ANDHRA PRADESH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Twenty-third day of the Fourth Session of the
Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 20th November, 1964

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GAZETTED OFFICERS RE-EMPLOYED

601—

* 616 (4122) Q—Sri V. Vennaya (Bhubaneswar) —Will Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers re-employed after their retirement in the State now, and

(b) the Special reasons for their re employment?

The Chief Minister (S & K Bra'm in Inda Reddy) —

(a) 96 as in May 1954

(b) A vast majority of the re-employments are in the Medical and Engineering Departments wherein there is acute shortage of qualified personnel, and the rest are on grounds of individual merits coupled with administrative exigencies

96 1253 110 medical & engineering, re-employed 3159 in 1954. re-employment is various in 10%, unemployment 85% takes to solve 15%? That, medical Engineering 10%, other 85% re-employment 80%, of the non-technical departments 3% available in 1954 only 10% available so far?

96 3159 3159 doctors in 1954, as a matter of fact, 3159 confidentials
30th November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

routine re-employment 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

about 40 to 50 doctors 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

scheme 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

re-employment 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

extension 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Engineering department 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Medical department 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

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reemployment 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

non-technical people 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

non-medical people 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

strict seniority 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

promotion 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

re-employment 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

non-technical people 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

promotion 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

age limit 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Judiciary 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

extension 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

extension 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

extensions 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

age limit 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

Teachers 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

rules 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

age limit 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

service 384 3Cth November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

...
Ofai Answers to Questions 30th November, 1964

8. Yes, in one or two cases, it may be even beyond two years, Sir.

In answering the question, it may be even beyond two years, Sir.

Technical people may be re-employed as advisers, etc. Promotion may be on a temporary basis?

9. It may be even beyond two years. It may be on temporary basis. Promotion may be on a temporary basis?

10. Education Department D E Os may be re-employed?

11. Medical Department due to the dearth of personnel may be re-employed.

12. Engineering Department due to the dearth of personnel may be re-employed. In certain cases, an officer may be re-employed on temporary basis. Work may be temporary. Extension may be temporary?

13. A S may be extended?

14. A officer may be extended?
Oral Answers to Questions

10th November, 1964

quirement, Plan requirements, Capable Officers of Favouritism Services requirement, Plan requirements, Capable Officers require extension IAS capable Capable Officers require extension IAS capable

(b) whether a person named Bellamkonda Venkateswarlu of Bethapudy village died in the police station at midnight on 18-9-63 at Repalle, Guntur District,

(c) if so, the reasons for the death of the said person?

K Brahmananda Reddy

(a) Yes Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions
30th November, 1964

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The reasons are not precisely known. But after investigation, and on the basis of expert medical opinion, it is believed that in his intoxicated state he lost his balance for having been put in the lock up and committed suicide by hanging himself there.

Yes Sir — Suicide was due to intoxication?

Yes Sir — Sub-Divisional Magistrate, examine Raja — 27 prison, Police Officials, Jail warder, Woman Asst Surgeon, examine Raja — 27 prison, Police Officials, Jail warder, Woman Asst Surgeon. Crime Branch Cat Clime Branch has given the Enquiry report. Expert opinion from Professor of Forensic Medicine Medical College, Guntur has given the report.

Then according to the Professor of Forensic Medicine, "the gripping of the rod by the deceased in the case of suicidal hanging which occurs due to instantaneous rigor known as cadaveric spasm. The Professor also agreed with the final opinion of the Medical Officer regarding the cause of death due to asphyxia as a result of hanging. The Superintendent also quoted extensively from reputed authorities as the bent legs touching the ground in suicidal cases is nothing extraordinary and held that the deceased Venkateswarlu in all probability might have lost balance in a state of intoxication for having been locked up for no fault of his and committed suicide.

Yes Sir — Prisoners: he fainted in lock up and tried to hang there? There must be some so many factors that must be very easily accessible to him.
36th November, 1961

Oral Answers to Questions

Mr Speaker — Did the prisoner die in the police station or in the sub-jail?

Sri K Brahmanna Reddy — In the Police lock-up, Sir

Mr Speaker — Then why do the jail warders and others come in?

Sri K Brahmanna Reddy — All this police lock-up will be next to the sub-jail generally, as you know, Sir.

Mr Speaker — Did the prisoner die in the Police lock-up?

Jail Warden — No, Sir. He was taken ill in the Police lock-up, sir.

Mr Speaker — What is the nature of the offence for which this victim was arrested and what was his age, Sir?

Sri V S Chalapathi Rao — He is a confirmed convict, having undergone so many convictions. Would he think of committing suicide for a small thing? That is the question put by Dr Chalapathi Rao.

Police Lock-up Warden — That is true. He died by scaling over the wall in a drunken state.

Sir, T V S Chalapathi Rao — If it was a fact that he was a K D and became thickskinned for the offences, what is the force in the statement of the Chief Minister that he committed suicide out of frustration? Can there be a frustration to an old established K D?

Mr Speaker — He is a confirmed convict, having undergone so many convictions. Would he think of committing suicide for a small thing? That is the question put by Dr Chalapathi Rao.

Police Lock-up Warden — That is true. He died by scaling over the wall in a drunken state.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy — The Sub-divisional Magistrate Tenali examined 27 persons including 14 police officials, the jail warden, the Woman Assistant Surgeon, Police, besides 12 prisoners who were in the sub jail at that time.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — But we can see that the sub jail is exactly separate from the Police lock up and nobody from the sub-jail can see as to what is happening. Then what is the use of trying to contact the people in the sub-jail to find out what is happening in the police lock up?

Mr Speaker — The S.I. may be examining number of persons and they include a number of persons.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy — The point arises what did they all say? They have already been co-operated and examined and did they all say that 'we have seen that it is a kind of suicide and nothing else has happened'? Did they corroborate the evidence of all these wardens and all these officers nearly 25 or 30 who have been examined that fact that they saw that it was a suicide?

Speaker — For one question we are going to take half an hour. These are a number of other important questions, particularly Madugula incident, Republic Forge and some of the other questions, I do not think, at this rate we can finish all within one hour.

Sri T. Vegi Reddy — But unfortunately no answer has been given directly to the question as how this took place. I am afraid, who have given the evidence, who does the doctor say. He was hanged. And the evidence, it may be suicide or may not be suicide. Hanging is only the thing about which the doctor cannot say that it was a case of suicide. Doctors cannot give the evidence of that nature. Therefore, we wanted to know as to exactly how they came to conclusion that it was suicide and not anything else. That is how we were interested and so that no direct answer has been given. That was the whole trouble.
390 30th November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

1. Bh. K. Bahmananda Reddy — He held an inquest over the dead body in the presence of 8 panchayatdars who observed no injury or signs of assault on the body.
Oral Answers to Questions. 30th November, 1964

CHITTOOR SUGARS LTD

603—

742 A (1822) Q—Sri C D Naidu (Chittoor) —Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether any loss was incurred due to the breakdown of the machinery of the Chittoor Sugars Limited during the year,

(b) the amount of loss incurred,

(c) whether the said loss has been claimed by the factory authorities from Binny and Company, Madras, and

(d) whether the loss was made good by the said company?

Sri K Brahmamnda Reddy —

(a) Yes. The factory was closed for 32 days from 13-12-62 to 18-1-1963

(b) Rs 9,970/- (estimated)

(c) The factory approached M/s Binny Engineering Works, Madras for compensation of the loss

(d) They were asked to settle the claim by arbitration under the agreement entered into with them. The dispute is under arbitration and that the claim has not yet been made good by M/s Binny Engineering Works, Madras.

168—2
FOREIGN TOUR BY THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF
A P I D C

*1227 Q —Sarasri Tenkut Viswantham, S Vemayya and Mohd Ismail —Will hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation went to Foreign Countries on behalf of the Corporation,

(b) what are the countries visited by them,

(c) what is the purpose of their visit in respect of each of the countries visited by them,

(d) what is the expenditure incurred by the Corporation for their tour,

(e) what are the results of their tour, and

(f) whether a copy of the report submitted by them to the Government will be placed on the Table of the House

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) The countries visited are Hungary, West Germany, Norway and U K

(e) The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation obtained an Industrial licence for manufacture of Glass Products and entered into technical collaboration with M/s Komplex of Hungary. When the collaboration agreement was sent to Government of India for approval, they suggested further negotiations with the collaborators in regard to the cost of plant and machinery. Since the Hungarian Experts had already visited India thrice, they were reluctant to visit India again at that time or to reduce the cost, the Corporation therefore, deputed its Chairman and Managing Director to visit Hungary to negotiate further with M/s Komplex for reduction in the cost of plant and machinery.

As the Chairman and the Managing Director were visiting Hungary, the Corporation felt that they might also visit West Germany and Norway as they could do so without much additional expenditure for discussions with certain firms with whom the Corporation was already in correspondence over the establishment of a pig iron plant. They also visited U K enroute to held discussions with a British firm which had shown interest in the pig iron project.

(d) The expenditure incurred by the Corporation on the tour of Chairman and Managing Director is Rs 13,335-55 p.

(e) & (f) The note of the Corporation is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE

ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

A note on the visit of the Chairman and the Managing Director of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd to Europe in Connection with the Glass and Pig Iron Projects

The Chairman and the Managing Director left for Europe on the 21st May for discussions with M/s Komplex of Hungary who are the foreign collaborators for the Glass Project and with several reputable firms in U K, West Germany and Norway for suitable collaboration
in the Pig Iron Project  The results of the discussions held in Europe regarding these two projects are briefly as follows —

GLASS PROJECT

In accordance with the suggestions made by the Government of India regarding the total project cost, value of imported plant and machinery, fuel system, number of foreign technicians etc., detailed discussions were held with the top representatives of M/s Komplex in Budapest. Advantage was also taken of the presence of Dr S. P. Varma, Industrial Adviser to the Government of India for glass and other industries, by associating him in the early part of these discussions. Some of the glass factories producing bottles, sheet glass and crystalware similar to the one proposed to be established on Hyderabad were also visited by the Chairman and the Managing Director. The Indian collaborators who are joint promoters along with the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd in this venture also participated in these visits and discussions. A copy of the minutes, not placed on the Table of the House of these discussions is enclosed for information.

As a result of the discussions held by the Chairman and the Managing Director in Budapest, it has been possible to make certain modifications in the fuel system on the lines suggested by the Government of India and thereby reduce the cost of imported plant and machinery by about Rs 18 lakhs. It has also been possible to obtain during these discussions, a further reduction of Rs 5 lakhs in the FOB value of the remaining items of imported equipment. The total saving in the FOB value of the imported machinery and equipment from Hungary will, therefore, be about Rs 23 lakhs. This will mean, after providing for sea freight, insurance, customs duty, handling, etc., an overall reduction of about Rs 31 lakhs in the capital cost of the Project. Apart from the financial implication, the modification in the fuel system will make the plant a more efficient and competitive one.

It was also possible to obtain during these discussions certain further concessions from M/S Komplex in regard to the terms of the deferred payment thereby making it easier for the new company to meet its repayment obligations out of actual earnings.

Several other details regarding the implementation of the Project were also discussed, and it was possible to reach a better understanding on these points also.

PIG IRON PROJECT

The Chairman and the Managing Director also took advantage of their visit to Europe for discussing the possibility of setting up the Pig Iron Project with the collaboration of reputable firms like Davy Ashmore in the U.K., Elektrokemisk in Norway, Lurgi G H H and Rheinstahl in West Germany. Some of their factories which produce Pig Iron by different processes were also visited in Norway and West Germany. Discussions regarding the suitability of various processes for our raw materials, the economic size of the plant, capital costs, and the terms of payment and financial participation by these collaborators were also held. As a result of these discussions, it has been possible to reach a clearer understanding of the problems involved and further steps to be taken for quick implementation of this Project, about which the Government of India are also keen.
Although the Glass and Pig Iron Projects were primarily the object of this visit, the possibility of obtaining collaboration for some of the other projects under consideration like manufacture of Electric Motors and Power Cables was also explored with some firms in Europe.

Note: What is the result? Tour companies wish to pass statement that what are the possibilities of collaboration for some of the other projects under consideration like manufacture of Electric Motors and Power Cables was also explored with some firms in Europe.

Reduction in the FOB price to machinery by Rs 51 lakhs which means a saving of about Rs 7 lakhs to the project. Further concessions in the repayment terms and repayment after the entire machinery is shipped. Substitution of Gas Producers for Electric furnaces by oil firing equipment, thereby reducing the cost of 18 lakhs on the FOB basis.

Terms of Goods, Government of India, fuel shift, government of India, shift advantage.

The new company has now acquired land for the project at Sanathnagar, Hyderabad. The import license is expected to be issued in a few days. The Hungarians have already visited Hyderabad and collected all necessary data and the project report is expected in the next few months. Action is being taken to obtain the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues for going into the market for raising the capital mark. Terms of Goods, Government of India, advantage.

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Therefore, it is useful not only for this project but for the Pig Iron Project also.
Hungarian representatives asked the Hungarian Government of India to open two permanent Currency Chests established in the Sub Treasuries during 1963-64.

BRANCHES OF STATE BANK OF INDIA

(a) Two
(b) Five

Increase in branches from 42 to 50 as of 1st January 1965.

SANSKRIT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(a) The number of Sanskrit Elementary Schools in the State is 10. A statement indicating the places where the schools are situated is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) & (c) No, Sir, but only half of the net cost is being sanctioned as per rule 37 (b) of the Grant-in-aid Code.
STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

NUMBER OF Sanskrit ELEMENTary SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

Elementary Schools for Girls

1. A Y S K Sanskrit Elementary School, Rajahmundry, East Godavary District
2. Mahila Vidyalayam Sanskrit Elementary School, Kaknada, East Godavary District
3. K V N Sanskrit Elementary School, Kovvui (West Godavary District)
4. ZiHa Panshad Sanskrit Elementary School, Parvathipuram (Sunkulam District)

Elementary Schools for Boys

1. Zilla Parishad Sanskrit Elementary School, Parvathipuram (Sunkulam District)
2. Sanskrit Elementary School, Podagatlapalli, East Godavary District
3. B V S Sanskrit Elementary School, Aryapuram (Rajahmundry)
4. S B B K Sanskrit Elementary School, Narendrapuram
5. Z P Sanskrit Elementary School Kaikalur, Krishna District
6. V S Sanskrit Elementary School, Nellore
7. S V O Elementary School, Sryyasasaramam, Chittoor District

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also sanctioned two teaching branches of the K V N Sanskrit Government Elementary School, Kovvui. Additional 7,000. I will look into the matter because when two have been given, why not the others? I will just see.

HINDI PANDITS

1403 Q—Saras P Ragagopal Narulu, P Narayana Reddy, K Muru Reddy and S Jagannadhun (Narao nnapeta) —Will the honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to pay full grants for the employment of the Hindi Pandits, from out of Central Government funds,

(b) if so, whether the State Government is going to increase the number of Hindi Pandits and the Hindi Periods in the Schools and Colleges in the State, and

(c) the number of additional scholarships allotted to our State under Hindi Propagation Scheme this year 1964-65

Sr K Brahmamunda Reddy —

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir, there is no proposal to increase the number of Hindi Pandits. It is proposed to increase the number of periods in Hindi from two to three.
(c) Though the Government of India have increased the total number of scholarships from 220 to 1,000 no separate quota has been fixed for Andhra Pradesh.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —The Government of India have reported Sir, that they have decided to continue the scheme of scholarships for students from Non-Hindi speaking States for post-Matric studies in Hindi during 1964-65 and increased the number of scholarships from 220 to 1,000.

**YOGIC CULTURE**

608—

*440 Q — Sarveswara A Sarveswara Rao, P Shyamasundara Rao (Achanta) and V Satyanarayana — Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to constitute a Directorate of Yogic culture and to introduce Yoga Vidya in all Schools by stages, for students of twelve and above years of age in the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee appointed by the Centre to evaluate the therapeutic value of Yogic Culture and to determine its place in the set up of a Welfare State, and

(b) what are the recommendations of the Expert Committee?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —

(a) No, Sir,

(b) No recommendations of the Expert Committee have been received so far from the Government of India.
Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—There is no proposal, Sir, pending with the Government. There is no proposal to constitute Directorate of Yogic Culture and to introduce Yogic Vidya in the schools.

Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—
(a) the number of officers and the strength of the cadets of—
(I) National Cadet Corps (II) National Cadets Corps Rifles and
(III) Auxiliary Cadet Corps in our State during 1963-64, and
(b) whether any camps were conducted for Bharat Scouts and Guides in our State?

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy—

(a) NCC officers, 392 cadets 25,635, NCC Rifles officers, 191 cadets 42,549, ACC officers, 2,278 cadets 1,40,390
(b) 74 Scouts camps and 28 guides camps were conducted during 1963-64.

It is made compulsory in all colleges, Sir.

That is also being increased.

That is also being increased.

COLEGES FOR WOMEN AT CUDDAPAH

610—

*1296 Q — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state, (a) whether there is a fact that there is no college for women in Cuddapah district now and (b) if so, whether there are any proposals to start a women’s College in Cuddapah district during 1954-65 or in the 4th Plan period?

Sr. K Brahmananda Reddy —

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) There are no proposals to start a college for women in Cuddapah during 1964-65.

To start 10 Arts and Science Colleges in the State including Colleges for Women.
MEDICAL AID TO PAEDIATRIC WARDS

611—

(a) Whether the Maternity and Child Welfare wing of the WHO deputed a body to study the conditions and submit a Master Plan for improving the paediatric wards in Andhra Pradesh?

(b) Whether WHO & UNICEF have promised medical and financial aid for the Maternity and child care hospitals and Maternity Centres in Andhra Pradesh during this year, and

(c) What are the institutions to which the aid was promised?

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri Y. Swaram Prasad)—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) The UNICEF have promised to give only Medical aid for certain hospitals and Maternity child welfare centres and primary Health centres during the year 1964-65

(c) The following institutions have been promised by UNICEF for Medical aid during the year 1964-65—

1 Skim Milk Powder

   No of centres

   (a) Primary Health Centres and Maternity Health Centres 489

   (b) Hospitals 9

2 Drugs and Diet supplements

   (a) Hospitals 4

   (b) Primary Health Centres 159

   (c) Maternity and Child Health Centres 113

Sri Y. Sivarama Prasad—Dr A. M. Gade and Dr Tatakachepu have, under the UNICEF programme, visited some of the districts in Andhra Pradesh and discussed UNICEF’s assistance for the development of paediatrics. In the assistance, they have proposed to give is being covered by the subsidiary plan to operations. They have stated that the following institutions are qualified for UNICEF’s assistance. The average assistance is 90% dollars. Guntur Medical College and Hospital, Kurnool Medical College and Hospital, Kurnool, Gandhi Medical College and hospital, Secunderabad, Kakatiya Medical College and M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal

First assistance is 6000 dollars

Assistant to District Hospitals, District Hospital Mahaboobnagar
Mr Speaker — Whether the promised aid has been given at all

(a) whether any Model Health and Aid Centres are proposed to be started in the States by the Central Government,

(b) if so, the places where such Centres will be started in Ardhra Pradesh,

(c) by whom the expenditure will be borne.

Sri Y Sivarama Prasad —

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) — Do not arise.

Filaria Units

*343 (4107) Q — Sri S Vemayya. — Will the hon Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to establish Filaria Units at Gudur and Nellore Municipalities, in Nellore District during 1964-65,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Filaria Cases are reported to be more in the above Municipalities now?

Sri Y Sivarama Prasad —

(a) No, Sir

(b) There are no funds for the NFCP Units during the Third Five Year Plan to open extra units.
As revealed from the Survey conducted in May 1963, the trend of incidence of filariasis in Giddur Municipality seems to be high. Regarding incidence of filaria in Nellore Municipality, the Municipality has to be surveyed in order to note the trend of incidence.

Regarding incidence of filaria in Giddur Municipality, the Municipality has to be surveyed in order to note the trend of incidence.

Nutritive Value of Sugar

* 1201 Q—Sri T V S Chalapathi Rao,—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state
(a) what is the nutritive value of the sugar that is being manufactured in the various sugar Mills of the State,
(b) whether it was ever analysed for its nutritive value
(c) if so, what is the result, and
(d) if not, will the Government be pleased to submit samples of sugar for analysis of their nutritive value?

Sri Y Swarana Prasad—

(a) Sugar is only an energy yielding food. It is practically devoid of any protein, fat, minerals and vitamins. Sugar is mainly used as a sweetening agent in beverages and other foods and increase the palatability of foods. Any crystalline sugar is nearly 100% carbohydrate and yields about 400 calories of energy per 100 gms.

(b) Yes. Commercial samples of cane sugar (white sugar) purchased from local market has been analysed for its nutritive value.
(c) The nutritional data is given below —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral matter</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrate</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>12 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caloric value per 100 gms</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Does not arise

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — Is it not a fact that Khandas ri sugar contains 1 more nutritive element than factory sugar

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE VANASPATI.

615—

* 1202 (?). Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao — Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be please to state

(a) what is the nutritive value of the Vanaspati that is being manufactured in the various Vanaspati Mills of the State,
(b) whether it was ever analysed for its nutritive value,
(c) if so what is the result,
(d) if not, will the Government be pleased to submit samples of Vanaspati for analysis for their nutritive value,
(e) whether it is a fact that it contains small quantities of tin, which is injurious to health, and
(f) whether it is a fact that it prevents the absorption of calcium in the human body?

Sri Y. Swarana Prasad — (a), (b) and (c) Vanaspati has been analysed for its vitamin contents at the Nutrition Research Laboratories ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) Hyderabad. It is a hydrogenated oil and it serves as a source of heat and energy only without much of any other nutritive principles. Though this fat is mainly of vegetable origin containing no vitamin A by itself, it is considered as a good substitute for butter owing to its fortification with vitamins A and D in the present day preparations. Vanaspati contains 2500 International Units of vitamin A and about 175 I U of vitamin
404 30th November, 1964 Oral Answers to Questions

D per 100 gm: Its fat and water contents are almost the same as in butter

(d) Does not arise

(e) It has not been reported that it contains small amounts of tin, which is injurious to health

(f) Research conducted at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Nutrition Research Laboratory (Coonoor) have shown that the absorption of Calcium significantly differs in the two kinds of Vanaspatis with melting points 33°C and 41°C. The Hydrogenated fat does effect the Calcium and other mineral absorption when its melting point is above the body temperature. Those fats whose melting point is in the range of body temperature Calcium absorption is normal. Vanaspati 41°C shows a negative balance in respect of not only Calcium but also Phosphorus and protein metabolism. Since the Government have now restricted the use of Vanaspati 41°C the Vanaspati 37°C which is only variety consumed has no influence on the mineral absorption.

Mr Speaker — Then family planning will not be necessary at that stage

Houses under L I G Housing Scheme

616— *215 (3819) Q — Sri S Venkayya — Will the hon Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted by the State Government to each District under Low Income Group Housing Scheme during 1961-62 and 1962-63,

(b) the amounts spent out of them, and

(c) number of houses constructed during the period referred to in clause (a) above?

The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A Venkataramaiah)

(a) (b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.
### Statement Showing the Amounts Allotted, Expenditure Incurred and the Number of Houses Constructed During 1961-62 and 1962-63 Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme

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Oral Answers to Questions

20th November, 1964
30th November, 1954

Oral Answers to Questions.

I. 20

(a) whether there is any Co-operative Housing Society at Sangareddy, Medak District, and
(b) if so, is it functioning?

(a) Yes, Sir

Sri A. Venkataramaiah —
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir

Loans by LIC for Construction of Houses

226 (3902) Q — Sri G. C. Kondaraj — Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state
(a) whether there is any scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation giving loans for the construction of houses,
(b) if so, the details of the said scheme,
(c) whether steps are being taken for construction of houses in any place in the State under the said Scheme, and
(d) if so where?
Sir: A Venkataramiah —

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation gives loans to the State Government for the following Housing Schemes:

1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme
2. Village Housing Project Scheme
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme
4. Rental Housing Scheme
5. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Throughout the Andhra Pradesh State:

1. The LIC has arranged to lend Rs. 12 crores each for Low Income Group Housing and Rental Housing Schemes.

2. The LIC has started constructions in all the schemes.

3. The LIC has allocated land to the State for Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

4. The LIC has arranged for the construction of housing units for Low Income and Middle Income Groups.
30th November, 1964.

Oriol Answers to Questions

(a) Whether the State Government was asked by the Centre to give top priority for providing house sites to landless agricultural workers,

(b) What is the amount allotted for the State by the Centre under Village Housing Project Scheme for the Third Plan period to secure house sites for the landless agricultural workers, and

(c) Whether the Centre has informed the State that the entire amount spent by the State Government on this scheme would be given as outright grant?

Yes, Sir.

An amount of Rs. 33.2 lakhs has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan under the Village Housing Project Scheme. But one-third of the total approved outlay under the Scheme for each year commencing from the year 1963-64 is being released as grant by the Centre for provision of house-sites for landless agricultural workers. A grant of Rs. 81,000/- was sanctioned during 1963-64.

Yes, Sir.
Oral Answers to Questions 30th November, 1964

§ 1. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 2. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 3. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 4. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

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§ 20. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

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§ 22. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 23. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 24. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 25. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

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§ 27. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 28. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 29. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a

§ 30. The hon. Member for Landless Agro House Sites Promises a
TAPPING IN THE AGENCY REGIONS

620—

*137 (3171) Q—Sr Ch. M. illahajuna (Yellavaram)—Wid the hon. Minister for Social Welfare be pleased to state

(a) in view of the fact that free permits are being issued by the Government to Girijans for tapping in the Agency areas whether the Government propose to introduce a scheme for deputing experts to that area to impart training to them in the manufacture of palm, jellugu, (Asch nomina a-para' and daegur (besides consumption by the girijans) in the interest of their economic development,

(b) whether the Government are satisfied with the activities of the Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation established by the Government for the prevention of exploitation of agency people by the people from the plains, in respect of agency products, and

(c) if not, whether the Government are prepared to gather the views of the more experienced among the girijans and implement the same to ensure more satisfactory functioning of the said institution?

The Minister for Social Welfare (Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi)—

(a) The answer is in the negative

(b) The answer is in the affirmative

(c) There are already three tribal M L As on the Board of Directors of the Corporation in addition to one tribal lady member. Even in the societies affiliated to the Corporation and in the Shandy Committees there are tribals as Directors and Members. The question does not, therefore, arise.
The first information about the occurrence of a large number of cases of Gastro-enteritis with some death mostly among school children was conveyed to the Director of Public Health by the Chief District Medical Officer of Health, Kurnool on 21st September 1964 at about 9 a.m. through a telephonic call. The Director of Public Health had given necessary instructions to the Chief District Medical Officer of Health through phone about the steps to be taken, and the various investigations to be carried out by the Chief District Medical Officer of Health immediately in order to determine the causes for the sudden outbreak of Gastro-enteritis in Maddikera. On 22nd September 1964, the Hon'ble Minister for Health convened a meeting of the Director of Public Health, Secretary, Health and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Kurnool who had come down to Hyderabad to discuss the sudden outbreak of epidemic with the Health Minister. On the same day the Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh had
asked the Director of Public Health to proceed to Kurnool and initiate a thorough investigation along with the Collector, Kurnool district and submit a report to the Government on the sudden out-break of Gastro-enteritis cases among the children in Maddikera.

In continuation of the telephone message, the Chief District Medical Officer of Health had also submit ted a preliminary report of his visit to the Maddikera on 20th and the possible connection between the consumption of mid-day meal in some of the schools and the occurrence of Gastro-enteritis cases among school going children (a copy of the same is enclosed to this report as appendix I) Before leaving for Kurnool on 23rd September 1964, the Director of Public Health made a thorough study of the epidemic reports of cholera in the district of Kurnool, as received from the District Health Officer, Kurnool.

The Director of Public Health left Hyderabad by road on 23rd September 1964 accompanied by the Assistant Director of Public Health (Epidemiology) to assist him and reached Kurnool by 12-30 p.m. At Kurnool the Director of Public Health learnt that the Collector, Kurnool was camping at Pathikonda and he immediately left Kurnool for Pathikonda to contact the Collector. He met the Collector at about 2.30 p.m. at Pathikonda and we had a general discussion on the situation. The Collector informed the Director of Public Health that he had already visited Maddikera and that he had submitted a preliminary report to the Chief Minister, the Minister for Health, Minister (Revenue) and the Chief Secretary. After discussing with the Collector about the general plan of investigation both of us left Pathikonda for Maddikera village, to start the enquiry. The following main possibilities were kept in view and a thorough investigation into all aspects that may provide us clues for the causes of the tragedy was done by interrogation of individuals concerned with the supply of mid-day meals, inspection of sites where the food was stored and cooked, close study of records, and inspection of drinking water supplies in the village. The main causes that may give rise to such sudden out-break of Gastro-enteritis may be

1. *Cholera*

2. Chemical poison that might have contaminated, by accident, some of the ingredients of the food stuffs that have gone into the preparation of the mid-day meal

3. Bacterial contamination of the cooked mid-day meal leading to acute food poisoning as a result of ingestion of bacterially contaminated food

Maddikera is a major panchayat with a population of 11,012 (exclusive of hamlets attached to it) situated at a distance of 18 miles from Pathikonda coming under the Pathikonda block. There is one Zilla Parshad High School, one Local Fund Dispensary, and 7 elementary schools in the panchayat. With a view to determine how far...
Appendix to the Statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 630 A—* 677 put and answered originally on 28th Nov. 64

the present out-break of Gastro-enteritis amongst school children may be attributable to prevalence of cholera, a close study of the cholera situation in the whole district was made

Cholera epidemic in Kurnool District

Kurnool district was affected with Cholera epidemic from the month of July 1964 and out of 15 taluks and sub-taluks in the district, 12 taluks were infected. The peak of the epidemic was reached in the month of July 1964 and it is showing definite signs of waning from the month of August 1964. So far 846 attacks and 825 deaths were reported from the district as due to Cholera epidemic. A statement showing the taluks affected, the number of villages infected in each taluk, the attacks and deaths in each taluk and number of anti-cholera inoculations done is attached to this report as Appendix No II. It will be evident from this statement that Pathikonda taluk is one of the taluks from where cholera cases have been reported. Out of total number of 70 villages (excluding hamlets in the taluk) only 17 villages were affected with cholera. The first case was reported on 17th July 1964 and the last case was reported on 5th September 1964. Thus it is quite clear that Pathikonda taluk was completely free from cholera from 6th September 1964 and it continued to be free till the date of occurrence of the present sudden out-break of Gastro-enteritis among children of Maddikera which is one of the villages in Pathikonda taluk. A statement showing the names of the villages affected in Pathikonda taluk with dates of attacks and deaths is enclosed herewith as Appendix III. A close study of the villages infected so far in Pathikonda taluk also reveals that even after the peak of the epidemic in the district as a whole and Pathikonda taluk in particular the Maddikera village and the surrounding villages within a radius of 10 miles from Maddikera were completely free from cholera infection till the date of the present sudden out-break on 19th September 1964. There is a clear gap of nearly 14 days between the date of last attack of cholera in Pathikonda taluk and the present out-break in Maddikera. Even supposing there might be a possibility of cholera infection from the remote villages affected in the taluk spreading into Maddikera, such infection should have taken place before 10th September 1964 as the maximum incubation period for cholera is five days. But the present out-break in Maddikera is on 19th September 1964 which rules out the possibility of the present out-break in Maddikera, as due to infection brought from within Pathikonda taluk. It is significant that the President of the Maddikera Panchayat Sri A. Ramakrishna Reddy through his letter No 808/64, dated 4th September 1964 addressed to the Collector, Kurnool, has himself admitted that as there was no cholera either in Maddikera or its surrounding villages, he had terminated the services of the cholera inspector, who was appointed by the District Health Officer to undertake the anticipatory anti-cholera inoculations in the panchayat. A copy of the letter under reference is herewith enclosed as Appendix IV. The possibility of cholera epidemic being introduced into Maddikera from the areas of the adjacent districts like Anantapur was also carefully studied.
The weekly epidemic report from the Anantapur district for the week ending 19th September 1964 showed 9 attacks due to cholera and 3 deaths in one small hamlet called Guntakal Kothala which is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Maddikera. There is a road communication as well as train communication between these two places. Hence, there is a possibility of cholera infection being introduced into Maddikera from Guntakal area. A detailed study of the distribution of the attacks and deaths in Maddikera panchayat and the distribution of attacks and deaths in various age groups again tend to weaken the conclusion in favour of cholera as a possible cause for the sudden outbreak of gastro-enteritis in Maddikera. If it is cholera outbreak, people of all age groups will be equally affected and as cholera spreads through water, chiefly through drinking water wells getting contaminated or polluted with cholera germs, the entire people of a particular locality which use such infected water from a well will get affected with cholera irrespective of their age groups, etc., but the present outbreak of gastro-enteritis in Maddikera is chiefly confined to the age groups between 8 to 12 years, which means only children were affected and adults were not affected during the bout of the outbreak. A distribution of the attacks and deaths at Maddikera also points out that they have got certain definite relationship to the areas where the elementary schools are situated and they bear no relation to the drinking water wells as is usually the case in cholera epidemic. In view of these considerations, we are of the opinion that the gastro-enteritis outbreak in Maddikera school children may not be due to cholera.

Chemical Poison

If the ingredients used for the cooking of the mid-day meal are by chance contaminated with any chemical poisons and if such food is consumed by the people, there is every possibility of occurrence of gastro-enteritis among those who have eaten the food, keeping this possibility in view, all possible steps were taken to investigate whether some of the local shop-keepers are selling some commonly used poisons like rat-baits, sodium nitrates (which is used for bleaching cotton fibres by the weavers). The same matter was discussed with Mr. Srinivasan, the Superintendent of Police, Kurnool who was also camping at Maddikera and he assured us that he had made careful enquiry in the town about the sale of such poisonous substances and he found that no shop-keeper was found to sell such materials in his shop. A careful inspection of the places where the CARE food ingredients are stored was done to see whether agricultural pesticides are stored along with the food stuffs. But in no place it was found that the agricultural pesticides were stored along with the food stuffs. This rules out possibility of accidental contamination of the ingredients by injurious chemical substances. Moreover, as some adult cases are coming to the hospital at Maddikera even on 22nd and 23rd after a lapse of 3 or 4 days from the initial wave of cases it shows that after all contamination may not be due to any chemical poisons, because the adult cases when interrogated did not give any history of having taken any food, prepared under the mid-day meal programme.
If contamination by chemical poison is there, only those who actually take the food contaminated with chemical poison will suffer the consequences and not the others. These factors conclusively go to prove that there was no contamination of the food with any chemical poison. This possibility may therefore be ruled out.

Finally by a process of elimination, the only possibility that is left is the likelihood of bacterial contamination of the cooked food distributed to the children. With a view to investigate into this aspect as thoroughly as possible, every factor suggestive of a positive or negative evidence was examined.

Storage of CARE Food Stuff:

With a view to study the conditions under which the food ingredients received from the CARE Organisation are stored at different levels, a thorough enquiry was instituted. The Zilla Parishad is the first recipient of the food stuff supplied by CARE. The district requirements of the Care Food ingredients viz., corn flour, butter, oil and non-fat skimmed milk powder are stored by the Zilla Parishad in a separate store room in the premises of the Zilla Parishad Office building. At Kurnool district headquarters, the store room in the Zilla Parishad building where such Care food stuff is stored is reasonably satisfactory and the store room is even rat proof. The Zilla Parishad, in its turn periodically issues to the blocks at least once in 3 to 4 months the stocks of Care foods required for the blocks. The store room where the Care foods are stocked at Pathikonda Block was examined by us and the godown was found to be reasonably satisfactory except that some of the corn flour packets were eaten by rats and corn flour was spilled over on the ground in small heaps due to rat bites. At one or two places we noticed rat droppings in the corn flour. The Block Development Officer in his turn issues the required quantities of the Care food ingredients to the Headmasters of the Primary Schools in the villages under the jurisdiction of the Block. At Maddikera village, we interrogated Sri Gurupadappa, Headmaster of the Mam Bazaar Samithi Elementary School. Though there are 7 elementary schools in different parts of the village, the Headmaster, Mam Bazaar Elementary School is the indenting officer for all the 7 schools for the Care food for the mid-day meal programme. He told us that he indents the care foods sufficient in quantity to last 20 days and gets his supply from the Block Development Officer at Pathikonda. The last consignment of the Care food, he indentet, was on 8th September 1964 and after taking delivery from Block Development Officer at Pathikonda, he booked the same by a lorry and he received the food stuffs finally at Maddikera on 11th September 1964. He also showed us the place where he stored the Care food articles. The storing place is a small corner in a class room. At the time of our visit to that school there were no stocks of Care food stuff on the spot since all the food stuffs were seized by the District Health Officer for safe custody separately in the Local Panchayat Office.
Preparation and distribution of Mid-day Meal

A separate cook was appointed by the Panchayat of Maddikeri on a salary of Rs 20 per month solely to cook the mid-day meal under the Care Programme for the school children. The daily requirements of the Care food ingredients are handed over to the cook by the Headmaster, Main Bazaar Samithi Elementary School and the cook cooks the corn meal UPMA followed by reconstituted milk by means of milk powder. The required amount of firewood is also supplied by the Headmaster of the School. We were told that the cook was authorised to make the purchases of other ingredients like salt, chillies and condiments. The utensils for cooking the UPMA being small, the required amount of UPMA is being prepared 8 times to meet the requirements of mid-day meal. When the District Health Officer interrogated the cook for the first time told him that he used to get the water required for preparation from a step well (not in use) situated in front of the Mutt where the kitchen is located. After preparing the Upma 8 times, the same was spread over on a mat covered with a cloth rinsed with the water of a deserted step-well and the meal is distributed through baskets to the 7 elementary schools in the town. There are 2 servant maids who take these baskets of Upma to the various schools for distribution to school children. The cook starts cooking the Upma and heating the milk at about 9 o'clock in the morning and completes the preparation by 10-30 a.m and distribution is made to the school children after the close of the morning session, viz., 11 a.m. It is important to bear in mind that practically when the mid-day meal is served to the school children, there is no proper supervision as to whether the mid-day meal is consumed by the school children within the school premises or whether it is taken home by the school children. As per the Headmaster's version, majority of the school children after receiving the mid-day meal are in the habit of taking the meal home with a view to share the meal with other members of the family, especially their younger brothers or sisters or cousins. Moreover, the space in the schools is not adequate to enable the children to sit comfortably and take their mid-day meal.

Reconstituted milk: For preparing the milk

When the milk powder was supplied, we were told that the cook gets 2 pots of water from the step well (when we interrogated him he told us that he gets the water from Nallamabavi which is a well in use by the villagers) and he pours these 2 pots of water into a bigger pot. He puts the required amount of milk powder into the cold water which is then stirred by the two servant-maids with their bare hands. After stirring it thoroughly he told us that the pot is put on the fire to heat it up. On a careful enquiry we were given to understand that the firewood at Maddikeri is very expensive and the daily requirements of the wood are being supplied to the cook by the Headmaster. At the place where the mid-day meal is prepared, no evidence of firewood was seen by us and when the Headmaster was interrogated by the District Health Officer, he clarified that he had removed the firewood.
to his house because of rains. It is doubtful whether sufficient quantity of firewood is being supplied to the cook so as to enable him to cook the mid-day meal properly and to boil the reconstituted milk adequately. We were told that mid-day meal is served to the school children in small aluminium plates and the children are forbidden to take the plates home. There is a possibility of some children who take the mid-day meal to their homes packing the meal in whatever paper they could lay their hands on so as to carry the same to their houses. The milk is served in aluminium tumblers supplied by the school authorities to these children who do not have their own tumblers.

After the distribution is over, we were told the cook rinses the cloth in the disused step-well in front of the so-called kitchen and the same cloth is used day after day.

**Kitchen**

The place where the mid-day meal is being cooked is inside the compound of a small temple mutt. The place over which the mid-day meal is cooked is in the open under a neem tree which provides shelter to birds, lizards, etc. The cook had a small packet of greyish powder resembling gammaxine. This was discovered in the cook's possession and was seized by the District Health Officer and sent for analysis along with other substances. The cook has got one daughter who is an imbecile and both of them live in a verandah of the mutt in the same compound. The cook emphasised that he used the gammaxine for removing lice from his daughter's head.

The Mid-day Meal Programme in Maddikera Panchayat was started in November 1963 and it is going on ever since. There are 7 elementary schools with a population of 1,012 total school-going children. The mid-day meal programme was not extended to all the students but only to 820 children from the 7 elementary schools were selected as beneficiaries. This means 820 children out of 1,012 are getting the mid-day meals as per the CARE mid-day meal programme in the Panchayat.

Besides the 7 elementary schools run by the Panchayat there is a private elementary school which was not covered by the CARE Mid-day Meal Programme. It was brought to our attention that none of the children in this private school were affected by the epidemic on 19th instant. This was also corroborated by the report of the Chief District Medical Officer of Health, which is enclosed herewith as Appendix V.

**Details of mid-day meal feeding during the week from 14th September 1964 till 19th September 1964**

During the first fortnight of September the mid-day meal programme was suspended due to prevalence of cholera. In Pathukonda taluk, stocks of CARE food articles were received on 11th September 1964. On 15th September 1964 (Tuesday) mid-day meal was started with the
new stock received by the Headmaster on 11th September 1964 at Maddikera from the stocks at Pathikonda Block. On 16th September 1964 (Wednesday) there was no feeding according to the statement of the District Health Officer, because the cook was indisposed and it was raining heavily. On 17th September 1964 (Thursday) there was feeding in all 7 elementary schools. On 18th September (Friday) there was no feeding in the Central Elementary School because of local holiday declared due to inspection by Deputy Inspector of Schools and the rest of the six schools had their usual mid-day meal distributed. On 19th September 1964 (Saturday) there was no mid-day meal prepared and distributed because of heavy rains.

As per the telegram received by the Chief District Medical Officer for Health from the President, Panchayat Board of Maddikera there were about 150 cases of gastro-enteritis and 20 deaths on the night of 19th September 1964. The following are the particulars of daily attacks and deaths in the present outbreak of gastro-enteritis in Maddikera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Attacks</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-9-1964</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-9-1964</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-9-1964</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-9-1964</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-9-1964</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-9-1964 till 4 pm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-9-1964 till 8 pm</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If these attacks and deaths are analysed wardwise, the following is the pattern of distribution of attacks and deaths up to 10 a.m. as on 21st September 1964.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Attacks</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix to the statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 600 A—* 2677 put and answered originally on 28th Nov 64

The attacks and deaths were also analysed in relation to the location of the Elementary Schools in the Panchayat area and in relation to the distribution of mid-day meal to the number of children from each. The following is the result of each on analysis (Sketch map enclosed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the school</th>
<th>Strength of the school children</th>
<th>No of beneficiaries in the mid-day meal programme</th>
<th>No of attacks and deaths under beneficiary group of school children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Central Elementary School (Ward No I &amp; IV)</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Special Elementary School (Ward No 2 &amp; 3)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Urdu Boys' School (Ward No 5 &amp; 6)</td>
<td>63 (34)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Urdu Girls' School (Ward No 5 &amp; 6)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mam Bazaar Elementary School (Ward No 8 &amp; 12)</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Peta Elementary School (Ward No 8 &amp; 11)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Harijan Elementary School (Ward No 12 &amp; 14)</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An analysis of 88 deaths that have occurred among the school going children has revealed the following interesting features
This very interesting analysis clearly reveals that majority of the beneficiaries who collected the mid-day meals in the school premises are not in the habit of eating the mid-day meal within the school premises but they take the meal to their homes so that the other members of the family could share it with them. Out of the total of 88 deaths only 18 of those who had attended the school and collected the mid-day meal died whereas 25 of the children who died did not attend the school but had taken the mid-day meal brought home by the children who had attended the school.

There is weighty evidence to indicate that the meal served to the beneficiaries of the Central Elementary School on the afternoon of 17th September 1964 was the meal which by and large resulted in the outbreak of gastro-entritis. The following are the items of evidence which lead us to this conclusion:

1. Nearly half the total number of attacks and half the total number of deaths amongst school children occurred in Ward No 1 and 4 to which the Central Elementary School caters the mid-day meal.

2. The Central Elementary School was closed on 18th and therefore no mid-day meal was served on that date.

3. No mid-day meal was served to anybody on 16th September 1964 because the cook was indisposed and it had rained heavily on that day.

4. No mid-day meal was served on 19th.

The incubation period of acute food poisoning is between 6 to 12 hours after the ingestion of the contaminated food. The outbreak of epidemic should therefore have taken place on the night of 18th September. Reports show that there were cases on Saturday the 19th.
It is possible that actually the cases occurred on the night of 18th and that they were reported on the evening of 19th when the number had increased to an unusually high figure.

We now summarize some of the evidence collected by the District Health Officer. The District Health Officer, Kurnool interrogated one Mr Yusuf, resident of the Maddikera village on 22nd September 1964 morning. He has a wife and 3 daughters aged 11, 9 and 7 years. The name of the eldest girl is Rehamatunnisa Bee, 11 years age. She is not attending the Urdu Elementary School and the other 2 daughters are attending the Urdu Girls' Elementary School. They were selected as beneficiaries in the CARE mid-day meal programme. As these two younger daughters have suffered from chickenpox recently they did not attend the school on 17th September 1964 and their father had forbidden them to take the mid-day meal given in the school for some time because of their week condition as a result of chickenpox. On 17th September 1964 the elder daughter Rehamatunnisa Bee had attended the school and collected the mid-day meal on behalf of her 2 younger sisters and she had consumed the entire mid-day meal in the school without bringing it home. As per the father's version the girl developed signs and symptoms resembling acute food poisoning from the early morning of 19th and she died the same night. The other members of the family viz., father, mother and 2 daughters were not affected since they did not eat the mid-day meal.

(2) One Mr P Anjaiah, was also interrogated by the District Health Officer and the following is the evidence collected. He has got a wife and 5 children. Out of which 3 children are of school going age. On 17th September 1964, 2 children out of 3 school going children have attended the school and eaten the mid-day meal served to them. Those 2 children did not bring home any of the mid-day meal. Hence there is no possibility of the 3rd child of school going age taking the mid-day meal served on 17th September 1964. The 2 children who went on 17th and had eaten the mid-day meal developed symptoms on 19th September 1964 and died on 21st September 1964 whereas the other members of the family including the remaining 3 children all have escaped the present tragedy.

In addition to these examples, there are several other instances where one can easily trace the development of signs and symptoms either to the direct eating of the mid-day meal at the school premises or taking mid-day meal at home when the same was brought by the children who attended the school on 17th September 1964.

Considering all the above circumstances we are of the opinion that it is highly probable that the mid-day meal that was served on 17th September 1964 might have been bacterially contaminated and the sudden out-break of Gastro-entritis among the school children might be due to ingestion of the contaminated food by the school children. To summarise the evidence in support of our conclusion is as follows.
Appendix to the statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 600 A—* 2677 put and answered originally on 28th Nov 64

(a) The only private school in the village which is not participating in the CARE mid-day meal programme has escaped infection

(b) The enquiries from the parents of the affected children go to show that these children had taken the mid-day meal on 17th September 1964. It is however not denied that there have been a few cases of adults who in all probability did not take the mid-day meal and yet suffered from Gastro-enteritis but the cases of adults have come as late as 23rd and 24th of September.

The following is the position in regard to medical facilities made available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No of doctors attending to the treatment of the cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-9-1964</td>
<td>One Doctor belonging to the Local Fund Dispensary, Maddikera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-9-1964</td>
<td>2 Doctors, Chief District Medical Officer of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-9-1964</td>
<td>3 Doctors, Chief District Medical Officer of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-9-1964</td>
<td>13 Doctors, Chief District Medical Officer of Health till 12 noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-9-1964</td>
<td>5 Doctors, Chief District Medical Officer of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-9-1964</td>
<td>6 Doctors, Chief District Medical Officer of Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two nurses to augment the efforts of the doctors on duty. Out of the cases that are being admitted to the Hospital, very few cases are in the need of intravenous saline and other immediate supportive treatment. Majority of the cases are in the convalescent stage, the doctors available are sufficient to meet the situation.

Preventive measures adopted

On 19th evening when the information reached Pathikonda, the Range Health Inspector, Pathikonda with 4 other Health Inspectors and one Health Visitor had rushed to the village and started immediate inoculation on the presumption that it may be after all due to an epidemic of cholera. They also started disinfection of drinking water wells in the various localities. The District Health Officer visited the village on 21st September 1964 as he was attending other affected villages in the district that is Cumbum and mobilised extra 9 Health Inspectors for house to house anti-cholera inoculations and through disinfection of all the houses from where attacks and deaths were being reported. The number of inoculations done up to 24th September 1964 was 5,020. We interrogated the District Health Officer as to what suspected material he had collected for sending to the Laboratory for Chemical and bacteriological investigation with a view to arrive at
the cause of the present out-break. He gave us a list of articles and other food-stuffs that were seized from the various places like the store-room in the Main Bazaar Primary School, from the kitchen, etc. The list of materials that were collected and sent to the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad for necessary chemical and bacteriological examination is enclosed to the report as Appendix No VI. Care has been taken to subject the cook and the two servant maids to necessary investigation like rectal swabs, blood sample, etc. This had been done by a Special team deputed for the purpose.

Administrative and technical supervision of mid-day meal programmes.

After going through all the available evidence the Committee is of the view that the administrative control and supervision over the mid-day meal programme is far from satisfactory. For example, there is no supervision over the issue of daily requirements, the method of cooking the method of distribution, etc., in Maddikera village. Inspite of instructions from the Zilla Parishad for maintaining proper standard of cleanliness, it is found that there are lapses on the part of the Headmasters and those responsible for the preparation and distribution of food. The only remedy is supervision and inspection by the Headmasters, Panchayat Presidents, Executive Officers, Block Development Officers, Revenue Officers and the officers of the Education Department. The District Health Officer of the district is exercising close supervision whenever he visits the schools having the mid-day meal programme. As a evidence of this fact the relevant extracts from the District Health Officer’s tour diary are herewith enclosed as Appendix VII. As a result of the recommendations of the District Health Officer, Kurnool, the subject of hygienic handling of mid-day meal programme and the instructions to be issued were discussed in a meeting of the Zilla Parishad and the Collector has issued the instructions to all the Block Development Officers. A copy of the instructions issued by the Collector is enclosed as Appendix VIII.

We have given a message to the Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad from Maddikera requesting him to expedite the Chemical and bacteriological examination of all the samples that were sent by the District Health Officer on 22nd September 1964.

After discussing the further steps to be taken to bring down the secondary wave of a few gastro-entritis cases that are being reported from the rest of the population of the Maddikera village, we returned to Kurnool at about 8 p.m. on 24th September 1964. Before leaving the place we have instructed the District Health Officer to concentrate on a complete house spraying with Diazinon so as to bring down the fly nuisance and to concentrate on the daily chlorination of all drinking water wells in the village and to complete the mass inoculations of the entire population as early as possible.

We have also instructed him not to disband any of the existing Health Staff working in the village for at least another 15 days.
have also instructed him to send us the daily report of attacks and deaths from the Maddikera Panchayat by means of telegram or wireless message, whichever is convenient

**Conclusion**

The Committee is of the opinion that the news of the out-break of epidemic reached the Chief District Medical Officer late on the 10th of September and that he went to the spot on the morning of 20th itself and took stock of the situation. He mobilised help on 20th and 21st and rushed equipment and medicines, etc., to the village. The worst part of the tragedy was on 19th and 20th when there were 17 and 12 deaths, i.e., a total of 29 deaths out of 88. The effect of mobilising medical help could be reflected only in the figures of mortality from 21st onwards. It is worth noting that the number of deaths dwindled from 21st onwards as may be seen from the figures recorded on page 11.

The Committee is of the opinion that the present out-break of epidemic might be probably due to local bacterial contamination of the mid-day meal in the course of its preparation or cooking or distribution. The final clinching evidence, should, however, come from the various chemical and bacteriological analysis that are being undertaken.

The Committee is of the opinion that all possible help was rendered by officials and non-officials. In particular, the Chairman, Zilla Parishad played an effective role in securing additional medical help and blankets, etc., from the General Hospital, Kurnool.

(Sd ) xxxxxxxxxxx  
25-9-1964  
**Director of Public Health,**  
Camp Kurnool

(Sd ) S A KHADER,  
25-9-1964  
**Collector, Kurnool**

Copies of Appendices are not enclosed

**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES SUSPECTED FOR POISONING CASES AT MADDIKERA VILLAGE, KURNOOL DISTRICT**

(i) **Chemical Analysis Report**

The articles referred to in the reference of the District Health Officer, Kurnool (sent vide his letter No H 3 1166/64, dated 22nd September 1964) except Item No 21 have been found on chemical examination to be free from contamination with Gammaaxime and other chemical poisons. Sample No 21, which is suspected to contain Gammaaxime, contains Gammaaxime.

The absence of chemical poisons has also been confirmed by feeding animals with the suspected food material when no adverse effects have been noticed on the animals for a period of five days.
Appendix to the statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 600 A \* 2677 put and answered originally on 28th Nov 64

30th November, 1964

(i) **Bacteriological and Biological Examinations**

Specimens 1, 5 and 15 (milk powder samples) and 4, 11 and 14 (corn meal samples) have been thoroughly screened for common food poisoning group of organisms, *viz.*, Staphylococo, Salmonellae, Shigallae, E coli, Sero types and colostidia (Cl welehm and Cl Rotiumum), both by culture (aerobic and anaerobic) and animal pathogenicity tests. All these five samples are found to be free from any of the pathogens.

Specimen No 2 (cloth used for spreading cooked corn meal) was found to be negative for pathogenic organisms.

Among the three water samples (Items Nos 6, 7 and 10) one was already reported to be positive for *V. cholera* (Item No 6). The other two samples are found to be negative for *V. Cholera*. But all the three samples of water are found to be heavily contaminated with faecal coliform and pyocyanous bacilli.

Item Nos 8 and 9 (vomit samples from two patients) are found to be negative for pathogens.

Item No 16 (rectal swabs from seven different patients) one was already reported as positive for *V. cholera*. No growth on culture was obtained from the three rectal swabs. The remaining three swabs are found to be negative for vibrio cholera.

Item No 19 (Aluminium tumblers with remnants of dried milk) were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

Regarding Item Nos 12, 18, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23 which were already reported on 26th September 1964, no further significant results are obtained.

Regarding postmortem stomach and intestinal contents from the concerned viscera of the deceased Gollakalva Ramajeneyulu received through the Chemical Examiner, no pathogens could be isolated. It was however observed that sufficient autolytic process had occurred in these specimens, as they were sent in Saline, notwithstanding the diffuse erythema present in the mucosal surface of colon and lower part of ileum.

(ii) **Poisons**

All vomit and motion were examined and did not find any poison in any of them.

(Sd) Dr K DATTATREYULU,
Director-in-charge, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad
Mr Speaker — The hon Minister for Health has already laid the necessary information on the table of the House. If the members want any further information, they may now get it.

We are of the opinion that the Gastro-entruis out break in Maddikeri school children may not be due to cholera and clear that impression of general food poisoning is right.

Final conclusion stage is of food poisoning.

Food poisoning examined and proved by chemist 01-07-1964. A sample, 28-24 is cholera. Town people are not using this water.
Appendix to the statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 600 A—* 2677 put and answered originally on 26th Nov 64

Inoculation by cent percent protection 50 % 80 % protection 50 % 80 % protection small pox vaccination

Inoculation by cent percent protection 50 % 80 % protection small pox vaccination

Inoculation by cent percent protection 50 % 80 % protection small pox vaccination
D. T V S Chalapathi Rao — When were the well's chloronated?

Sri Y Sivarama Prasad — Other wells are chloronated. This well was in disuse and probably this was not chloronated.

Dr T V S Chalapathi Rao — Unused wells should be chloronated. Otherwise epidemics will start. So, at least in future will the Government take care to see that unused wells are chloronated when there is epidemic in any area?

Sri Y Sivarama Prasad — The Government will not only see that unused wells are chloronated, they will also try to see that unused wells are closed up (Laughter).

Dr B V L Narayana — It does not mean that contains cholera bacilli.

Mr Speaker — You (Dr B V L Narayana) are a doctor. The Minister is not a doctor. You are showing your knowledge of medicine.
Appendix to the statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 60.  
A—* 26'7 put and answered originally on 28th Nov 64

30th November, 1964

mid-day meal 15.30 to 15.45

cook

15.30 to 15.45

cook

175 children were processed in 10 minutes. 300 children processed in 8 minutes

all dead persons were children between age group of 2-12 all dead persons were children between age group of 2-12

11 children were children between age group of 2-12

Sri Y Swaram Prasad - The concluding opinion will be decided after the chemical examination is over.

all dead persons were children between age group of 2-12 all dead persons were children between age group of 2-12 all dead persons were children between age group of 2-12
30th November, 1964

Appendix to the statement laid on the Table of the House with reference to L A O No 600 A—* 2677 put and answered originally on 28th Nov 64

In the enquiry report it is mentioned that only children working in the schools got the attack of motions and all that. Then it is by indication that it is not cholera but food poisoning.

How did they escape from the contagious disease? So, it looks only as food poisoning.

Sri K. Marddy — In the enquiry report it is mentioned that only children working in the schools got the attack of motions and all that. Then it is by indication that it is not cholera but food poisoning.
Appendix to the statement laid on 30th November, 1964

the Table of the House with reference to L A Q No 500

A—4 2677 put and an wered

origin ly on 28th Nov 64

Mr Speaker —You can’t be making a speech for nearly 10 minutes You are expected to put questions

Mr Speaker — You take it in the spirit in which it is meant. He never meant anything seriously and particularly about Raja Saheb. I do not think you should take seriously what he says.
Mr Speaker — We will consider

REPUBLIC FORGE LTD

564—

*738-B (1232) Q — Sri Tenness Veesanatham — Will Hon the Chief Minister be pleased to state

(a) What was the amount of guarantee given to the Republic Forge Ltd,

(b) What are the respective parts played by the Industrial Development Corporation and the Government in sanctioning the guarantee,

(c) What are the names of the Directors of the Republic Forge Ltd, as on the date of application requesting for a guarantee,

(d) What were the (a) assets (b) subscribed capital and (c) Paid-up Capital of the Republic Forge Ltd, on the date on which the guarantee was given,

(e) What generally are the principles followed by the Government in considering applications for giving guarantees in the matter of Joint Stock Companies?

Sri K Brahmanna Reddy —

(a) Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, has guaranteed deferred payment to the extent of Rs 178 lakhs for import of machinery from France by Republic Forge

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, having decided to stand guarantee, approached the Government for concurrence in August, 1962, the Government did not agree. When the decision was made known to the Company by the Corporation, it applied to the Corporation for reconsideration. Stating among other things that the Board of Directors of the Republic Forge Ltd had been reconstituted since the time of its original application The Corporation then recommended to the Government reconsideration of the earlier decision. The Government examined the matter and permitted the Corporation to stand guarantee for deferred payments
(c) The following were the Directors of the Company when the application was originally made by it in October, 1961

1. Sri P S Rao
2. Sri K A Srinivasan
3. Sri S K Husain
4. Sri Kandas Gopaldas
5. Sri Y F S Chenoy
6. Sri J H Subbiah
7. Sri J H Be Bancrofts

when the Company asked for reconsideration and the guarantee was given the following were the Directors —

1. Dr. Dharma Teja
2. Sri B Hanumanth Rao
3. Sri M S Appa Rao
4. Sri K Srinivasa Rao
5. Sri S Ramachar
6. Sri Y M Prasad
7. Sri M Irurumal Rao

(d) Assets and capital of the Company as on the date on which the guarantee was given, that is on 2-5-63 are as follows —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>1,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscribed</td>
<td>7,29,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid-up Capital</td>
<td>1,82,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) with the Setting up of the Industrial Development Corporation, such applications are first made to and considered by the Corporation, which seeks the approval of Government where necessary. The Corporation and the Government take into account the importance of the project and the security offered by the applicant to the Corporation for the guarantee.

Against this guarantee the company is required to make an initial deposit of the first 3 instalments amounting to Rs 31,87,500 thereby reducing the risk of the Corporation. According to the Corporation's proposal, the company is required to provide in the shape of fixed assets to the Corporation of Rs 1,96,25,030 at 50% margin to cover the risks. Against this, the Republic Forge Co., have agreed to hypothecate fixed assets of the value of Rs 2,06,50,000 in favour of the Corporation which is adequate. The assets to be hypothecated are imported machinery at landed cost, cost of machinery Rs 1,56,0,000 plus Rs 1,50,0,000 towards customs duty etc. Rs 145 lakhs, Land and Buildings Rs 31,50,000, indigenous machinery to be supplied Rs 30 lakhs.
Total Rs 200,000 An additional safeguard, Sir, was that the Repub'ic Forge Co should deposit with the APIDC an amount of Rs 30 lakhs from the share capital of Rs 120 lakhs to be raised by them as share capital which would be released for meeting the capital expenditure of the company in connection with the implementation of the scheme.

A future hope security is the additional safeguard, Sir, was that the Repute Forge Co should deposit with the APIDC an amount of Rs 30 lakhs from the share capital of Rs 120 lakhs to be raised by them as share capital which would be released for meeting the capital expenditure of the company in connection with the implementation of the scheme.

The first instalment is expected to be shipped in March 1965. I have approached various financial institutions for underwriting of the share-capital and their proposals are under active consideration. It is understood that the project has been cleared by the Technical Committee of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India who have been requested to underwrite Rs 30 lakhs. The formal commitment of the IFC and other institutions is expected shortly and the company is expected to get the entire share capital.

Civil works 60% complete. Work 30% progress expected. Total civil works 60% of portion complete 60% of

The civil works of the factory have been started, Sir, and the work is under progress. Tenders for supply of steel structures for the main factory buildings have been called for and orders are expected to be placed by the end of December 1963.
Oral Answers to Questions
30th November, 1964

3. In regard to the capital stock of a company, the question was asked whether the time limit for 30th November, 1964, was extended to 3rd December?

4. The query was raised as to whether the 6 months time limit for extending the period of extension, was extended to 12 months.

5. It was asked if the 6 months period was extended to 1 year.

6. The question was whether the period ending in September was extended to 6 months.

7. It was queried if the period under consideration was extended.

8. The query was raised as to whether the fixed assets of the company, security machinery, and other assets were to be supplied.

9. The question was whether the machinery and civil works were to be supplied against the security machinery against imported machinery.

10. It was asked if the machinery and assets of the company were to be supplied.

11. The question was whether the Directors had refused to supply.

12. The query was raised as to whether the proposal was made by the Directors to refuse.

13. The question was whether the proposal was made by the Directors to refuse.
44) 30th November, 1964. Oral Answers to Questions

Sir, 30th November, 1964. Oral Answers to Questions

Bank's assets 30th November, 1964. They have submitted a statement that they have deposited an amount of 20 lakhs as security for defaulters. One of the clauses of purchase will be that it will be a first charge. It will be a second mortgage to the company until the entire payment is made. So, if they propose to mortgage such machinery to the Corporation, it will be a second mortgage. Is the Corporation satisfied that the security is sound?

Sir K. Brahmamandla Reddy — The security is sound enough, Sir. This is against the imported machinery. There is no security for the machinery. We have estimated the total assets on which the Government will have the first lien will be over 200 lakhs.

Sir K. Brahmamandla Reddy — Three extensions?

Sir T V S Chalapata Rao — It will be a first charge to the company. How can they pledge it again? It will be a second mortgage to the Finance Corporation. If it is a fact that the proposed machinery is going to be purchased on deferred payments, one of the clauses of purchase will be that it will be a first charge. It will be a mortgage to the company until the entire payment is made. So, if they propose to mortgage such machinery to the Corporation, it will be a second mortgage. Is the Corporation satisfied that the security is sound?

Sir K. Brahmamandla Reddy — The security is sound enough, Sir. This is against the imported machinery. We have estimated the total assets on which the Government will have the first lien will be over 200 lakhs.
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re The police firings in Markapuram and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Speaker — There are two matters under Rule 74, one in which Smt. T. Nagi Reddy, Sri Gopalakrishnaiah and Sri Potha Subbaiah gave notice to Smt. T. Nagi Reddy.

Sri R. Nachandra Rao Despande (Nizamnagahed) — On a point of information, Sir In today's Andhra Report, there is an item saying 'Rumour Havoc'. The news says "Police are on the trail to locate the origin of a big rumour that had a field day in the city last week and which gave sleepless nights to quite a few and proves pleasant to multitude". Therein, they have raised one question, saying "Has the House of a Minister been raided? Has the House of a top Government Official been raided? Did they find..."

Mr Speaker — You cannot be reading out reports from papers and ask me for information, You tell me.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Despande — That is correct, Sir, but I would just like to have information because incidentally one of the Ministers is not here today.

Mr Speaker — Where is the question of information and what is the 'point of information'? How do you expect me to answer all those questions? It is for the Ministers to answer. You can send in some short notice question on a motion under Rule 74 or an adjournment motion — whatever it may be.

Sri Ramachandra Rao Despande — That is correct, Sir. I say is that because there is some news in the paper, I would like to know how far it is true and whether the Government would give any statement to that effect?

Mr Speaker — You put it in the shape of a question or a motion under Rule 74 or some such thing. I cannot straightaway ask the Ministers to answer to what has appeared in the press — vague information.

Sri K. B. Kishananda Reddy — There is nothing that I can answer; I would advise the hon. Member not to read it.

Mr Speaker — There is no point in acting upon vague rumours. There are so many rumours prevailing in the city for the last three or four days. How can responsible members act upon such rumours? Now, Mr. Nagi Reddy, please do not take more than three minutes.

Sri K. Brahmamangada Reddy — I would only request one thing. Between 11 and 11:40, you may not request any Leader to speak because I will not be here. I will be in the other House.

Mr Speaker — It is left to them. I cannot compel them.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re The Police Firings in Markapuram and Guntakal

On 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively
Calling attention to a matter of public importance

The police firings in Markapuram and Gunurakal on 9th and 26th September 1964 respectively

...
Calling a tention to a matter of urgent public importance

16. The police firings in Markapuam and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively

of judicial enquiry democratic procedure deocratic procedure of judicial enquiry feel guilty conscience feel guilty conscience judicial enquiry

The police brings in Markapuam and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively.

judicial enquiry democratic procedure democratic procedure judicial enquiry

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
444 30th November, 1961

Call attention to a matter of urgent public importance

The police firings in Markapuram and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively

I consulted the Tahsildar and gave orders for firing. I have to justify it as far as the facts go: how to justify it? First Class Magistrate, firing order by the Tahsildar and D.S.P. I must have a report. I have to justify it. It is a matter of public importance. I must have a report. I have to justify it.
To a matter of urgent public importance

30th November, 1964

The police firings in Markanuram and Gunuakal on 23-9-964 and 25-9-1964 respectively

In the spectre of police firing on 23-9-964 and 26-9-1964 respectively, the police firing on 23-9-964 is linked to the provocation of police firing on 25-9-1964. The firing on 25-9-1964 is linked to the provocation of police firing on 26-9-1964.

In the light of the above, I gave orders of firing. DSP consult with the Tabildar, I gave orders of firing. DSP consult the Tabildar, consult with the Tabildar.
Calling attention of a matter of urgent public importance

The police firings in Markamudam and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively
Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

The police firing in Markapuram and Guntakal on 25-9-1951 and 1-9-1964 respectively.

Sri K. B. Ahilananda Reddy — Sir, the incidents that led to the opening of the Police Station took place in Markapuram on the 25th, in Guntakal on the 26th and in Royapuram on the 28th September 1964. In the first instance, the crowd deliberately attacked grain shops and godowns while in the third incident the crowd marched to the Police Station demanding the release of a person who was arrested earlier in the day for having threatened the merchants to sell the foodgrains at reduced rates on pain of loot. In other words, the crowd were taking the law into their hands in all the three places.

In Markapur, the hon Member Sri Poola Subbaiah took out a procession on Bhr Bandh Day. The processionists used language of violence and abuse during their march and forced certain shop-keepers on their way to lose the shops on pain of loot. Having learnt that a merchant Sri Yekkala Nagaven has stocked some 400 bags of rice in his private godown near Nehru Road, the procession gradually swelled to 2,000 and proceeded towards the town shouting that the godown should be looted. Actually, however, they surrounded the godown of another merchant Srinivasan Subbarao. The hon Member stood in front of the godown demanding that the godown should be broken open and rice distributed on the spot.

The hon Member stood in front of the godown demanding that the godown should be broken open and rice distributed on the spot. TheDSP and the Tahsildar, Markapur, appeared on the spot and asked the crowd to disperse. They visited the offices of some prominent persons like Shri Janakiram Reddy and Shri Rahim Beg. All appeals to Sri Poola Subbaiah and the mob to desist from unruly behaviour failed and the mob became restive and began to pelt stones heavily. The Tahsildar therefore declared the mob as an unlawful assembly and ordered lathi charge. At this stage, the DSP took Sri Poola Subbaiah, M. L. A., by the hand to the police van kept at a distance near the Nehru Road to discuss matters in quieter surroundings. The mob perhaps mistaking that the DSP had arrested the Hon. Member became aggressive and intensified hurling of stones. 14 members of the Police including the Inspector and the Tahsildar received stone injuries. Usual warnings, lathi-charge and even blank firing having failed, the Police had to resort to firing of 5 rounds of ball ammunition when seven persons were injured of whom one unfortunately died in the hospital about a week ago, i.e., on 22-11-64.

In Guntakal the behaviour of the crowd was even more unreasonable. Despite their slogans and marchings creating an atmosphere of uneasiness and tension, the Secretary of the local Vanaja Mandali gave 168-9...
them an assurance that foodgrains would be sold cheap from the next day

But all the same, one crowd number about five to six hundred attacked the shop of one Pulla Kesiah in Kasupuram Road while a wholesale loot took place in Gooty Road and Dharmavaram Ga-Road area causing losses to the tune of 19,000. In Durrumurram Ga area people were actually carrying away bags of rice from the town of one Kamisetty Chenniah. These looting, of course, took place in a short time before police could reach the spot. Where the Police were in time and effectively checked the mobs there was no subete and violent stone-throwing at the Police. This happened in three places in quick succession. All other milder methods having failed, the Inspector of Police opened fire to disperse the crowds and used in all 19 rounds of blank fire and 7 rounds of live ammunition. 4 persons died, 2 on the spot and 2 others in the Hospital and three others were injured. In all these places, the concerned RDOs as SDs conducted magisterial enquiries in Markapuram as many as 82 witnesses including the President of the Fanaa at and a retired Postmaster were examined while in Guntakal responsible persons like the Municipal Chair man, the Medical Officer of the Medical Dispensary and another proprietor of the Medical Stores testified unruly character of the crowds. Enquiries were thorough and the magistrate, were categorical that the Police were justified in opening fire as a last resort and the force used by them was the minimum required to meet the situation. In the light of such overwhelming evidence to prove the attacks or the designs to attack, Government do not consider it necessary to order for judicial enquires. Government do not shirk of ordering a judicial probe if there is prima facie evidence of police excesses.

Sri T Nages Reddy — Who is to decide that ‘if'? Is it you, is it the Police or is it the people?

Sri K Brahman Reddy — It is you at any rate

Sri T Nages Reddy — At last it is you who have to take the responsibility.
attention to a matter of urgent public importance

The police firing in Markapuram and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively

The police firings in Markapuram and Guntakal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively.

The government do not shrink from ordering a judicial probe if there is prima facie evidence of police excesses. In fact, they ordered for such a judicial enquiry into the recent Nirma! incidents. The District Judge, Medak has submitted his report and the Government have accepted his findings. The Officers found responsible are being dealt with.

The incident in Rayadurg was comparatively a minor one. A crowd of about a thousand marched to the Police Station and demanded the release of Sri Chandrakan'th Naidu, a local Communist Leader, the gentleman who was arrested earlier in the day under Section 151 Cr P C for having threatened to loot the shops of merchants in case they do not sell grains at reduced rates. He was produced on the same day before the 2nd Judicial Magistrate who remanded him for production in Court the next day. Instead of allowing the law to take its normal course, the crowd wanted to have its way. They were not satisfied. Even the concerned R D O camping at Rayadurg at the time arranged for his release on bail. Even before bail proceedings...
November, 1964

Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance

re The police firings in Markapuram and GuntaKal on 25-9-1964 and 26-9-1964 respectively

could be completed the crowd began to pelt stones. After due warning and a mild lathi-charge 4 blank rounds were fired under the orders of the R D O when the mob dispersed there were no casualties. Government consider this trivial and has not ordered for the usual magisterial enquiry also

Sri T Nagi Reddy —I want a small question to be answered, Sir. When he gives a statement, when there is a contradiction given by the Minister

Mr Deputy Speaker —I am not allowing any discussion.

Sri T Nagi Reddy —I do not want any thing else except that I want to know what preliminary steps were taken before the firing. He says preliminary steps were taken. What is the use of giving a statement without details, Sir?

Mr Deputy Speaker —There is another call attention notice given by hon Sri S Vemayya.

Sri T Nagi Reddy —Please excuse me. It is serious matter where five people died.

Sri B Srraramarth —Point of order, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker —No point of order. I am not allowing it.

Sri T Nagi Reddy —Will you please excuse me? I am asking for information. I am not asking any thing else. The hon Chief Minister is expected to

Mr Deputy Speaker —I am not allowing it.

Sri T Nagi Reddy —Will you please allow at least 2½ hours discussion on this?

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu —On a point of order, Sir. Yesterday, the Hon Speaker gave the ruling. Later the Minister gave a reply to the motion under Rule 74, the Hon members were allowed, just as has happened in the Parliament, to raise some doubts and questions.

Mr Deputy Speaker —No, no. He has not given any ruling.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu —He gave the ruling, Sir. Kindly refer the proceedings.

Mr Deputy Speaker —I will refer it. He has not given ruling.

Sri Pillalamari Venkateswarlu —The point is questions can be raised. When we raise questions, it is natural for the Hon Chief Minister to give a reply. That is the procedure we have followed yesterday. I do not know why we are changing every day the procedure that is being followed on the previous day. Our Hon Speaker himself gave a ruling. Let it be observed in this case also. This is also a very serious matter. Firing took place. Five people were killed. We are asking for a judicial enquiry.

Sri T Nagi Reddy —You may ask him about the lathi-charge, Sir.

Mr Deputy Speaker —When he is on a point of order, why does another member rise?
Sr. Pillalamarri Venkataswarlu — We have asked for information and correctly, also according to the procedure that has been allowed yesterday I do not know why it is being refused now. You did not give us any reasons for refusing to allow the question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — There was no point of order asked and therefore there is nothing to be allowed now.

We will go to another item. Sri S. Venayya gave a notice to call the attention of the Minister for Finance and Industries regarding the rise in prices of the essential articles required by the handloom weavers. This is postponed to tomorrow as the Finance Minister would collect certain information and place it before the House.

Sri Tenuvel Viswanatham — Referring to what Mr. Speaker said yesterday, he allowed us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — It was not a point of order. Mr. Viswanatham,

Sri Tenuvel Viswanatham — I am not saying any point of order. I am making a submission after the whole thing is over. You have said it is not a question of giving a ruling on point of order. Although he did say, he allowed a few questions to elucidate the statements contained in his statement. And please do not say that the Hon. Speaker did not give a ruling. He actually allowed us to put a few questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker — That I said also that during the speech you can do it and in his reply he can give the reply.

ANNOUNCEMENT

re — THE REVISED PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy Speaker — The business already fixed for the days 1-12-64 to 10-12-64 is revised as indicated below —

1-12-1964
1. Presentation of Supplementary Budget
2. Discussion on No-confidence Motion (continued)

2-12-1964
1. Discussion on No-confidence Motion (to be concluded).
   (Chief Minister's reply and mover's reply)
2. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1964 to be referred to Joint Select Committee
3. The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Construction and Maintenance of Water Courses) Bill, 1964 (as reported by the Regional Committee)

3-12-1964 Non-official business
4-12-1964
1. Other Bills (Morning) [Evening from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.]
2. Discussion on the recent floods

5-12-1964 Other Bills
(6-12-1964 Sunday — Holiday)
7-12 1964  
Discussion and voting on Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure

8-12-1964  
1 Appropriation Bill  
2 Discussion on the Fourth Five year plan

9-12-1964  
Discussion on the Fourth Five year plan

10-12-1964  
Discussion on the Fourth Five year plan

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

1 Former Hyderabad Municipal Corporation  From 1956-57 to 1959-60
2 Former Secunderabad Municipal Corporation 1955-57 and 1957-58

Mr Deputy Speaker — Papers laid on the Table

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE A P MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT 1963

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Smt B V Gurumurthy) —  
Smt, I beg to lay on the Table under sub Section (2) of section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 (Act 5 of 1963) a copy of each of the notifications issued in the following GOs under
Government Bill

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1964

sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1954

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Supply Undertakings, (Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1964

The Minister for Finance (D. M. Coatunt) — Sir, on behalf of the hon. Minister for Public Works, has moved for leave to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1964

Mr Deputy Speaker — Motion moved

Mr Deputy Speaker — He is not here.

Mr M. Chenna Reddy — He has gone for the meeting of the Legislative Council.

Sri V. V. Gopalakrishnayya — Who is informing? He says I am informed that he is not here.

Mr Deputy Speaker — I am informing you that he is not here.
Mr Deputy Speaker — On the information given to me that he has gone to the Council, Dr C. N. Reddy is moving

That is the very point I am raising. I mean the Speaker. It is not necessary that he should inform me only

Exactly. I mean the Speaker. Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Extension and Amendment Bill, 1964"

The motion was adopted.

Mr Deputy Speaker — No, no Speaker is there and he has allowed it.

Mr Deputy Speaker — The question is

That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1964

The motion was adopted.

Mr Deputy Speaker — Motion moved

The question is —

"That leave be granted to introduce the Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1964"

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr Deputy Speaker — Before discussion copies will be supplied to you. I will just exactly find out the particular date.

Dr M. Chenna Reddy — We will give them much before the discussions.
Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

Dr M. Chiranjivulu — The discussons are on 8th, 9th and 10th.

So the will be 2 d., 3 e.g., by 5 h on every th.

MOTION EXPRESSING WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY

As we are already stated it is clear to us that during the plan period there is every indication that the general price level will not come down appreciably and if at all, may go up. That being so, the economic position of the working class is likely to deteriorate further and the discontent to increase. Therefore we are clearly of the opinion that the time is now ripe for both the Government and private industries to link their D.P. to the cost of living index numbers.

168—10
30th November, '964

Motion Expressing want of Confidence

Dear Sir,

I am desirous of expressing the want of confidence I feel in the management of the affairs of this Institution. For a long time, I have observed a great deal of irregularity and want of system in the conduct of its business. The accounts are not regularly audited, and the financial transactions are not properly accounted for.

I have therefore felt it necessary to bring this matter to the notice of the Board of Directors, in the hope that they will take steps to correct these defects.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

[Institution Name]
Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

November, 1964

Sir,

The Ministry of Defence 

Having regard to the urgent and pressing need of the nation for the expansion of its military and strategic assets, I am constrained to express my deep concern and dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs in the Ministry.

The Ministry has been under the leadership of Mr. X, who has shown a marked lack of vision and grasp of the complexities involved in modern military planning. His proposals for the future have been characterized by a lack of realism and an overestimation of the resources available to the country.

Moreover, the Ministry has failed to take adequate action to address the critical issue of national security. The recent incursion by the neighboring country has raised serious concerns about the country's defense capabilities and the need for immediate action.

I therefore request the Ministry to take urgent steps to address these issues and to ensure that the country is adequately prepared for any future challenges.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

Minister for Defence
Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

459
30th November, 1964

Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

This motion is not yet formally made. However, it is being considered whether to move the motion expressing want of confidence in various respects.

The Ministry has been found to be inefficient and lacking in confidence. It is hoped that the new Ministry will be more efficient and will work towards the betterment of the country.

Specific instances of charges are as follows:

1. The Ministry has failed to implement the policies laid down by the government.
2. The Ministry lacks in transparency and accountability.
3. The Ministry has been involved in corruption and misappropriation of funds.
4. The Ministry has failed to perform its duties effectively.

It is requested that the Ministry be replaced by a new one that can work efficiently and effectively for the betterment of the country.
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Manager

10th November, 1964

10. 15 a.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion of censure on the Manager.

The Manager responded that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

15 a.m. Employees & the Board said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

20 a.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

30 a.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

50 a.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

3 p.m. Employees & the Board said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

4 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

5 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

6 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

7 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

8 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

9 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

10 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.

11 p.m. Rama Reddy said that he had proposed a motion expressing want of confidence in the Manager.

The Manager said that the matter was under consideration with the Board.

Rama Reddy said that he had proposed another motion relating to the wages of employees.

The Manager said that the Wages Board had not decided any new wages.
462 30th November, 1964 Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

Motion

In the absence of the Ministry, the House is not in order to discuss the question. The House adjourned until 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 31st October, 1964, in order to enable the Members to attend the Oath-taking ceremony of the new Ministry. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker left the House at 3.30 p.m. and the House adjourned temporarily until 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 31st October, 1964.

On Thursday, 1st October, 1964, the House reconvened at 6 p.m. and proceeded with the consideration of the motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

Motion

30th November, 1964

AICC expresses want of confidence in the Ministry; and

The Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Industry to move a resolution expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

The resolution is moved in the House of Commons on 30th November, 1964.

State Communist Party, Central Communist Party

The resolution is supported by the State Communist Party and the Central Communist Party.

The resolution expresses want of confidence in the Ministry.

168—11
464 30th November, 1964  Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

Mr Deputy Speaker — He has called the attention of the Government only

It is a serious charge that we are getting money from outside

Mr Deputy Speaker — He has asked the Government to examine

Sri V Srikrishna — It is not so. It is a charge against a particular party that it is getting money from outside the country

Mr Deputy Speaker — You refuse that
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

...
Dr. Radhakrishnan said here yesterday that the present situation in the country was unsatisfactory and to improve it the people in general and those in public life in particular should follow the fundamental principles of self-control, charity and compassion in day-to-day life.

The President said that if this was not checked, in time, the consequences would be very serious. He added that the present situation did not contribute to national unity.

The President who was speaking at a Civic Reception accorded to him by the Baroda Municipality said that indifference to principles of self-control and compassion was the root cause of many present-day difficulties. He wanted everyone to work for putting the house in order, especially on the food and political fronts. Those in public life should realise that prestige and position are all there but above all is the country. The prestige, position and power should be the reward of self-control. The basis of government was "Indra Nigraha" (self-control) and those who were not able to govern themselves would never be able to govern others. The President was pained to say that the States fighting among themselves, forgetting that they belong to one Nation. Also not many States were without group rivalry and factionalism which adversely affected the administrative machinery. The States were often taking sides on one issue or the other. It had detrimental effect on the morality of the Nation and caused a lot of discord.

The Food problem was another factor that had resulted in sordidness and indecent things. The President wished that those who ate with ease and gluttony would have to taste the food eaten by the poor. The States should be ashamed that 17 States could not produce 14.85 million tons of foodgrains. The President thought that if we were able to raise the rate of food production, we would have to feed our own people and send surplus to other countries to make them understand that we are not indifferent to their needs.

The President regretted that the States were not conscious of their duties and responsibilities. If we do not raise ourselves, we cannot raise others. It was high time we raised ourselves and gave others an example. If we were able to raise ourselves, there would be a better chance for the States to compete with each other. The President felt that if the States were not able to improve their foodgrain production, they should be ashamed of themselves.
Motion Expressing wri t of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

Mohon Expressing wri t of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964
468 30th November, 1964  

Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

The Ministry of TSOs has appointed a new accountant, Mr. K. R. Iyer, to replace Mr. K. D. Iyer, who has resigned. The accountant is expected to report to the Ministry of Finance by the end of this month. The Ministry has also appointed a new Procurement Officer, Mr. K. S. Iyer, to take care of procurement matters.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to increase the number of Check Posts from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the Check Posts.

The Ministry of Civil Supplies has decided to increase the number of Civil Supplies Officers from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the Civil Supplies Department.

The Ministry of Check Posts has decided to increase the number of Check Posts from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the Check Posts.

The Ministry of DSO has decided to increase the number of DSOs from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the DSO Department.

The Ministry of PA has decided to increase the number of PA Officers from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the PA Department.

The Ministry of Order has decided to increase the number of Order Officers from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the Order Department.

The Ministry of Postal Order has decided to increase the number of Postal Order Officers from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the Postal Order Department.

The Ministry of Civil Supplies has decided to increase the number of Civil Supplies Officers from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the Civil Supplies Department.

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The Ministry of PA has decided to increase the number of PA Officers from 15 to 20. This decision has been taken to improve the efficiency of the PA Department.

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Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

This control on food is one of the vicious legacies of the Second World War. Control then was probably inevitable because large quantities of cereals and other foodstuffs were exported from our then large exports of cereals and other foodstuffs. The control was probably inevitable because large quantities of cereals and other foodstuffs were exported from our then large exports of cereals and other foodstuffs. The control gives rise to fraud, suppression of truth, intensification of the black market and to artificial scarcity. Above all, it unmask the people and deprives them of initiative, under the teaching of self-help they have been learning from a generation. It makes them spoon-fed. This is a tragedy next only, if indeed not equal to the frighten on a large scale and the insane exchange of population resulting in unnecessary deaths, starvation, want of proper food and clothing more poignant for the inclement weather. This control is more spectacular.

Our Ministers are of the people from the people. Let them not forget to themselves a greater knowledge than those experienced men who do not happen to occupy the ministerial chair. But who held the view strongly that sooner the control is ended, the better. A physician writes to say that the food control has made it impossible for the cereals and pulses and therefore he says the people endously suffer from ailments caused by rotten stuff. In the place of cereals and pulses, the Government can very well run the very stores for selling good grains which they will buy in the open market. Will they not trust the grain dealers and the growers? Democracy will necessarily under the strain of arising issues. It can exist only on trust.
SOthovember, 1964

Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food

Hove, 1964

W. E. R. S.

This motion...
Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

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30th November, 1964

Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

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Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

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Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

...
Motion Expressing vant of Confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1944

The Honble Members,

It is certified and found satisfactory that the performance of the Department of the Ministry has been satisfactory and the expenditure of the Department has been within the sanctioned limits. The work of the department has been well executed and the officers have shown a high degree of efficiency in their work.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
476 30th November, 1964 Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

In the House of Representatives on 30th November, 1964, the Minister of Finance presented the Budget and moved a motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

The motion expressed dissatisfaction with the performance of the Ministry over the past year. It pointed out that the Ministry had not been able to achieve the targets set for revenue collection and expenditure. The motion also criticized the Ministry for not providing sufficient irrigation facilities and scholarships.

The motion further accused the Ministry of being inefficient in managing statutory committees and planning committees. It alleged that the Ministry had not consulted widely enough before making decisions.

The motion concluded by calling for a change in the Ministry and the appointment of a new team to manage the affairs of the country.
Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Min. tr

30th November, 1964

parliamentary action against the present Govt., and if the petition is not
heard, you can make use of the grounds to set aside election. Why tell all
these in the House

E. S. Venkata Reddy — Admitted. Judges 4,553.14.116.120.4.2

Electoral petition under Art. 329(1) has not satisfied the
jurisdictional test.
Tribunal may refer to 2 officers of the Ministry, 2 officers of the Ministry, and 2 officers of the Ministry (if not otherwise stated) in their capacities. The Ministry may refer to the Ministry of the same name, or to any other Ministry.

On the 24th of November 1931, the ... Tribunal Judges who were members of the Tribunal. The ... and time limit of 20 days. The ... list of the matter or the matter. The ... Press report All right. The ... administration. This ... petition does not. The ... instances. The ... time limit. The ... petition and the ... time limit. The ... petition and the ... stamp as ...
Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964.

...
30th November, 1964

Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

The Hon. Members may recall that a Motion of Confidence was moved in the Ministry of the Assembly on November 30th 1964. Since then, the Ministry has been criticized for its policies and actions. It is now time to express confidence in the Ministry.

The Ministry has been accused of corruption and mismanagement. However, we believe that the Ministry is working hard to improve the lives of the people. We support the Ministry in its efforts to bring about positive change.

We urge the people to give the Ministry a chance to prove itself. We believe that the Ministry can lead the country to a brighter future.

Thank you.
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November 1964

A motion was moved in the Ministry expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

All India Congress Committee decided to support the motion of no confidence in the Ministry, as it was felt that the Ministry had not been able to fulfill the expectations of the people. The motion was carried by a large majority.

The motion was moved by Mr. A. B. C., who explained the reasons behind it. He pointed out that the Ministry had not been able to take effective steps to address the pressing issues facing the country, such as poverty, unemployment, and inflation.

Supporting the motion, Mr. D. E. F. stated that the Ministry had failed to implement the policies it had promised during the election campaign.

Mr. G. H. I., however, argued that the Ministry had made some progress in certain areas, and that it was unfair to judge it solely on the basis of its failures.

The motion was defeated by a narrow margin.
30th November, 1964  

**Mot on Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry**

"..."
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

...
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

20th November, 1964

Motion

Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

...
Motion Expressing want of evidence in the Ministry.

December 30th, 1964

Mr. Speaker,

I move that this House do now adjourn.

Mr. Speaker,

I move that this House do now adjourn.
30th November, 194

Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

The Minister for Home Affairs has moved a Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. He stated that the Ministry had failed to live up to the expectations of the public.

The Opposition party supported the Motion and demanded a vote of no confidence. The proposal was passed by a majority of 30 votes in the public field.

The Motion was opposed by the Government party, who stated that the Ministry was functioning efficiently.

The House adjourned in a good spirit.

R. Q. G. D. L.
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Minister

30th November, 1964

The Member expressed desire to move a motion expressing a want of confidence in the Minister of Finance, who had been in charge of the Ministry of Finance for a considerable period. The Member felt that the budget presented by the Minister was not satisfactory and did not provide the necessary relief to the common man. The Member pointed out that the budget had been presented in the usual manner and did not contain any new ideas or innovative proposals. The Member felt that the Minister was not competent to handle the Ministry of Finance and that there was a need for a new Minister to take charge of the Ministry.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

The Member was heard with considerable interest and the House discussed the motion at length. The Minister of Finance was called upon to reply to the motion and he expressed his gratitude to the Member for bringing the matter to the attention of the House. The Minister stated that he had taken note of the Member's concerns and would take appropriate steps to address them. He assured the House that the budget presented by him would be revised and would be presented to the House at an early date.

The House adjourned without further discussion.

168—14
488 30th November, 1964  

Motion Expressing Want of Confidence in the Ministry

Excuse me, Minister, in the Ministry

I do not understand the situation. It is

unfair to blame the Ministry. I would like to

clarify the situation. I believe the Ministry

is doing its best. If there is any conflict,

please inform me. I am ready to discuss

the situation with you. I believe the Ministry

is doing its best. If there is any conflict,

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Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1945.

489
Mr Speaker, Sir, the no-confidence motion moved by us, the Opposition, is really the clear expression of the opinion and the will of the public of Andhra Pradesh. I rise before you and add my voice to the Opposition to ask this Government to offer an explanation for the serious situation that is going on in our State and in the country also. I know they cannot offer an sustainable or convincing explanation, for the reason that this crisis is caused only on account of their faults, failures and defects.

The primary and the foremost duty and responsibility of any Government is to guarantee food for the people, which is very necessary and essential for their sustenance and existence. The greatest problem that is facing our country today is hunger and long and prolonged queues has become the order of the day. It is very pathetic to see the plight of the people in the streets forming queues, very lengthy queues, consisting of thousands of people, men, women, boys and girls, and staying there for six to seven hours every day, leaving even their coolies. The queue consists of common men who cannot afford to stand there for so long hours and, in fact, this procedure of waiting in the queue every day from 8 am to 12 noon is going on in every town even from the villagers, the non-agricultural coolies. People are floating to the towns to form into queues and to stand there for long hours losing even their cooly, that is the real situation. We cannot be blind to facts, we cannot be blind to truth. After all, the stage has come when we have to realise that the people are actually suffering every day, every minute, for want of food.

This situation has happened in a very normal period—absolutely in the country there is no war and there is no famine—and the Congress Government is very consistently ruling this nation for the past 17 years and this has happened after a period of 3½ five-year plans, very mighty plans with mighty targets and having spent very colossal sums raised all through heavy taxation and making the country indebted to the largest extent. "The king does no wrong" was the conception of the mediaeval times, but here the king does all the wrong but throws the blame on others. As rulers they are, they should be made to bear the burden and the blame too. The Congress policies, their theoretical and uneconomical plans, then extravagance, etc., are the causes for creating this crisis in the country. Therefore, it is right time when
Motion Expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

They should realise, if they are capable of any realisation, that own failures and defects and resign accepting their defect. If they do not resign, they exist, they might exist further, but I am sure, they have no moral existence and absolutely there is no satisfaction even in such existence.

Economic planning is very much in the wrong, spending should be productive and this kind of planning has enriched only the anti-social elements and not developed our nation. In the first and second five-year plans, Rs 2,000 crores was spent on agricultural development. In the third plan, more stress was made for the development of agriculture, but the production has remained the same and there is absolutely no appreciable increase for the money spent with reference to the increase of population by 2 to 2 1/2 every year in this country. The production figures are:

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (in million tons)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1960/61</td>
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<td>1961/62</td>
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<td>1962/63</td>
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<td>1963/64</td>
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Therefore, you will have understood how these 3/5 five year plans have failed to improve the country and to feed the people. There are Chief Ministers' Conferences and Food Ministers' Conferences going on. Why should they hide the truth and the facts? Planning should be revised and rectified and it should be practical, and not theoretical. The Planning Commission has become a white elephant which would eat away the nation in a few years more, that is the conception of any great economist of any country. "Produce or perish" should be the order of the day. To produce more, the Government should work with zeal and will and give top priority to minor irrigation, rural electrification, equip the farmer with better fertilizers, good seeds and crop insurance and bring more land into cultivation. Now, as it is, there is only 65 to 70% of the land being cultivated and it is very desirable that more land is brought into cultivation.

I may recall here the words of the late Jawaharlal Nehru: "If we fail on the food front, these plans are of no avail." There are also number of defects in trying to meet the crisis that is created by the Government itself. They have introduced controls. They have passed jungle of laws, Grain Control Order, Licensing Order, Essential Goods Order, Ordinance which prohibits, I mean, any kind of trader from doing his trade. They have introduced controls. It is our past experience that black-marketing and corruption are the by-products of these controls. After all, we should at least be guided by our own experiences in the past. Therefore, in distributing these centres, monopoly should not be given only to a very selected favourite people and favourite organisations but more rice depots should be opened in every town and the licensing dealers also should be encouraged to do this because we have passed enough orders and we have got the capacity. If the Government has got the capacity to implement it, there is absolutely no fear in trying to encourage the dealers who are also licence holders.
There is one more aspect which not only this Government but the whole Central Government has to take note of, that is, to curb the inflationary tendencies by stopping the excessive supply of money. While in 1951-52 the money in the circulation was Rs 1,848 crores, in 1964 it is Rs 8,834 crores. The value of the rupee is reduced to 17 nP and, therefore, the prices of all articles have abnormally gone up. This economic element has to be understood not only by the Government and by every Minister but by every member and every citizen of this country and they must work to uplift the country economically.

Democracy is a strange thing, as we see in our country. The political party and the Government are one and the same thing also in our State. I could give examples. Many were given by the Opposition members. I would only state very briefly. The Guntur AICC session and the Congress boss calling the conference of Government Secretaries are two ideal examples that can be said that the Government and the Congress party are one and the same in our State.

Corruption is a charge and it is a great charge too, with reference to all departments. There is corruption in Medical, Prohibition, Engineering Police and every other department but there is what is called top class corruption committed by top class men which should be detected and punished. Recently I saw in the Indian Express a case where a ward boy in a hospital having taken one rupee for permitting to see an inpatient was watched and trapped by the CID and was convicted for three months.

That is no way of dealing with corruption. The top-class man must be trapped, must be convicted and punished, he must go down from top-class to bottom-class. If a ward boy is convicted for an offence of corruption of a rupee or two, it is an absolute fraud.

About favouritism, I would advise the Government not to pass GOs for individual cases. GOs are meant only for the benefit of a community or a class of people and not for the benefit of an individual. Therefore, Government should always be guided to bring in GOs for the benefit of community as a whole or class of people.

In regard to red-tapism, long delays are being caused. This is accepted by all—by all members of the Assembly and the Government also admits delays now and then. Recently, I remember to have seen in the papers that on the spot decisions would be taken by the Government. It was already six or seven months since that statement was published in papers. Many problems can be decided on the spot, if they are good for the community. Therefore, I would urge that on the spot decisions should be taken whenever the good of the people is involved.

On the question of wastage, the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee should guide the Government in reducing the wastage. Those Committees and the members of those committees, to whichever party they might belong, are interested in the people at large. These reports indicate the wastage that is being caused by the Government. I suggest the Government should...
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry
20th November, 1964

The Budget would not give the recommendations of those committees, but it should take
the sincerely and try to reduce the wastage.

There is also discrimination. Very recently, it was on the 16th
of this month I think throughout it was hunger strike
by the employees of the Electrical Department. Then a grievance
might relate to Rs 3 or Rs 5 or this or that. But the assurance given
by the Minister for Power and Irrigation, as it was represented to me,
was that he would look into the grievances. On the strength of that
assurance, they called off the strike. Later, these assurances were not
at all given effect. The result now is that we have gone on hunger-
strike, because, the assurance that was given by the responsible Minister
was not accepted by the Government and it was not implemented.
Let them therefore sit and then for five minutes and go into the matter
and understand the real situation and why there has been so much
dissatisfaction. When there is such dissatisfaction amongst all sections
of people and all sections of society, Government is not worth any more stay.
"Quit is the demand of the people"

In conclusion, Sir, by the Government not solving the first and
foremost needs of life of the people, they have done the worst to the people
30th November, 1964

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

freedom from want of confidence in the Ministry was expressed at the conference held in the Ministry.

This is a problem one of production and productivity. The number of staff has increased from 291 to 660, an increase of 4,819. However, the number of staff has increased from 66 to 78, an increase of 1,125, which indicates a significant increase in staff. The number of staff has increased from 800 to 2,400, an increase of 1,600, which is significant. However, the increase in staff has not led to a significant increase in production.
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November 1964

Motioii expressing want of confidence in the Ministry of 30th November 1964 495

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168—15
495  30th November, 1964  Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

The motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

was moved by Sir J. N. Ramachandra, Second Deputy Speaker, and seconded by Sir P. K. R. Gopalakrishna, Speaker, and read as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move the following Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry:-

"That this House expresses want of confidence in the Ministry of the State Government for the reasons stated below:"

1. The Ministry has failed to implement the objective of the Government's policy, as stated in the Budget Speech, to achieve a rapid and sustained increase in agriculture production.

2. The Ministry has not taken adequate steps to ensure food security and self-sufficiency in the State.

3. The Ministry has failed to address the concerns of farmers and rural communities, and has not taken effective measures to improve their livelihoods.

4. The Ministry has not taken sufficient action to control the erosion and depletion of natural resources in the State.

5. The Ministry has not provided adequate support to small-scale industries and entrepreneurs, thereby failing to achieve the objective of promoting industrial development.

We, therefore, request the Speaker to move a motion of no confidence in the Ministry of the State Government, in view of the above reasons.
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1961

The House met again at 3 P.M.

The House adjourned for lunch till three of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Motion Expressing want of Confidence in the Ministry

"Mr. Deputy Speaker — The House will meet again at 3-0 P.M.
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(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
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30th November 1964
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

...
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

Sri P V Narasimharao

We are both members of the Council of Ministers

Mr Deputy Speaker

They will come
Mot on expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

Sir,

I fail to understand your statement that in the absence of an adequate assurance of support from the members of the party, the confidence placed in the Ministry is not binding. It may be noted that the confidence expressed on this occasion was not a confidence vote, which is a well-established practice in the House, but a statement by the Prime Minister that he would continue to hold office, which is a different matter.

The point at issue is whether the confidence placed in the Ministry is binding or not. The Prime Minister has said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is binding, but he has also said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is indicative of the fact that the party will support the Government in the House. The Prime Minister has also said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is an assurance of support from the party.

The question is whether the confidence placed in the Ministry is binding or not. The Prime Minister has said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is binding, but he has also said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is indicative of the fact that the party will support the Government in the House. The Prime Minister has also said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is an assurance of support from the party.

The point at issue is whether the confidence placed in the Ministry is binding or not. The Prime Minister has said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is binding, but he has also said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is indicative of the fact that the party will support the Government in the House. The Prime Minister has also said that the confidence placed in the Ministry is an assurance of support from the party.
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry


Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry
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Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

[Document content not legible]
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

(The bell was rung)

30th November, 1964.

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50th November, 1964. 503

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, that this House expresses, the wish of the House of Commons that in the Ministry of Defence the following Departmental Change should be made:-

[The text continues with further details regarding the Ministry and its changes.]

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504 30th November, 1964. Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

[Document content in English]

[Document content in Telugu]
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

The following Motion was moved on 30th November, 1964:

"We express want of confidence in the Ministry and move for release of funds totaling $50,000 immediately. We also demand the release of all pending orders in the Ministry. We oppose the Ministry's decision to implement rationing in the state and demand that all posts be checked and those involved in corruption be avoided. We demand that the Ministry supply adequate incentive to create a healthy competitive market. We also demand a 10% penalty for any supply deficiency."

The Motion was moved by [Speaker's Name] and seconded by [Second Speaker's Name].
30th November, 1964

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

...
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

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bad. But I do not think, in this world of ours ever Minister is some body directly descended from heaven. They are all human beings like everyone of us. They are not omniscient or omniscient or omnipotent. If such is the case in this ad ministratio, it can lapses are likely to occur. For these lapses which might have been done by the officers or might be due to some other people, you cannot blame the Government. Sometimes our opposition members were getting examples out of context. The term it's me of an ex-teacher who was preaching and support us. When somebody asked him why he is supporting suicide, he said 'Bible enjoin him to do so.' When he was asked to quote, he said 'Jesus went and nailed himself', and again he quoted 'go and do likewise'. If you have not examples out of context, one is likely to be misunderstood and put the blame on innocent man too. In this affair of food pol. to some extent the supposed failure of the Government in so far this food problem, I think, the approach of the opposition members has not been constructive. On the other hand they are the people who brought the scare that the country and the State are short of food. No doubt the country is short of food. But the creation of the proliferation of some naturally put some sort of fear in the individual and some sort of aid of gain in the merchants.

When the scare is created it is understood that in due course the prices will shoot up and naturally the merchant begin hoarding. Thus, the Opposition Parties to a great extent are responsible for the hoarding of these foodgrains both by the individuals and the merchants. If, on the other hand, the approach had been more constructive, I think, things would not have gone to this extent. Secondly the Opposition members' approach was not constructive in another way too. They began to organise in some cases even looting and when the police fired they said, the Police has been the wrong.

Sri T Naga Reddy —On a point of order I am sorry to interrupt. When the hon'ble member says that the Opposition Parties organised looting, he should give us some examples, otherwise, he should withdraw it.

Sri P Anthony Reddy —I have said in some cases, Opposition Members seemed to have organised looting. At least the information I have got is that in Guntakal, where I enquired some of my friends, it was stated that they were instigated by them—because Congress people will never instigate the looting of the Central Stores in Guntakal.

Sri T Naga Reddy —In my statement I had said that there are people who are capable in Guntakal of doing certain things and I would like to bring to the notice as to who was responsible for the bigger damage that was caused on that day. I would like to get that information and I am sure, the Government will find out the culprit.

Sri P Anthony Reddy —Next also Sir, I feel that the Opposition Members' approach was not constructive. They organised hartals in some of the towns. I know when they insisted on the closure of shops, some sort of thiecat was used and some of the hotel-keepers
shop-keepers in Anantapur town were threatened and the hoardings were looted and therefore they had to close the shops to safeguard these

_Sir T Nagi Reddy_ — It is not correct

_Sir P Anthony Reddy_ — Such an approach was not constructive If, on the other hand, the Opposition Members had approached the problem more constructively, I think, things would not have gone to such an extent and the problem would have been solved in a more peaceful way. No doubt the country is short in food. Nobody denies it. After all till 1936, India was almost self-sufficient. It is in 1936 Burma was separated from India. With the separation of Burma from India, naturally the supply of Burma rice was almost precluded from coming to India. Thus the shortage of food, in addition to growth of population, almost came in existence. During the world war, I think, in 1943 also, you remember, that there was a famous Bengal Famine. It was, to some extent, due to the separation of Burma and another extent due to the war situation in the country. Then, I remember, the British Government was in power. They began the slogan of Grow More Food. In another four years Pakistan was separated from India. In India it is 80 per cent of the population and Pakistan it is only 20 per cent. We had rice supplying areas and wheat supplying areas. India lost to an extent of 65 per cent. Thus the food shortage was aggravated after the separation of Pakistan from India. Added to that, Sir, in Pakistan, about 45 per cent of the cultivable land was irrigated, while in India it was only 20 per cent. Thus our food production, to a great extent, affected due to the separation of Pakistan from India. Added to that, as we were not sure of getting enough supply of jute and cotton from Pakistan, some of the lands where we can cultivate jute and cotton have been converted, and thus the problem was still further aggravated. Knowing the actual need of the country now, the problem arises whether our Government, both at the Centre and at the State level, have been tackling this problem, were they aware of the fact that the country is short of food? In the First Plan period itself our Government had given priority for agriculture. They were aware of the problem and they want to tackle the problem as quickly as possible. Therefore, in the First Plan, Second Plan and even in the Third Plan, they gave highest priority for agriculture. In tackling this problem, they have to face rather they have to tackle it from two fronts — first tackle the problem to solve the minimum necessity and also to tackle the problem at long-range. Therefore, the Government began to encourage minor irrigation, began to encourage digging of wells at almost every place easily and freely began to give loans to the ryots to carry on this digging of wells and adopt intensive method of agriculture. They also encouraged to give fertilizers, pesticides on subsidised basis as well as on loan basis. Thus we see that the Government was doing all they could do in order to increase agricultural production. Later on, with a long range view, they took up major irrigation works to bring in as many acres of land as possible under irrigation in due course. The Nagarjuna Sagar and various other big projects have been taken up or began to be constructed with this long range view. But still we have to depend mostly on the monsoon. Everyone of us know that the monsoon has its own
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vagaries It gives rains when we do not require and it does not give any rain when we do require. Thus, very often, we are affected by natural calamities like floods as well as droughts. In such case any Government will not foresee such things and will not be able to tackle the food problem just in a few months. Therefore, I would like to request the Government, rather I would give a few suggestions to the Government that hereafter intensify agriculture. It is said, in America about 7 per cent of the population have taken to agriculture. Thus the 7 per cent of the population, supplying the national needs, are exporting more than 50 per cent of the products. If Americans can intensify their agricultural products, why not we? I suggest to the Government to study these methods—not only American methods—and see whether we can adopt a few of them and see that our agricultural production is double or tripled or even four times increased. Secondly, we must also bring in a slogan, lease them a well, a motor and three acres for every individual. In this case our Minister for Electricity should come to the rescue. The rules that are existing for laying up lines for agriculture purposes are so difficult for the places like Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts. They are from a decade. The present rules will always be not paying, if you want to supply power for agricultural purposes. I would like to suggest to the Minister that till the transformer is fixed, the expenses of the lines should be borne by the Department itself or by the Government or by the Planning Commission. Once the transformer is fixed, the lines from the transformer to the well should be charged and percentage of amount should be calculated. I think in due course, every village can bring about 100 to 200 acres of land under intensive system and this will go a great way to solve the food problem of our country. Lastly Sir, I commend the Government for what all they are doing for the intensive cultivation by subsidizing loans, by offering loans, fertilizers, encouraging digging up wells. I request that they should adopt the new method of supplying power. I think, in due course, every village can be self-sufficient and to a very great extent our food problem would be solved.
30th November, 1964

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964.

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30th November, 1964.

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

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Housed. The House adjourned accordingly.

opposition power to withdraw their vote of censure on the Ministry, to be called back.

With the object of expressing the opinion of the House, the following Motion was moved by Mr. J. V. Reddy, seconded by Mr. B. V. R. V. Reddy:

That this House expresses want of confidence in the Ministry of the Government of India.

Sri B. Sivaramakrishna (in the Chair)

The House adjourned accordingly.
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

The Hon'ble Member sought to express his want of confidence in the Ministry. He referred to the policy of the Government to encourage foreign and private enterprises in the fields of banking, insurance, and other services. He alleged that these policies were against the interests of the public and the existing state enterprises. He also criticized the Government's decision to grant special concessions to monopoly firms, which he believed were detrimental to the welfare of the common people. He requested the Ministry to reconsider its policies and to take steps to ensure the well-being of the people.
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

Mr. Bhagavathula Subbarao presented the following Motion:

Motion: In the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Education, there is a lack of confidence among the members of the Ministry. The Ministry of Public Works is in a state of disarray, the Ministry of Agriculture is not functioning properly, and the Ministry of Education is not meeting the needs of the people.

Therefore, this House expresses its want of confidence in the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Education.
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Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

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50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, 2000 of wholesalers x 380 East coast Food products 65D whole salers 59 % 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, 2000 of wholesalers x 380 East coast Food products 65D whole salers 59 % 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000, 2000 of wholesalers x 380 East coast Food products 65D whole salers 59 %
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

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Shri Ramchandra D. Deshpande (narareshwar) — samapaljit. 28 सारी से अविवास प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा आरंभ हुई। कार्यस्थल बेचेंसे जो माहौल हो जाने से नैनों यह कहा गया कि यह कोई समस्या ही नहीं है और इसका एक राजकीय समस्या बनाकर खड़ा कर दिया गया है। मेरी समस्या नहीं आता कि यदि याने पीने की कोशिया समस्या नहीं कपड़े की कोशिया समस्या नहीं होते तो आतिशर सरकार के सामने कोई समस्या समस्या कहालासकार है। मुझे यह है महासा गार्डियन ने यह बताया था कि देश में हर एक आदीके के लिये रोटी कपड़े और मनान का इतना होगा इसका अर्थ है उनका इस्तेमाल होगा। प्रदर्शनी ने भी यह बिशेष प्रतिष्ठा की थी और उनका यह है बिवास वा लोकप्रचार का कोशिया अवस ही नहीं यदि लोकप्रचार में बहुत है इतनाहूँ मरते हैं। आज देस उसी राष्ट्रपति के दिक्के हुए मार्ग पर पहुँच रहा है। इस प्रदर्शनी की याद को लेकर आप बताइँगे हैं, उनके काम को आप बताइँगे हैं। लेकिन आज हरजागढ़ बस की कर्मी है। अब का सक्षम है। मैं आपको हमारे सचिवालय से एक चीज याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। प्रदर्शनीज। हर एक को 26 जनवरी की सचिवालय के प्रति शपथ लेनी पड़ती है और हमेशा हम उस शपथ को दोहराते हैं हम सचिवालय के प्रति विवास रखने के सचिवालय के प्रति हमारा जो कर्म है उनको इराका के साथ पूर्व करने और उनके अनुसार राजस्वीनोकार करने लेकिन सचिवालय में एक गुंडागर चीज़ बताती गई है। सचिवालय में वादा किया गया है कि लोगों को व्यक्तिगत फड़ दिया जाएगा। वापस यह वादा किये हैं कि भारत के 24 करोड़ लोगों को खाना देंगे। लेकिन आज हमारे आदि प्रदेश में यह हो रहा है। आज हमारे पास गुंडागर और नागरिकों के वाक्यात्मक देयों के आदि चीज़ की याद आती है। मैं लेक बताया दिक्के पदार्पण उसमें एक जगह यह लिखा गया है कि नागी रोटी मिली जंग।

श्रीमान् रोटी मिली जंग।

सचिवालय का लेख आज यहाँ बहुत हार्दिक है। जहाँ कोई रोटी मिली है तो उसको गोली मिलती है उसपर लाठी बांधी किया जाता है। इसी समस्या में नहीं आता कि यदि आप इस समस्या को समझ न कहते हैं फिर आप कोई समस्या को समझ न कहते हैं। आतिशर यहाँ किस-समय, पुरुष और श्रीजापुर कहता है। इस्पात जितता है कभी रुपपूर्वक कहता है। आजकल उसे जो सुकूद हें उसको लिये आप का कारण बताते हैं वे समझ नहीं लेते हैं। आज इसकी दी दीन कारण बताते हैं। एक कारण यह विवास जाता है कि होर्डिंग* (hoarding) होर्डिंग हैं गलती, जामा किया जाता है। और इसे जख़्माइर स्टाकेस स्टोक के कारण यहाँ गड़बड़ हो रही है। इसी एक सुरक्षा कारणी* संगठने कार्यालय बेचेंगे से यहीर ईसङ्ग पाया जाता है कि होर्डिंग जथा संबंधि और संबंधित-संबंधित बाध्यता हैं जब भी इस ज्ञान से परास्त नहीं कारण है। इन्हें भी कहा जाता है कि सजीमला। आफ़ पूरे प्रदेश के कारण रेडियो जहां आश्चर्य हैं। इसीलिए आप भी सबसे बड़ी बातकीय जानते हैं। लेकिन से एक बहुत जानते हैं कि जो सबसे बड़े कारण हमें इस समस्या को नहीं इसका दूसरा कारण है तो मैं छुटाऊँगा। एक्सेलीनेंट है कि एक बॉय देख है जहाँ को जन सत्या बढ़ा हैं। और आप इतिहास का देखे वॉर चाकू के देख रो
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

The Government will be ready to take the stocks if offered for sale at minimum price.

The Secretary of State for Industry and Energy (Mr. John Biffen) said: 

The Government are prepared to take the stocks if offered for sale at minimum price.
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Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

It is obvious that agricultural and taxation policies of the Government are not calculated to infuse a farmer whose initiative and zest do not find adequate reward.

The land policies followed at present times are at the root of the food situation and it is the policy which should be examined without any nervousness, shame or bias.
Motin expressing want of 
confidence in the Ministry

30th November, 1964

Mr Speaker, Sir, I oppose the no-confidence motion tabled by the Opposition. One thing is 100 per cent sure that this motion is going to fizzle out and would be an utter failure. At the very outset, all the leaders of opposition have conceded that this motion is not meant to dislodge the Government or to see that the Congress is thrown out of power but only to focus the attention of the Government to the food situation and to some other policies which they have tried vehemently to assail without any substance, of course. Further, according to them, by this motion, they wanted the cooperation of the Government in implementing the plans and the schemes that are envisaged. I do not think the attitude of the Opposition, whatever it might be, would lead to any of the objects which they are trying to put up.

Firstly, the question of food is naturally a burning issue now-a-days. The issue is whether the State Government alone, by its act or omission, is responsible for this food scarcity in the State or it is a matter of consequence and a matter that has been confronted to all the States of India or it is only prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. So far as the food situation is concerned, it has been a chronic disease to independent India since the British were driven out from our motherland. Since then, the Government by various methods have been trying to step up food production in the country. Both the Central and State Governments have been making great endeavours and trying their best to step up food production. So, in this context, it is incorrect to state that the Government has been complacent enough or is not caring to step up food production and has been wilfully neglecting this prime necessity of feeding the masses. Even the Opposition members are quite aware that so far as the food position is concerned in Andhra Pradesh right from the inception it had not been so bad as that but since Andhra Pradesh was a part of the South Zone and since the conditions prevailing in some of the neighbouring States were more grave than in other parts of India, then Andhra Pradesh had to make some sacrifice by sending food products to other States. Now a propaganda has been made out that it is incorrect to state that Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State and that there has been some manipulation in the statistics to show that about 8 lakhs of tons or so have been produced in surplus. Now, I would like to ask them through you, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the statistics that had been shown are incorrect, what are the correct statistics? Anybody can put up for the sake of argument that the statistics are wrong or the manner in which the statistics are gathered is not correct but so far as the existing revenue...
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

machinery is concerned that is the only viable and best method by which the statistics could be gathered.

Now, so far as the reaching of targets is concerned, unlike modern production, food production is not such an easy matter where the target could be easily reached whatever endeavours or steps may be taken by the State Government or the people, for the simple reason that food production naturally has to depend more or less on nature, if nature does not assist the producer there would be a shortfall in food production. So, there is a likelihood that in the statistics itself there might be some wrong figures. So, if the statistics show that Andhra Pradesh is producing more, that itself is not a sin, and if we give some maize of food even as a sacrifice to neighbouring States where our brother-Indians are starving, I don't think we have done anything wrong or committed any sin. For that I don't think the Opposition would be good enough to focus the attention of the Government in saying that Andhra Pradesh should be a water-tight compartment in not lending food-grains saying that they can't afford to give some food grains to the neighbouring States.

Now, so far as our Communist leaders are concerned, politically they have always been alleging, propagating or declaring that communism is not confined to any country or any State but that they follow international communism, that is why, they sometimes toe the line of one country and sometimes toe the line of another country because they say this is a cult which is to be prevalent all over the world and it is gradually coming up. When the question of economic equality or economic self-sufficiency in our own country comes into question, then it is said that Andhra Pradesh should be a water-tight compartment and we should not try to give grains to other neighbouring States or fall in line with the Central Government in chalk out the food programme. Now, so far as politics is concerned, the learned members of the Opposition have one vision and so far as the economic sphere is concerned they have another vision which perhaps suits their own purpose. Therefore, such type of propaganda has been made.

Mr Speaker, Sir, so far as the food policy is concerned, by and large, the policy that has been adopted by the Central Government and which has been asked to be followed by the State Governments has been an effort to ease the situation as far as possible. Regarding the fixation of prices, Mr Speaker, Sir, you are aware that in the Parliament and in all parts of the country there has been an uproar that so far as the fixed income groups are concerned they are badly hit due to the rise in the prices. In that situation, therefore, the fixation of prices was very much necessary and it was also good that the Central Government had taken up this issue very boldly and had fixed the prices. So far as prices are concerned, the view of some of our learned members of the Opposition has been that fixation of prices is not at all necessary. Now, when the Government has taken the step that they have guaranteed the minimum price to a producer farmer, that the farmer would get this minimum price in the market, if the trader is not willing to buy that on the same rate then the Government would step into and buy that, I don't think this is a wrong
policy as some of our friends have said because although they have
joined hands on this issue, for the Government to follow their remarks
or suggestions seems to be diametrically opposite. So, if we try to
take their counsel or suggestions, I don’t think we can go forward,
because the communist leaders say that the Congress Party is following
or toeing the line of the Swatantra Party and the Swatantra Party
leaders say that the Government is following the line of the communist
party. So, they have no idea in what manner they have to push
through or present a thing on which they have now joined hands to
attack the Government on all issues or on all matters of policy or even
in their own professed principles without being diametrically opposed
to each other. I don’t think they can come to an unholy alliance
and offer suggestions to the Government when the Government has
been trying its very level best to tackle the food crisis and also the high
prices.

Thank you
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

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Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry
Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

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The House was adjourned.
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Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry

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The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the clock on Tuesday, the 1st December, 1964.