anyone, but the situation is
such that no person in the present condition can tackle it. At any rate the hospital authorities cannot find room when the patients are far more than the accommodation. It is for us to devise ways of increasing the accommodation in the cheapest possible way. We can encourage private institutions by giving them grants to do this kind of work and I am sure many philanthropic associations will come forward and undertake this humanitarian work and earn the gratitude of their fellow citizens. I therefore place before the Government the need for providing in the medical grant sufficient funds for this work over a plan period. Thank you.

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If health is lost everything is lost

of the man.
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Fly is number one enemy of humanity.

Cholera is a disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae and is transmitted through contaminated food or water. The symptoms include severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration. The disease can be rapidly fatal if not treated promptly with oral rehydration therapy. Infections can spread rapidly through contaminated food or water, especially in large populations or under conditions of poor sanitation. The bacterium that causes cholera is sensitive to chlorine and other disinfectants, which can help control outbreaks.

Typhoid fever is a bacterial infection caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhi. The disease is spread through contaminated food or water, and symptoms include fever, headache, stomach pain, and digestive problems. Typhoid is usually treated with antibiotics, and prevention includes good hygiene practices and proper food and water sanitation.
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(1) Imitation drugs, defective drugs etc. were

defective.

(2) 20 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(3) 60 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(4) 120 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(5) 240 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(6) 360 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(7) 480 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(8) 600 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(9) 720 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(10) 840 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(11) 960 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.

(12) 1080 lakh are reported to be

inadequate.
Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House stands adjourned to tomorrow at 8-30 A.M.

1.30 p.m. The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 12th March 1964.
APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES 1964-65

Y. SIVARAMA PRASAD

Minister for Health and Medical

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,36,80,600 under Demand No. XVIII Medical, Rs. 3,03,45,000 under Demand No. XIX Public Health, and Rs. 94,53,000 under Demand No. XLIV Captail Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.

MEDICAL INCLUDING INDIAN MEDICINE

The Health of a nation is vital to the progress of its economic development. Health is both community welfare as well as individual. Unless community Health is properly organised it becomes impossible for a single individual to enjoy sound health. For the efficient organisation of these proper health services it is necessary to have requisite personnel, sufficient physical facilities, Health Centres, etc. As a Welfare State, it should be our endeavour to secure sound physical and mental well-being of our people by providing these necessary health services. As the Hon’ble Members are aware the general level of health in our country is low. Any programme to develop better health should lay equal emphasis both on the preventive side as well as the curative side. I will first deal with curative side which is more important from the point of view of Medical relief. To have an effective curative service, it is necessary to provide prima facie larger hospital accommodation backed up by adequate staff efficient equipment, modern medicines and other
supplies and bring them within the reach of all sections of both urban and rural population. To achieve this end, as Hon'ble Members are aware, we have already initiated schemes for providing more medical facilities during the First and Second Plan periods and considerable progress was made in this State, in these two plans.

The Third Five-Year Plan was a laudable one with a sizeable provision of Rs. 7.62 crores, for the improvement of our medical services. Because of the emergency the provision had to be reduced to Rs. 5.53 crores. Therefore, we had to regretfully postpone the several schemes originally contemplated for implementation during the present Plan Period. As such we could not improve on the existing medical facilities. i.e., one hospital for a population of 35,000 and a doctor for every 10,000, even though our investment on health services is nearly 7.3 per cent of our revenue expenditure.

But in spite of all the setbacks, I should say that we have made satisfactory strides in the field of medical services. The increased expenditure incurred by the Government since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan will clearly indicate the importance attached by the Government to Medical and Health Services.

**Expenditure Incurred on Medical and Health Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand No. XVIII</th>
<th>Demand No. XIX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. in lakhs.</td>
<td>Rs. in lakhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>185.17</td>
<td>78.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>198.88</td>
<td>125.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>349.24</td>
<td>116.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>405.85</td>
<td>141.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I would like to invite the kind attention of this House that the provision made for 1964-65 under 'Medical' is in excess of the provision made in 1963-64 by Rs. 1.07 crores and the increase is about 15.4 per cent.

I would also like to take this opportunity to explain some salient features of the Medical and Health Programmes undertaken by the Government during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans in general and proposed to be undertaken during the next financial year in particular.

**Medical Education (Under Graduate Courses)**

The total number of annual admissions in the Medical Colleges including two private Medical Colleges upto March 1963, was 850. Due to the National Emergency, the number of admission has been increased by 190, i.e., 120 in Government Medical Colleges and 70 in private Medical Colleges from the academic year 1963-64. For this additional increase of 190 seats, the Government of India are providing Central Assistance for only 120 seats in the Government Colleges at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per seat under non-recurring (Buildings and Equipment).
The following is the number of seats in each of the Medical Colleges in the State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Admissions</th>
<th>Increased admissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Government Medical Colleges:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kurnool, Medical College, Kurnool</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Guntur Medical College, Guntur</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupathi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Private Medical Colleges:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>850</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even with the present strength of 1040 admission a year, we are still short of medical officers. It is hoped that by the end of the present Plan period, this shortage will be covered and a stage of self-sufficiency could be achieved. I am glad to note here that in spite of our present shortage, our State has been able to spare a good number of
Medical Officers for the Defence Services to meet the present Emergency.

At present, there are no Pre-Professional Courses in the Osmania Medical College and Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad and Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupati. These courses are being conducted in the respective University Colleges. Since the Universities have expressed their inability to run the courses from next year, we propose to open these courses in the respective Medical Colleges from next year for which necessary provision has been made in the Budget. Provision is also made for sanctioning additional Clinical staff required for opening the 4th year MBBS., (Clinical) classes in Sri Venkateswara Medical College and for sanctioning additional staff for the Dental Wing of the Osmania Medical College during the budget year.

For the Upgraded Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Osmania Medical College, separate buildings will be constructed in the premises of the Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad. It is also proposed to sanction additional staff during 1964-65 for the Upgraded Department of History of Medicine in the Osmania Medical College. During 1963-64, a new Scheme, viz., Establishment of Central Sterilisation Section was started. The establishment of a Medical Records Section has also been sanctioned recently. It is also proposed to improve during next year, the existing facilities under Pathology, Bio-Chemistry and Bacteriology Department by employing additional staff.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned towards grant for the construction of first floor over Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, on the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee under “Special Telangana Development Scheme”. This work will be taken up during next year.
MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, WARANGAL

An amount of 2.37 lakhs has been earmarked for 1964-65 for taking up new schemes such as further increase of bed strength from 350 to 400 and purchase of equipment, employment of additional staff, etc. For the improvements to hospital buildings, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for 1964-65.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUNTUR

It is proposed to increase the bed strength of Hospital from 600 to 750 with the employment of additional staff, during 1964-65. Further, new B. Class and C. Class wards with 20 and 40 beds respectively have been commissioned during the current year.

SRI VENKATESWARA RAMANARAIN RUIA HOSPITAL, TIRUPATHI:

The building works of this Hospital are in progress. An additional bed strength of 50 was sanctioned to this hospital during this year, raising the bed strength to 150. It is proposed to increase the bed strength by another 100 during 1964-55. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the construction of buildings for the hospital during the next year.

Vijayawada is the second biggest city in our State. We have a Government Hospital at Vijayawada with 100 beds. We are anxious to provide better medical facilities for this important town. We have sanctioned a new General Hospital with 250 beds to be constructed at Gunadala for which a site of 90 acres has been acquired. There is also a proposal for constructing E. S. I. Hospital in the same area for which 25 acres of land is earmarked. This Government are ready to do their best for this important city by way of improved hospital facilities.
POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

Before the Second Five-Year Plan, there was only one Medical College at Visakhapatnam offering facilities for Post-Graduate studies. During the Second Plan period, Post-Graduate Courses were started at Osmania Medical College, and Guntur Medical College. Post-Graduate Medical facilities were provided in the Kurnool Medical College in 1961-62. It is also proposed to upgrade the Departments of Physiology and Obstetrics and Gynaecology, in the Osmania Medical College, with the Central Assistance during 1964-65.

COLLEGE OF NURSING:

The College of Nursing, Hyderabad was established in 1959 offering a four-year degree course of B. Sc., (Nursing). Experts under U. S. AID are in the teaching staff to train the Nurses. This College is now located in a Government Building at Hyderabad. The total expenditure for 1963-64 on this institute was about Rs. 1 lakh. The annual admissions in the College are 20. Proposals to increase the intake capacity to 25 by admitting 5 more candidates selected from other States are under consideration.

TRAINING OF NURSES:

During the First year of the Third Plan (1961-62) 80 additional seats of pupil nurses were sanctioned in the 3 hospitals viz. Government General Hospital, Kakinada, Government General Hospital, Guntur and Government General Hospital, Kurnool, besides the annual admission capacity of 759 student nurses at Guntur General Hospital is likely to be increased by about 50 during next year. There is also a separate proposal to open Training Centre at Tirupathi from the next year with an admission capacity of 25. In the case of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, the present capacity of 800 admissions is adequate to meet our requirements.
TRAINING OF ORTHOPTISTS:

This new training programme has been sanctioned this year under "Centrally Aided Schemes" at Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad for training 10 Orthoptists. The duration of the training is for a period of two years.

It is also proposed to open an Eye Bank in the Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad. Proposal for sanctioning additional staff for the Touring Ophthalmic Dispensary in the Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, are under consideration.

DISTRICT AND TALUQ HOSPITALS:

It was proposed to increase the bed strength of every District Headquarters Hospital in the State to 250 and to construct new buildings in certain Headquarters Hospitals during the Third Plan. During 1961-62, 423 additional beds were provided in the various District Headquarters Hospitals. As for the Taluk Hospitals, 317 additional beds were provided during the first two years of the Third Plan. Further increase has not been possible for want of adequate funds.

During 1964-65, it is proposed to take up the construction of buildings for the following Headquarters Hospitals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Srl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Hospital</th>
<th>Provision in 1964-65 Rs.in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>District Headquarters Hospital, Srikakulam (10) beds.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>District Headquarters Hospital, Mahaboobnagar (100 beds).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>District Headquarters Hospital, Khammam (100 beds).</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>District Headquarters Hospital, Nalgonda (100 beds).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The construction of a new Headquarters Hospital, with up-to-date facilities, at Nellore has been taken up this year with the assistance of the amount donated by Sri Dodla Subba Reddy. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the same hospital for 1964–65.

Government have also taken a decision that all Taluk Hospitals in places where there is electricity, should be electrified on top priority. Funds have been provided to carry out the programme.

**PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES**

With a view to carry medical relief up to the very doors of the rural population and in accordance with the pattern of Community Development Programme, 193 Primary Health Centres, at the rate of one Centre for each Block, were established till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. During the period from 1961–64, 92 Primary Health Centres were opened so far. It is proposed to open 44 additional Health Centres during the next two years of the present plan. The remaining 119 Centres will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. I regret to say that some of the Primary Health Centres could not be provided with Medical Officers due to shortage of Doctors. All efforts are being made to see that all the Primary Health Centres are provided with adequate staff. Government have also ordered that every Doctor should work for 2 years in a Primary Health Centre compulsorily. This would make it possible to post Doctors readily to Health Centres. I am happy to inform the House that, from 1963–64, the grant-in-aid to the Primary Health Centres has been enhanced to Rs. 24,000 from Rs. 20,000 for each Primary Health Centre without a vehicle. Primary Health Centres with vehicle now get Rs. 27,000.

During 1962 a sum of Rs. 6.52 lakhs was released to 40 Primary Health Centres for the construction of staff quarters and dispensary buildings. For 1963–64, a sum
of Rs. 12.40 lakhs was allotted for the construction of dispensary buildings and a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided for next year for the same purpose.

There are 237 subsidised Rural Dispensaries functioning in various districts in the State besides the Primary Health Centres.

T. B. CONTROL

There are at present T.B. Sanatoria in the State at the following places:

1. Hospital for the diseases of Chest & T. B., Irrumnuma.

2. T. B. Sanatorium, Vikarabad.

3. T. B. Hospital, Warangal.

4. T. B. Hospital, Ramanadhapuram, Hyderabad (Private.)

5. T. B. Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

6. T. B. Sanatorium, Mangalagiri.

7. Government W. F. T. B. Hospital, Nellore.

8. T. B. Wing, Government General Hospital, Kurnool.

9. T.B. Wing King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

10. T. B. Ward, District Headquarters Hospital, Sangareddy, Medak.

11. T. B. Sanatorium, Madanapalli (Private).

12. T. B. Hospital, Rajahmundry (Private).

In addition to the above sanatoria, 9 Tuberculosis Domiciliary Centres are working in the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. These centres are providing medical facilities and treatment at the residence of the patients.
Besides the above centres, 32 T. B. Clinics are now working providing medical aid for T.B. patients.

Apart from this, Thoracic Surgery Units were established at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad, Hospital for Diseases of Chest and T.B. Irrumnuma, Government General Hospital, Guntur and Government General Hospital, Kurnool. These units provide facility for surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. The Government have also sanctioned 1,000 T.B. Isolation beds for such patients who require long rest and care by T.B. specialists.

There is an Institute for Diseases of Chest and T.B. at Irrumnuma, Hyderabad which provides training in T.B. for Doctors and other para-medical personnel.

The Government have recently established an After-care and Rehabilitation Centre at Irrumnuma, Hyderabad for giving training to the T.B. patients in handicrafts like Tailoring, Toy making, etc.

The Government have also appointed the Superintendent, Hospital for Diseases of Chest and T.B., Hyderabad as State T.B. Control Officer to supervise the T.B. Control programme in the State so that concentrated attention may be paid to the T.B. work.

LEPROSY

Andhra Pradesh is endemic with high percentage of incidence and in order to combat this, a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs was provided for Leprosy Control Programme, which, however, had to be reduced to Rs. 11.02 lakhs due to the pruning of the Third Plan provision. As a result, only 3 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres could be opened during the Third Plan period, as against the target of 14 Centres. At present there are 18 Centres functioning in the State, one in each district where the incidence of leprosy is above 3 per 1,000 population. Government are alive to this problem and in order to cover a wide range of
population, it is proposed to convert 2 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres into 2 Control Units and to establish 4 S.E.T. (Survey, Education and Treatment) Centres.

Apart from the efforts of the State Government, the Government of India are also giving aid to voluntary organisations for undertaking leprosy research and treatment.

With a view to bring about uniformity in the laws in force in the State relating to the segregation of leprosy patients, necessary enactment has been undertaken.

**V. D. CONTROL**

Thirteen V.D. Clinics were opened during the Second Five-Year Plan. During 1961-62, 3 V. D. Clinics were opened.

**DISTRICT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT**

The State Government, the Government of India, World Health Organisation and the UNICEF signed the plan of operations for the development of Health Services in Community Development areas. According to that, the State Government had to select four districts (three in Andhra area and one in Telangana area) and reorganise the Health Administration and services in these districts in such a manner as promises greatest efficiency combined with the possibility of extending this pattern to the other districts in the State. The State Government in collaboration with the WHO will have to develop a plan for such re-organisation and the UNICEF will provide essential technical items of imported equipment, supplies and four vehicles in support of the mutually agreed plan. In pursuance of the above provision in the Planops, Government sanctioned the establishment of four District Demonstration Projects in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad in the year, 1959. The main object of this was for the co-ordination of all exist-
11th March, 1964

...ing Medical and Health activities so as to ensure their maximum integration one with another as soon as possible. The District Medical Officers of these districts were designated as Chief District Medical Officers of Health. In one out of the four Demonstration districts, a senior Public Health Officer with experience of Medical work is being appointed and designated as Chief District Medical Officer of Health.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme had its origin in 1955 and 1956 in Andhra and Telangana Areas of Andhra Pradesh, respectively, to provide Medical Aid to Industrial Workers and their families registered with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation basing on E.S.I. Act of 1948. During 1963-64, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.40 lakhs under the Plan.

The following were the targets for 1963–64:

(1) E. S. I. Dispensaries at Tanuku and Machilipatnam, will be opened in March 1964. The opening of Dispensaries at Seethanagaram, Innispet, Rajahmundry and Chittoor and conversion of the part-time Dispensary at Mangalagiri into a full time Dispensary are under consideration.

(2) Provision of Ambulance facilities at Eluru, Sirpur, Kagaznagar and Hyderabad.

(3) The 150 bedded E. S. I. Hospital at Hyderabad is nearing completion. It is proposed to open the Hospital during March 1964.

It is also proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 12.92 lakhs for 1964–65 for the existing as well as new Schemes. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to extend the benefits’ of the Scheme to all places where there are 500 Industrial Workers.
**DRUGS CONTROL**

There were only 8 Drug Inspectors for the whole State previously and they were distributed in such a way that each one of them was in charge of two to three districts. There has been a tremendous increase in the volume of work for the Drug Inspectors due to the rapid development both in the industry and in the trade. The anti-social elements have begun to exploit the situation arising out of the national emergency. With a view to check these anti-social elements and to strengthen the drugs control organisation, the Government have sanctioned, during the current year, two posts of Senior Drug Inspectors (Gazetted) and twelve additional posts of Drug Inspectors, besides the ministerial staff. We are now having one Drug Inspector for each district. We do hope to have effective control over the production and sale of spurious drugs.

**INDIAN MEDICINE DEPARTMENT**

All possible and necessary measures are being taken by the Government for encouraging and improving the Indian Systems of medicine, *viz*, Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy, on scientific lines.

Besides the Government Ayurvedic College and the Unani College in Hyderabad (Nizamia Tibbi College), there are three Ayurvedic Colleges and one Unani College under private management. There is also one private college and Hospital in Homoeopathy at Gudivada and another Gurukula institution at Guntur, providing courses in Homoeopathic treatment.

The Government Ayurvedic College and the Nizamia Tibbi College have been conducting Suddha Ayurvedic and Unani Courses since 1961, based on the recommendations of the Melkote Committee in place to the integrated courses being followed till then. The Government of India had subsequently appointed a Suddha Ayurvedic
Education Committee (Vyas Committee) of formulate a curriculum and syllabus in Ayurveda for a four years' study to be adopted throughout the country. The Committee's recommendations have been received by this Government and two Committees have been constituted by this Government to work out detailed syllabi and it is expected that admissions will be resumed to these Colleges from the next academic year under the proposed new courses.

The Government Ayurvedic College and Hospital has at present no permanent buildings of its own and with a view to removing this handicap the Government are considering the question of constructing new buildings and efforts are being made to select a suitable site for the purpose.

Teaching institutions:—In order to provide increased facilities for maternity and child welfare cases, 20 additional beds have been provided in the Nizamia General Hospital at Hyderabad. Facilities for teaching Ayurvedic and Unani students of former batches in modern medicine have also been provided, besides establishing six beds specifically for training in Ophthalmology. With a view to meet the local demands, the bed strength of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal has been increased from 6 to 15 and it is proposed to increase it further to 20 during 1964–65.

Dispensaries:—There are 122 Government dispensaries of Ayurveda and Unani, besides those under Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities. During the first two years of the Third Plan, seven Ayurvedic and seven Unani dispensaries have been opened. In 1963–64, five Ayurvedic and five Unani and three Homoeopathic Dispensaries have been sanctioned. It is proposed to sanction 9 new Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the coming year.


Grants-in-Aid:—Payment of grants-in-aid to private institutions and dispensaries of Indian Medicine, by way of encouraging these systems of treatment, is being continued. A sum of Rs. 90,000 has been provided for this purpose in 1964-65.

Besides payment of grants-in-aid to private dispensaries, the Government are also considering the question of sanctioning honorarium at the rate of Rs. 30 p.m. in cash and medicines worth Rs. 20 p.m. to medical practitioners in rural areas. It is proposed to sanction honorarium at the above rates to 25 practitioners in 1963-64 and to 75 during 1964-65. The above measures are exclusive of the grants being given to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for payment of subsidies to the rural medical practitioners and maternity assistants working in subsidised rural dispensaries.

The question of acquisition of the building in which the Nature Cure Hospital Ameerpet is now located and its adjacent land at a total cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs is also under consideration of Government.

Research.—It is proposed to take up new research schemes in Indian Medicine with Central financial assistance. A scheme for conducting research on the efficacy of certain Ayurvedic and Unani drugs, estimated to cost about Rs. 88,000 has been drawn up and forwarded to the Government of India and will be implemented soon after the receipt of the concurrence of the Government of India. The Government are also considering the feasibility of establishing a Research Station on Srisailam Hills to investigate into the medicinal value of the herbs and a proposal to constitute a Committee for this purpose is under consideration.

In order to meet the needs of the India Medicine Department, a sum of Rs. 38.11 lakhs under non-plan Budget and an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the Plan Budget have been provided for next year.
I now deal with preventive side of the Health Department. Preventive health service from an integrated part of all other services and agencies concerned with Community Welfare with a single objective of bringing about progressive improvement in the health of the people. While the developed countries have totally eliminated most of the preventable diseases, our State like any other State in India is still faced with the problem of communicable diseases which are taking away a lion's share of the budget. We are participating in two of the major national Malaria Eradication Programme to drive out the malaria which is a silent killer of mankind and the National Smallpox Eradication Programme to eliminate the dreadful scourge of smallpox once for all. The other programmes include prevention of Tuberculosis by a systematic campaign of B.C.G. vaccination, Expansion of School Health, and Nutrition activities in co-ordination with other Departments and International Agencies by way of implementing the Expanded Nutrition Programme and School feeding programme.

The cumulative action of the past years has already showed and established is beneficial results by lowering the mortality of human race and expanding the span of life. What a sigh of relief to know, that we are able to get dividends for the investments made and that we are proceeding in the right direction. But these beneficial results have thrown a challenge in another direction i.e., the population growth. It has created an alarming situation and grave concern to every one. All our developmental activities are getting nullified by the ever-increasing population. Though our progress in quite considerable in every sector of development, the rapid growth is overshadowing the progress and making the results imperceptible. The only way of solving the problem is to reduce the birth rate by at least 50% of the present rate as early as possible. The family planning programme which aims
at this objective is being implemented with a greater vigour and top priority is given to expand the services. Every parent has to be not only assured of a healthy child but a guaranteed healthy living for the full span of life. Towards this goal the Maternity & Child Health Services and other ancillary services are being strengthened progressively in the State.

Considering the financial limitation of the State resources, for all the above services a sum of Rs. 303.45 lakhs is allotted of which Rs. 173.19 lakhs is for the maintenance of the normal District Rural Health Services and for the continuation of the special schemes already in progress during I & II Five-Year Plans. Rs. 130.26 lakhs is allotted for plan schemes of which, the two major schemes National Malaria Eradication Programme and National Smallpox Eradication Programme have taken Rs. 86.15 lakhs respectively (total Rs. 111.15 lakhs) as their share of expenditure. Both are centrally aided schemes for which 75% of the recurring cost is being met from the Central Government. The non-recurring expenditure such as equipment, drugs, vaccine, insecticides etc., are being met fully by the Central Government.

With these few words of introduction may I have the pleasure to place before this House a few of the salient features highlighting on sum of the important services organised under preventive Health.

**CONTROL OF MALARIA**

Andhra Pradesh, with its vast area studded with Mountains and forests and rivers and a climate most suitable for the persistence of malaria is found to be an endemic zone with hyper endemic areas scattered all over. As a part of the All India Programme, our State is also striving hard with a band of 6,400 workers of various categories and with a fleet of 200 vehicles, armed with necessary insecticides and drugs to eradicate the malaria
from the State. The vehicles, insecticides, spraying equipment and drugs worth of Rs. 40 lakhs annually are being supplied by Government of India with the assistance of International Agencies. In 1963–64, we are incurring approximately an expenditure of Rs. 90 lakhs. The independent evaluation committee after going into every detail have satisfied that the incidence of malaria has been brought down to the minimum level in an area covering 200 lakhs of population and permitted withdrawal of spraying operations from 20.5 Units. These units will go into maintenance in due course when further certified that even the minimum incidence is totally eliminated. The spraying operations will be continued in the remaining 13.5 units covering 130 lakhs of population. A sum of Rs. 86.15 lakhs has been provided for this year for implementing this programme. The cost provided is exclusive of the supplies received from Government of India by way of equipment, drugs, insecticides, etc.

**National Filaria Programme**

During the first plan, two control units one at Kamarreddy and the other at Ramachandrapuram of East Godavari District as well as surgery unit at Hyderabad were started and are being continued. The main objective is to evolve methods for planning a scientific programme to eradicate the filaria from the State. So far the experiments have not yielded the desired solution. Government of India have also established a Research-cum-training centre at Rajahmundry recently in order to evolve suitable technical procedures for the control of filariasis. As an interim palliative measure, Government is also assisting the municipalities and the panchayats by giving them 3/rd of the expenditure as a grant for schemes implemented by them for the control of mosquito nuisance and filariasis. So far 31 municipalities and 24 panchayats are taking advantage of the scheme in the State.
CONTROL OF SMALLPOX

Andhra Pradesh is endemic area for smallpox from the times immemorial. As the problem is the same throughout the country, a national programme has been evolved and our State has implemented the national programme in 6 districts (Guntur, East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Nalgonda and Hyderabad), from September, 1962. The programme has been extended to 4 more districts (Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor and Warangal) from May 1963 and from January, 1964 the scheme has been further extended to Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam districts. So far 40 per cent of the population has been vaccinated under this programme and the results are encouraging as the incidence is found to be almost negligible in the areas so far covered. The scheme is being organised in conformity with the national programme and the vaccine for the same is being received from the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided during the year 1964-65 for the continuation of the programme which is expected to be completed before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

CONTROL OF OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Cholera continued to be a problem during the early months of 1963 with a slight increase towards the middle of the year. All the normal resources of the health staff both State and local bodies have been pooled to tackle the situation effectively in the areas affected.

Plague which was silent for nearly 4 years from September 1959 has made its reappearance in 1961 in Chittoor District. This occurrence is on account of continued and heavy incidence of plague in the adjoining areas of Kolar district of Mysore State. The preventive measures are being effectively implemented and it is further augmented by providing a special scheme costing Rs. 92,000 from July, 1963. As the infection is found to be a common problem between Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh,
Government of India have also deputed their staff for intensive studies to plan the methods and shown keen interest in stationing one of their officers at Kolar to investigate the subject. Border meetings are held between the States and with the advice given by the experts from time to time the control measures are intensified to bring down the incidence completely.

**B. C. G. Vaccination**

This is a part of the tuberculosis control programme with the object of protecting all persons particularly the children who have so far not contacted the infection by natural means. So far 21 B.C.G. teams are functioning in the State and 80.5 lakhs of persons were vaccinated with B.C.G. up till now. The scheme was also extended to 18 municipalities during 1963-64 by providing 18 technicians for intensive work in the municipal areas. Since bulk of the expenditure in implementing the programme has taken in the normal budget, a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh only has been provided in the State plan for 1964-65 for further intensification of the existing services.

**Family Planning**

The progressive growth of population has become a challenge to every one and unless immediate and effective measures are adopted to bring down the birth rate, any amount of progress made in the various fields will leave no impression. It is accepted that the Family Planning Programmes should receive top priority and are to be extended throughout the State so as to make the people conscious of the importance of the programme. So far 237 rural family planning clinics attached to the primary health centres and 62 urban family planning clinics attached to Government Hospitals are functioning. The scheme will be further extended to the new primary health centres. To facilitate easy vasectomy operations in rural areas 5
mobile surgical units have been established with headquar-
ters at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Kurnool, Hyderabad and
Warangal. For the year 1964–65, a sum of Rs. 12.44 lakhs
has been provided for the programme with 100% grant for
the various other items of the programme for augmenting
the family planning services, steps are also being taken to
strengthen the primary health centres with supply of con-
traceptives. Special attention is being paid to propagate
the idea of family planning by intensive health education
methods through all possible agencies.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternal and Child Health Services form the basic
foundation for a healthy community. It is, therefore,
essential that care of the mother and child must receive
the highest priority in any programme of development.
This aspect of health-care assumes special importance in
rural areas where ignorance, superstitions and lack of
knowledge before and after child’s birth cause good deal
of mortality, morbidity and human sufferings.

Maternal and Child Health Services are extended
progressively through the establishment of Primary Health
Centres and opening new Maternity Centres in rural
backward areas as well as financial assistance to the local
bodies by way of grants. So far 824 Maternity Centres
under Government and 346 under local bodies have been
established. During 1964–65 and additional sum of
Rs. 0.75 lakh has been provided under plan to open new
centres in rural backward areas.

SCHOOL HEALTH

The School Health Services have been initiated during
1957–58 for providing medical-care and health education
to school children. So far school health units were esta-
published in 15 District in addition to 4 units already functioning in Greater Hyderabad City. The Programme is now integrated with the Primary Health Centres to extend the activities to wider areas. Since major portion of the Scheme is being operated from the normal budget, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided under plan for 1964-65 for establishing one more centre.

**Nutrition**

The Expanded Nutrition Programme has been implemented in 20 Panchayat Samithis at the rate of one in each district to educate the people by way of demonstration as well as providing the nutritive foods particularly protein foods. The Programme is co-ordinated through the local agencies and the other departments of Government as well as the International Agencies like UNICEF, FAO and WHO. The Programme is being further augmented as an Applied Nutrition Programme during 1964-65 in collaboration with the above mentioned International Agencies.

**Health Education**

For the effective implementation of the various health programmes, health education is an essential component to make the people accept the various Governmental efforts and participate to build up healthier nation. The Bureau of Health Education with its field study and demonstration unit and associated field staff is working with the above objectives. The Literature on various Health subjects, posters and pamphlets are produced by the Bureau of Health Education and distributed to the various institution in the State. A Film Library is also being maintained for circulating the educative films. Health Museum at Hyderabad which is a source of valuable and useful information in health education is considered as one of the best Health Museums in South-East Asia. An amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been provi-
ded under the plan for 1964-65 for the various activities contemplated under health education.

**VITAL STATISTICS**

Vital Statistics gives us the necessary index to assess the benefits of the various Schemes on scientific lines and enables us to plan to achieve the desired results. In order to strengthen the existing machinery, 4 Schemes have been proposed to be taken up by the State as centrally sponsored Schemes with 75 per cent Central Assistance. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs has been provided being the State share of cost and the Central Government has also promised to supply the necessary machinery free of cost.

**TRANSPORT ORGANISATION**

To maintain and keep rolling, the 552 vehicles working in this department, it is proposed to establish nine mobile working shops during 1964-65 as a part of the larger programme to be implemented in due course. Two have already been sanctioned. There is a Transport Officer incharge of this organisation.

**DEMAND NO. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**

**HYDERABAD WATER WORKS**

Protected water is now supplied to Hyderabad City from Osmansagar, Himayatsagar and Mir Alam Tank. Today the total capacity of the filtration plants stands at 37 million gallons per day. After the formation of the Andhra Pradesh the population of Hyderabad City has increased to about 13 lakhs and is expected to grow to 20 lakhs in two decades. In order to meet the increased
demand, 9 remodelling Schemes were taken up at on estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan. Filtration of additional 4 million gallons per day, laying leading mains and construction of Service Reservoirs are the main features of these remodelling works. These works are spilled over of the Third Plan. Eight of these works have almost been physically completed. One spill-over Scheme viz., Water-supply arrangements to Sanathnagar Colony including T.B. and Mental Hospitals locality beyond Amirpet and Yousufguda is scheduled to be completed by March, 1965. During the Third Five-year Plan, a provision of Rs. 18.15 lakhs has been made for these works.

Out of the provision of Rs. 18.15 lakhs made during the Third Plan, an amount of about Rs. 13 lakhs would be spent before the end of this year. On account of Emergency the strength of the Military at Bolarum and Golconda has increased to a great extent. To meet the extra demand from the Military Authorities certain new remodelling schemes had to be taken up during this plan. To finance these schemes, an additional provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been allotted to this sector taking the total provision to Rs. 43.15 lakhs. The following are the new Schemes proposed:

1. Laying Supplementary leading main from Kandaswamy Market to Amberpet and Barkatpura.
2. Constructing additional capacity Reservoir at Banjara 1st stage H. L. Reservoir.
3. Constructing additional capacity Reservoir at Saathnagar H. L. Reservoir.
4. Remodelling water-supply arrangement at Nallakunta, Vidyanagar and Adikmet.
5. Providing Pressure Filters to discharge extra 2 million gallons per day from Asifnagar Filter Beds and raising the walls of Osmansagar Conduit.


During 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget to take up the above Schemes.

The establishment of several Industries, both heavy and light, in and around the City of Hyderabad has created the necessity of supplying their water requirements. To meet this demand the Manjira Barrage Scheme, which is estimated to supply 20 million gallons per day, has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 crores. The work was started in 1960 but it had to be slowed down on account of the non-receipt of the required High Tensile Wire for the manufacture of Hume Pipes as expected. Due to the timely action taken by the Government, the position has improved and arrangements have since been made by the Government of India to obtain the steel required under the Scheme of barter exports of Iron Scrap. Now that the supply of wire has been commenced the work is expected to be completed during 1965-66 and water made available during 1965. Expenditure up to 62-63 is Rs. 148 lakhs and anticipated expenditure during 1963-64 is about Rs. 77 lakhs. During the coming year an amount of Rs. 76,30,000 has been provided in the budget for this work.
The question of handing over the water works system to the Municipal Corporation is also under the consideration of Government. The Corporation have decided to take over the distribution part of the system in the first instance. As at present the system is running on a loss, the Government have decided to handover the system after making it self supporting. Further action in this direction is being pursued.

Under Non-plan also both under original works and maintenance a provision of Rs. 1.57 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs for Major and Minor Works and Rs. 9,58,400 for maintenance has been made in the Budget for 1964-65 to meet the normal and annual requirements of the department.

**National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme**

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme was first introduced in Andhra Region at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1955-56. This Scheme envisages the provision of protected drinking water supply in villages by sinking wells and laying and pipes, renovation of wells, installation of pumping equipment and construction reservoirs of suitable capacity for the purpose. The Scheme is eligible for 50 percent grant from the Government of India by way of equipment received from the Technical Co-operation Mission and the remaining 50 percent is met by the State Government, Local Bodies and by raising contributions from the local public.

To start with, 4 Units, namely, Visakhapatnam Unit in Visakhapatnam district, Palnad Unit in Guntur district, Kadiri Unit in Anantapur district and Pattikonda Unit in Kurnool district were started. All these Schemes have
become spillover to Second Five-Year Plan During the Second Five-Year Plan, 2 Units in Telangana Region i.e. Kattedan Unit in Hyderabad district and Gadwal Unit in Mahboobnagar district were taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 26 lakhs. In addition to these units, two pilgrim centers, i.e., Bhadrachalam in Khammam district and Srisailam in Kurnool district were also taken up for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.33 lakhs and Rs. 7.64 lakhs respectively. These Schemes have become spill-over to Third Five-Year Plan and the major portion of the Schemes have been completed during the Second Five-Year Plan. The provision made for spill-over Schemes in Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 21.40 lakhs. No provision was made in the Third Five-Year Plan for taking up new Schemes as it is proposed to complete all the spill-over works with the existing provision, and to hand them over to the respective Panchayats.

In addition to the above Schemes, three Units in Srikakulam, Pulivendla and Utnoor have been taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan pending approval of the Government of India. Since they were not approved by the Government of India, they have been proposed to be completed from the State funds. The works in Utnoor and Bhadrachalam have become spill-over to 1964-65.

I have tried my best to place before this House, all the salient features of our schemes and programmes undertaken by the Government and are under contemplation. I hasten to add that we are not quite satisfied with what all that has been done. There is much more to be done. The colleges that have been started, will have to equipped with all the latest equipment. They have to be provided with
learned staff who have to be retained in specialities. But we are not able to take up the schemes as we like for want of funds. We are forced to slow down the pace of the development to suit the financial position of the State. I should be grateful if this House keeps in mind this great handicap when considering the work done under Medical and Public Health Departments.

Y. SIVARAMA PRASAD

Minister for Health and Medical.
1964-65 నాటికి మినుగా కొనసాగించబడిన
ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తి మంత్రి కార్యక్రమం

ప్రమాణం వాతావరణం

18 లో వాతావరణం ప్రతి రైతు కంపెంటు మంది 7,86,80,800 నాలుగు, 10 లో వాతావరణం ప్రతి రైతు కంపెంటు మంది 3,08,45,000 నాలుగు 44 లో వాతావరణం ప్రతి రైతు కంపెంటు మంది 94,58,000 నాలుగు మంది మంత్రి వాతావరణానికి కంపెంటు మంది రికార్డు వేయబడింది.

మాదిరి వాతావరణానికి ఏక్కడు

2. దీని ప్రత్యేక విషయం, దీని అంతర్భాగానికి అంగం కూడా మేన్టరి. 

ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తి మంత్రి కార్యక్రమం మీద అనుసారం కొనసాగించబడిన కంపెంటు మంది ప్రామాణికంగా ఉండాలి. ఇందులో దీని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది. దాని ప్రత్యేకత స్పష్టంగా కనిపించబడింది.
3. March 4th, 1964

3. March 4th, 1964

4. March 4th, 1964

5. March 4th, 1964

6. March 4th, 1964
7. ముఖంచి వాడిని, చలనం చేయండి. నుండి బాడరు బాడు మండలం వెలిపాలి. ముఖంచి వాడిని, చలనం చేయండి. నుండి బాడరు బాడు మండలం వెలిపాలి.

ముఖంచి (ఇంటికి గాడివెడి నూత్నము)

8. 1969 సంవత్సరము చాలా పెట్టుబడి ఇవి వందరాసు సమాధానం చేయడానికి పెంచారు. ఇంకా మరొక సంవత్సరము వేడి. 190 రూపాణి నుండి 120 రూపాణి దూరంలో 70 రూపాణి నుండి ఉపయోగించడానికి వాటిని వండారు. ఇందులో పెట్టుబడి ముఖంచి వాడిని ఇవి మండలం వెలిపాటారు. ఇది 190 రూపాణి సంవత్సరము చేసి వండారు. 120 రూపాణి నుండి 70 రూపాణి దూరంలో 15,000 రూపాణి పెట్టుబడి మండలం వెలిపాటారు. మరింత సంవత్సరాల సమాధానం చేయడానికి వాటిని మండలం వెలిపాటారు.

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7. తనుసర విమాన కర్రారు,

    ఎగుమ. 100   50   160

8. విదేశి విమాన కర్రారు,

    ఎగుమ. 100   20   120

మాత్రమే ... 850   190   1,040

9. జాతీయ విమానాల కర్రారు ఆడిచేలే ఉండే విమానాల ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాలలో సందర్శించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో విమానాల ప్రధాన ప్రాంతాలలో సందర్శించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. మాట్లాడి సమయంలో మనం విమానాల చారిత్రాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. మాదిరి సమయంలో మనం విమానాల చారిత్రాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము.

10. ఐదు వరకు ఖరీదం కాబూలు చేసిన పరిస్థితి సందర్శించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. మాదిరి సమయంలో మనం విమానాల చారిత్రాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. మాదిరి సమయంలో మనం విమానాల చారిత్రాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము.

11. అధికారులు ప్రతిసామానం అంచే విస్తృతం వేయాలని పిందించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. మాదిరి సమయంలో మనం విమానాల చారిత్రాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము.

1984-85 సాంస్కృతిక విస్తృతాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. 1983 సాంస్కృతిక విస్తృతాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము. మాదిరి సమయంలో మనం విమానాల చారిత్రాన్ని ప్రవచించాలని సంధానాలు చేసినాము.
12. "చారు తోటనడను అయితే రావం" పినడ అంచనాలు బాగా నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు మరియు తాంత్రిక సమాధానాలు బాగా నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు శుభ్రం తినించాలను సందర్భం పడి వచ్చింది. కానీ ఈ నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను.

అంచనా పరిస్థితి సందర్భంలో

1964-65 సంస్థలో రైతుల సాలలో ఎత్తించడం అనే ప్రామాణిక సమాధానాలు ఏమిటి బాగా నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు బాగా నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు శుభ్రం తినించాలను సందర్భం పడి వచ్చింది. కానీ ఈ నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను.

13 1964-65 సంస్థలో ఎత్తించడం అనే ప్రామాణిక సమాధానాలు ఏమిటి బాగా నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు బాగా నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు శుభ్రం తినించాలను సందర్భం పడి వచ్చింది. కానీ ఈ నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను.

14. ఈ నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 50 రుణాలు రైతు నాలుగు రోజు అంచనాలు శుభ్రం తినించాలను. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 150 రుణాలు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 100 రుణాలు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను.

15. ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే ఎంతో రుణాలు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ 100 రుణాలు మరియు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 250 రుణాలు అనే ప్రత్యేకంగా వచ్చింది. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 25 రుణాలు అనేకా గంటల ప్రయత్నాలలో బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ 25 రుణాలు అనే ప్రత్యేకంగా వచ్చింది. తరువాత ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే ఎంతో రుణాలు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను.

16. ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే ఎంతో రుణాలు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ 100 రుణాలు మరియు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 250 రుణాలు అనే ప్రత్యేకంగా వచ్చింది. కానీ ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే 25 రుణాలు అనేకా గంటల ప్రయత్నాలలో బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను. కానీ 25 రుణాలు అనే ప్రత్యేకంగా వచ్చింది. తరువాత ఈ సంస్థలో కొనసాగితే ఎంతో రుణాలు అంచనాలు బహాదుర్మత పెంచాలను.
11th March, 1964


19. 10 రూ. 10 రూ. ఉండాలని తెలియబడింది. ఇది మాత్రమే 10 రూ. కి ఉండాలని తెలియబడింది. ఈ రూ. 10 ప్రతి కి 10 రూ. ఉండాలని తెలియబడింది.


22. 1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో ఆపాతాపం కొరకు పైనిక్ మండలం పరవాటి నిలుస్తుంది

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>నామం</th>
<th>పైనిక్ రూ.</th>
<th>1964-65 రూ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. డిగరియల్ ట్రాన్సాఫర్</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. డిగరియల్ ట్రాన్సాఫర్</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. డిగరియల్ ట్రాన్సాఫర్</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. డిగరియల్ ట్రాన్సాఫర్</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. ఈ వర్షము ప్రథమ మంది దినాలపాటు తోదితం క్రమంలో నిలిచాడు నందించాడు దినాల పరిస్థితులను నిలిచాడు. 26 ఫిబ్రవరి 1964 లో క్రమం 2 తోదిత పద్ధతి కోరిసింది.

24. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. అశ్వశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాగోపాలు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు.

25. నాటి శాసనానికి కారంభించే వందన మాధ్యమానికి ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. అదే పరిస్థితులు అయిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. 

26. సంప్రదాయానికి క్రమంలో ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. అదే పరిస్థితులు అయిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు.

27. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు. మహాశంతుడు చేసిన ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు ప్రతి వారితో ఉండించాడు.
11th March, 1964

28  ఐతీహాసిక విధానాల ప్రతికూల అధికారం: యొక్క 12 మాసం అవసరమైన
శరణాలు:

1. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు.
2. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు.
3. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం.
4. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు (ఇతరులు)
5. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం.
6. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం.
7. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు.
8. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు.
9. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు.
10. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు, యుద్ధ సంహ్రం,
చివరి.
11. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు (ఇతరులు).
12. సాహిత్యం, వారి సంగ్రహం, శాసనాలు (ఇతరులు).

29. ఇప్పుడు మేనేసి చర్చా చేసే విషయాలను ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతికూల కోమర్ నిషేధించి బహుభాష మేనేసి నిర్ణయించాడు. అంటే, యొక్క
చివరి వంటి దృష్టిభాష ఇప్పుడి ప్రతికూల కోమర్ నిషేధించాడు.

30. అది చర్చావాదం 32 సమితి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాం. అంటే అది ప్రతికూల కోమర్ నిషేధించాడు.

అంటే లేదు. సమితి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించాం. అంటే ప్రతికూల కోమర్ నిషేధించారు. అనేక సమాచారాన్ని సమాచారాన్ని అక్షరాన్ని, అంశాన్ని, అత్యంత అంశాన్ని మాత్రమే నిషేధించాడు. అంటే ప్రతికూల కోమర్ నిషేధించాడు.
11th March, 1964 423

31. ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం మధ్యలో, నిద్రక ఎదిరు చేసింది. మనము ప్రతి పోస్తే మాత్రమే నిచ్చయితున్ను వేయాలి.

32. సారా మాంత్రి, నిద్రక ఎదిరు సత్సంఘం వండదింది హెచ్చరిగి, నిద్రక మధ్య సత్సంఘం వండదింది కంటే మాత్రమే నిచ్చయితున్ను వేయాలి.

33. నిద్రక ఎదిరు సత్సంఘం వండదింది సత్సంఘం మధ్య నిద్రక ఎదిరు సత్సంఘం వండదింది కంటే మాత్రమే నిచ్చయితున్ను వేయాలి. మనము మధ్య నిద్రక ఎదిరు సత్సంఘం వండదింది కంటే మాత్రమే నిచ్చయితున్ను వేయాలి.

34. ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం మధ్యలో, కనుమాన ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం మధ్య ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం మధ్య ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం మధ్య ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం మధ్య ప్రతిభక్తుడి వాసిత్వం 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం. 18 మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం మధ్య కుటుంబ వాసిత్వం.
11th March, 1964

37. ಕೆಲಸ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 18 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿನ ದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಗ. 1981-62
ಪ್ರಾಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

38. ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧಸ್ಥಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಧೀನಿಕಟ್ಟ ವಸ್ತು
ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ನಾಮಕರಣ ವಸ್ತುತಿರುವ ಅನೇಕರು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ನಿರಂತರ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ರೇಳಿಗಡ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ತಾನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ರೇಳಿಗಡ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ತಾನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

39. 1948. ಕೆಲಸವಿನ ವಿಂಗಡಿಯ ವಿಮಾನ ಲೇಪಿಸುವ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ
ವಿಂಗಡಿಯ ವಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಲೇಪಿಸುವ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ
ವಿಂಗಡಿಯ ವಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಲೇಪಿಸುವ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.
11th March, 1964

40. 1963-64 వ పంచాయత సంపాదన సంచారం కొరకు అందుబాటులు:

(1) సంపాదన కేంద్రం 3-4 నుండి 3-5 రోజు వరకు అవసరం అవకాశం 1964 మార్చి 25 న ఆధారంగా, ఎంపిక, ప్రగతి పరిమాణం సంపాదన కేంద్రానికి (తప్పుతెర). సంపాదన కేంద్రం 3-5 రోజుల ప్రాంతం వుండి, మిగతా కుడి వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రానికి సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం 

(2) దుర్గా, లింగాచరి సంస్కృతి, ప్రతితరికల సంస్కృతి ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం 

(3) తెన్నెకుపోయిది అందువల ప్రాంతం 150 సంపాదన సంపాదన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం 

41. భారత పబ్లికేషన్స్ అందులో ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం 

42. ఆధారం అందులో ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం నూతన సంపాదన కేంద్రం వి వరకు ప్రాంతం ఉన్నాం 

మంచితమే కూడా చోటు చొందుదారి చేసాం.
మాహితీ పాటలు

43. మనిషి నిదే పోటి చేసే వారి. అది సాధారణ, భిత్తిగా, ఇతర విధానాలు మీద విద్యార్థుల కోర్టు ప్రశ్నలు యొక్క విశేషాత్మక పరిమితిపై ప్రతిష్ఠితం ఉంది. ఈ విధానాలు పోటి చేసే వారి మనిషి నిద్యానం ఉండటం కూడా పాతించింది.

44. ప్రత్యేక నిద్యానం పొందిన వారికి అన్నందం ప్రచురం. మనిషి నిద్యానం (మనిషి నిద్యానం) ప్రత్యేకం చేయబడింది మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేశాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం చేసే వారి ఎందుకు ఎందుకు ఎందుకు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేశాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేశాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేశాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేశాడు.

45. (మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసే, మనిషి నిద్యానం 1981 లోకాలు నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు.

46. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు.

47. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు. మనిషి నిద్యానం పోటి చేసాడు.
11th March, 1964

సేకరించిన బిదికి ప్రారంభం చేయడానికి. పంచాయట్లు ఉన్నతం ఉండానికి మొదటి 20 దినాల ప్రారంభం అయింది. అదే నామం లోని పంచాయత్తు నిర్దిశాలను పంచాయత్తు నిర్ణయించి పంచాయత్తు నిర్ణయించిన ప్రారంభం నిర్ధారించారు. 1964-65 జిల్లా సమాధానం 20-3 నిర్ధారం చేసేవారు.

తోడు సమయం:

48. కరువు రానాటి. రామణాటి నాలకు, కృతినాథుత్స్వం ముద్రా సంఖ్య 122 యొక్క వినాయక, సంఖ్య ను ప్రశస్తి ఎంచుకండా. మాత్రమే వెలుగులు సమాధానం 25 రూపాణించారు. ఇది అదికి ఇతర సమాధానాలు నిర్ధారించారు. మొత్తం కరువు రానాటి 2 దినాలుగా, బాగా పనిచేయడానికి ఉండాలి లేదు పనిచేశారు.

గారు పరిమాణం:

49. జాతిగా ప్రతి ప్రాతినిధ్యం పంచాయత్తు నిర్ధారించాం 160 రూపాణించారు. ప్రతి ప్రాతినిధ్యం నిర్ధారించాం 240 రూపాణించారు. మరింత ప్రాతినిధ్యాలు నిర్ధారించారు. దీనితో ప్రత్యేకంగా 1964-65 జిల్లా సమాధానం 90,000 రూపాణించారు. ఇది ప్రతి పదానికి జలించారు.

50. కార్మిక ప్రతినిధ్యం ప్రతి ప్రతినిధ్యం నిర్ధారించాలి. ఖర్దా ప్రతినిధ్యం యొక్క సంఖ్య నిర్ణయం ప్రతి పదానికి 120 రూపాణి వాటానికి గుర్తించారు. సంపాదకు 1963-64 జిల్లా సమాధానం 25 రూపాణి సమాధానం ప్రతి పదానికి గుర్తించారు, 1964-65 జిల్లా సమాధానం 25 రూపాణి సమాధానం ప్రతి పదానికి గుర్తించారు. ఖర్దా ప్రతినిధ్యం యొక్క సంఖ్య నిర్ణయం ప్రతి పదానికి 30 రూపాణి సమాధానం ప్రతి పదానికి గుర్తించారు. కార్మిక ప్రతినిధ్యం యొక్క సంఖ్య నిర్ణయం ప్రతి పదానికి 30 రూపాణి సమాధానం ప్రతి పదానికి గుర్తించారు. కోసం కార్మిక ప్రతినిధ్యం యొక్క సంఖ్య నిర్ణయం ప్రతి పదానికి గుర్తించారు.

51. విద్యాంశాలని వనరు విద్యాంశాలని వనరు విద్యాంశాలని వనరు విద్యాంశాలని వనరు విద్యాంశాలని వనరు 

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53. 원자로 건설비의 경우는 원자로 건설비의 비중을 고려하여 산업화를 고려한 것입니다. 건설비는 13,987억원 중 13,290억원이 공공기관에서, 697억원이 민간에서 수행하였습니다.

54. 원자로 건설비의 경우는 원자로 건설비의 비중을 고려하여 산업화를 고려한 것입니다. 건설비는 13,987억원 중 13,290억원이 공공기관에서, 697억원이 민간에서 수행하였습니다.
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56. ತಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ನೀಡುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ರೈಟ್ರೆಸ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಕೀಲಿಗಳು 206019 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಪೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳು 30615 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಓದುಗಳು 18026 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಬೆಲೆ 88.15 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 111.15 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 75 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮೇಲೆ, ಮಧ್ಯಮ, ಈಗೆಗೆ ೧೪೪೧೫ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ೧೩೦೨೮ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ೧೩೦೨೫ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು.
1. మాహీసం ఉత్సవం

68. స్వాధీన రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం సాధారణంగా ఒక అద్భుతమైన సందర్శనం ఆయామం చేయబడుతుంది. కేంద్ర మంత్రిస్థానం తరువాత రాష్ట్రానికి సాధారణ మంత్రిత్వం తెల్లిసి, అలా సాధారణంగా విధానవస్త్రం కేంద్రం రాష్ట్రానికి లభించిపోయామని అధీనం చేసే ప్రతి కమిలియాన్ని పెంచేందుకు ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం సాధారణంగా ఒక అద్భుతమైన సందర్శనం ఆయామం చేయబడతాం. దాని సముదాయ ప్రాతిభాస్మ్యం 400 వంటి ఆధ్యాతిత్వం కంటే వారు నిర్ణయించాయుంటాం. 100 వంటి వస్త్రం కంటే 200 వంటి నిర్ణయించాయుంటాం.

200 వంటి నిర్ణయించబడిన ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానానికి బహుమతి పెంచబడుతుంది. సమాధానం చేయుటాను లోకాంధిరం కంటే రైతు తండ్రికి చేయబడతాం. 1863-64 సంవత్సారంలో సంవత్సారంలో ఆధ్యాతించబడిన ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానానికి బహుమతి పెంచబడాలి. 80 వంటి నిర్ణయించబడిన ప్రతి సమాధానానికి ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానానికి బహుమతి పెంచబడాలి. 88.16 వంటి నిర్ణయించబడిన ప్రతి సమాధానానికి బహుమతి పెంచబడాలి. 1863-64 సంవత్సారంలో సంవత్సారంలో ఆధ్యాతించబడిన ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానానికి బహుమతి పెంచబడాలి.

2. మాహీసం ఉత్సవం లేదు కనిపించండి

69. ప్రతి మహిదాద్య రాష్ట్రానికి సాధారణ సాంస్కృతికత నిర్ధారణలు స్థాయి లేదా రాష్ట్రం విభాగాలు అధికారాధన కమిటీ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అధీనం చేసి ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానానికి బహుమతి పెంచబడాలి. ఎంపికలు ఇంటితే కమిటీ అధీనం చేసే సమాధానం నిర్ణయించబడాలి. కమిటీ అధీనం చేసే ప్రతి సమాధానం ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానం నిర్ణయించబడాలి. మనం ప్రతి మహిదాద్య రాష్ట్రం లో నిర్ణయం చేసి ప్రతి మహిదాద్య రాష్ట్రం లో నిర్ణయం చేసి ప్రతి మాహీసం ఉత్సవం కేంద్రం యొక్క ప్రతి సమాధానం నిర్ణయించబడాలి.
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3. మాసము వివరణ

60. యాకాతిటుడు తప్పని నాటి పరిస్థితి కాదు అవియేసింది. ఈ నందిత తాగించిన ముఖం కీలకం. తప్పని విచారాలు కాగా సంధికం సంచారం లకు ప్రయోగం. మంది 1962 రోజును మాత్రమే. భారత పరిస్థితి, పాలు, జాతురు, సిద్ధాంతం అంటే అంటే అంటాం సంధికం కాగా ఒక దిశగా ఉంటే నాటితో కూడా తరువాత వైనా బాగా ఒక దిశగా ఉంటే నాటితో కూడా తరువాత.

61. 1963 రోజునించికప్పుడు విశ్లేషణ ప్రయోగం లేదు. ఇ విశ్లేషణ గమనం చేయిన చారిత్రక నాటితో. ఇ నందిత విశ్లేషణ ప్రయోగం చేయబడదు. చారిత్రక నాటితో లతాది కలిగిన సంస్కరణగా చారిత్రక నాటితో చారిత్రక నాటితో మరియు సంస్కరణగా చారిత్రక నాటితో మరియు సంస్కరణగా చారిత్రక నాటితో మరియు సంస్కరణగా చారిత్రక నాటితో మరియు సంస్కరణగా చారిత్రక నాటితో.
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(మీ తెలుగు అభివృద్ధి కంటే సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి.) అంది పినడకు. మనం, అనేక
ప్రత్యేకంగా తమిళ మాటిల్లపై నిర్ణయం చేసోంది. అనేక మాటిల్లు అంది పినడకు ప్రత్యేకంగా నిర్ణయం చేసేనే అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. అనేక మాటిల్లు అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. ఆన్ని అంది పినడ నిర్ణయం చేసేనే అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. అనేక మాటిల్లు అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. ఆన్ని అంది పినడ నిర్ణయం చేసేనే అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. అనేక మాటిల్లు అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. ఆన్ని అంది పినడ నిర్ణయం చేసేనే అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. అనేక మాటిల్లు అంది పినడ సంయోగాలాలు చేయండి. 

5. ఇది ఎందుకం ఇది ఎందుకం

63. ఎంతసారం బయటను ఉంటే అతిముఖం అభిప్రాయాలు ఉంచడానికి ఎందుకం, మన ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయం వాటాలను ఇతర ద్రవ్యాల వాటాలపై ఎందుకం విశేషాలు ఇస్తాడు. అనేక మాటిల్లు వాటాలను వేసుకోవడానికి ఎందుకం వాటాలను వేసుకోవడానికి ఎందుకం వాటాలను వేసుకోవడానికి ఎందుకం 

6. ఎందుకం ఎందుకం

64. ఎంతసారం ముఖ్యమైన చిహ్నాం మాండి చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం. ఐదు చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం. ఐదు చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం. ఐదు చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం చిహ్నాం.
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7. మాసాం, జిందా ఇతిహాసం

8. మధురు అధ్యాయం

9. మహాదేవా, శ్రీశ్రీశ్రీలకు అధ్యాయం సంప్రదాయం

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9. அலைந்த ஆராதனை

68. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவர் காந்தனையும் காண்முடியாதது. இவ்விதமான எழுத்துக்களுக்குப் பாதியாளர் பணி உயர்வு தலைமையாளராக உள்ளார். அவ்வாறு சுருக்கமாகக் கொடுக்கும் காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு தவறு விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவரால் எழுதிய வரையறை மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு மண்டது செய்யவில்லை. 

10. அருள்திட்டு விளக்கம்

69. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவர் சுருக்கநிலை என்று கூறும் வரையறை முன் பணி உயர்வு தலைமையாளராக உள்ளார். இவ்விதமான எழுத்துக்களுக்குப் பாதியாளர் பணி உயர்வு தலைமையாளராக உள்ளார். இவ்வாறு சுருக்கமாகக் கொடுக்கும் காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு தவறு விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவரால் எழுதிய வரையறை மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு மண்டது செய்யவில்லை.

11. வணக்கம் மலைப்படுத்தவும் விளக்கம்

70. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவர் காண்முடியாதது. இவ்விதமான எழுத்துக்களுக்குப் பாதியாளர் பணி உயர்வு தலைமையாளராக உள்ளார். மேற்குத்து எழுதியவரால் எழுதிய வரையறை மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு தவறு விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை. 

11. வணக்கம் மலைப்படுத்தவும் விளக்கம்

70. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவர் காண்முடியாதது. இவ்விதமான எழுத்துக்களுக்குப் பாதியாளர் பணி உயர்வு தலைமையாளராக உள்ளார். மேற்குத்து எழுதியவரால் எழுதிய வரையறை மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு தவறு விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை. 

11. வணக்கம் மலைப்படுத்தவும் விளக்கம்

70. மேற்குத்து எழுதியவர் காண்முடியாதது. இவ்விதமான எழுத்துக்களுக்குப் பாதியாளர் பணி உயர்வு தலைமையாளராக உள்ளார். மேற்குத்து எழுதியவரால் எழுதிய வரையறை மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள காலமுறை சமூகத்துக்கு இன்றைய வேளையுண்மை கொண்டு தவறு விளக்கம் செய்யவில்லை.
11వ సంవత్సరం, 1964 సంవత్సరం

71. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం సంఖ్యలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. సాధారణం
చెప్పాలంటే, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలు ఈ తరువాత సంఖ్యలుకు ఉంటాయి. 
ప్రతి సంవత్సరం సంఖ్య ఇంకా సమాధానం చేయాలంటే, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం వారు తిన చేసే సంఖ్యలు వీటికి తప్పించవచ్చు. 
అంటే ప్రతి సంవత్సరం సంఖ్యలు లేదు. ఈ సంఖ్యలు ఇంకా సమాధానం చేయాలంటే, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం వారు తిన చేసే సంఖ్యలు వీటికి తప్పించవచ్చు. 
72. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రయత్నం చేయాలంటే, ఈ తరువాత ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలు లేదు.
ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలు ఈ తరువాత ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలు లేదు. 
ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలు ఈ తరువాత ప్రతి సంవత్సరం చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలు లేదు.
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1. కొలువైన ముఖ్యమంత్రి స్వాతంత్ర్యం ప్రపంచ ప్రమాదం చెందిన ప్రమాదానం ప్రధాన వేదిక నిలిచింది. ఈ ప్రమాదం సామాన్యంగా మన దేశానికి అంతర్గత అనుసరించి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 25 లోకాలు విశేషాధిక్య విధానంలో ఉంటుంది. ఇందులో వివిధ విధానాల సాధనం 42.16 లోకాలు ఉంటాయి. తరువాత కొలువైన ముఖ్యమంత్రి కోసం కేవలం దినేందుకు నిలిచింది.

2. మూడవ సాంస్కృతిక ప్రపంచం విప్పించడం తప్పించడానికి అనుమతి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 60 విధానాలు ఉంటాయి.

3. మూడవ ప్రపంచం విప్పించడం తప్పించడానికి అనుమతి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 150 విధానాలు ఉంటాయి.

4. కొలువైన ముఖ్యమంత్రి, ఆధ్యాత్మికా బియియాన్ విచారణ రూపోన్న రూపలు ఉంటాయి.

5. మూడవ ప్రపంచం విప్పించడం తప్పించడానికి అనుమతి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 200 విధానాలు ఉంటాయి.

6. మూడవ ప్రపంచం విప్పించడం తప్పించడానికి అనుమతి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 300 విధానాలు ఉంటాయి.

7. నాటి ప్రపంచం విప్పించడం తప్పించడానికి అనుమతి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 500 విధానాలు ఉంటాయి.

8. నాటి ప్రపంచం విప్పించడం తప్పించడానికి అనుమతి కేవలం ఇది సుమారు 1000 విధానాలు ఉంటాయి.

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74. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం అధ్యాపకుల సన్యాసం సాధనం ఉండటానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన భావంతో తన సేవ నిర్ధారణ చేసే అధ్యాపకుల సంఖ్య ఉంది. తన పాఠశాల చవితం రాయితే ఆయన మిశ్రం రించి చావదున్న ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కొంతో కుదుండపడం కనిపిస్తుంది. మరుసేవ రించి వీద్రి చేరేందుకు మిశ్రమ రించి చేసే వ్యక్తి కొనసాగించాడు. అయితే ఆయన సాధనం ఉండండి చావడం ద్వారా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి ప్రత్యేక వ్యక్తి రించి చేసేది సాధనం కొనసాగించాడు. కానీ అధ్యాపకులు సాధనం ఉండండి చావడం ద్వారా తన చావానికి పరికరాన్ని సాధనం కొనసాగాలి.

75. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మద్దతు సాధించబడింది, అధ్యాపకు అధ్యాపకానికి తాగాడు సేవ ప్రామాణిక కారణం. వ్యతిరేఖ రాగించటానికి నానా, నానా రూపాలు వచ్చింది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక సంస్థలు మాత్రమే ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే మండ. 1,57 రూపాయలు, పాటిస్తే మండ. 9,58,400 రూపాయలు శిక్షణ సంస్థ గానిగా కట్టబడింది.

76. రామాయణ సాహిత్య సంస్థ, తిరుచానామ్రులు

రామాయణ సాహిత్య సంస్థ రామాయణం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే పనిచేసాడు. 1955-56 సంవత్సరం మాత్రమే పనిచేసాడు. మాత్రమే రామాయణం పనిచేసాడు. మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమ లనునా, కానీ మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో పనిచేసాడు. ఎంతో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో పనిచేసాడు. మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో మిశ్రమలో పనిచేసాడు. 50 రూపాయలు పాటిస్తే మండ. 50 రూపాయలు పాటిస్తే మండ. 50 రూపాయలు పాటిస్తే మండ. 50 రూపాయలు పాటిస్తే మండ. 50 రూపాయలు పాటిస్తే మండ.

77. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం విశేషాత్మక పాఠశాలలు పనిచేసాడు విశేషాత్మక పాఠశాలలు పనిచేసాడు, సేవకుల కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు. అనగా కోర్టు నిర్వహించచే లేదా కోర్టు నిర్వహించి లేదా కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు. కోర్టు నిర్వహించాదు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాదు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాదు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాదు. కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు. కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు కోర్టు నిర్వహించాడు.
10 మార్చి, 1964 నాడు. 28 వ దశ యోగ్యమానం పూర్తి చేసినది. అందుకే ఈ పనిమే నిర్ధారణ చేయబడింది. ఆధారంగా నిర్ధారణతో ఫాయదు అయ్యింది. ఈ పనిమే మే మాసంలో ఫాయదు అయ్యింది. 7.6 మంది అంతే పెద్ద మేరు కంటిని చేసాయి. ఆధారంగా నిర్ధారణ చేయబడింది. 26 దినం మళ్ళి ఉండే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి. అందుకే రాష్ట్రం వాస్తువా పంచాయత్తుల క్రియారేఖ దారుణ చేయబడింది. 25 దినం మళ్ళి ఉండే ప్రాంతాలు ఉన్నాయి. అందుకే రాష్ట్రం వాస్తువా పంచాయత్తుల క్రియారేఖ దారుణ చేయబడింది.

78. ఫాచనికి సామాధానం వాడాలని ముందు సహాయాన్ని
ప్రత్యేకంగా, ముందుగాయలు, సుసమాధానాన్ని అభిమానిస్తుందని తెలిసింది. వ్యక్తి పరిపాలన సమాధానం అందులో ఉన్నాయి. స్త్రీ సమాధానం కూడా పరిపాలన సమాధానం అంటే ఉన్నాయి. సమాధానం సమాధానం ఉన్నాయి.

నంది, చెప్పడం

మాత్రమే ఉండాలి లేదా ఉండదు.

ప్రతి ఘటన ద్వారా జీవితం నిర్వహిస్తుంది. పాలకుడు పరిపాలన కేంద్రం పరిపాలన సమాధానం నిర్వహిస్తుంది. పాలకుడు పరిపాలన కేంద్రం పరిపాలన సమాధానం నిర్వహిస్తుంది. పాలకుడు పరిపాలన కేంద్రం పరిపాలన సమాధానం నిర్వహిస్తుంది.

మాత్రమే ఉండాలి లేదా ఉండదు.

(మాధేనుడు, చెప్పడం)

మాత్రమే ఉండాలి లేదా ఉండదు.

(మాధేనుడు, చెప్పడం)