ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY


THE HOUSE MET AT HALF PAST EIGHT OF THE CLOCK.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BHAGELAS CONTRACTS ACT OF 1858 F.

587 (4128) Q.—Sri A. Venkateswar Rao.—Put by Sri P. (Subbaya) Yerra Gondipalam) Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether "Bhagelas Contracts Act of 1858 F" is in force in Telengana area,

(b) if so, whether any rules have been framed in pursuance of the said Act, and

(c) whether the said Act is being enforced?

The Minister for Revenue (Sri N Ramachandra Reddy) —

(a) Yes.

(b) No such rules seem to have been framed under this Act.

(c) The Act still continues on the Statute Book and its enforcement is possible only when one of the parties of the agreement seeks redress with the Tahsildar and in appeal with the Deputy Collector.

1300(513) Sonar

Anyway I will get it examined.

G. S. (Harishchandra).—Anjani Raghunathman Pillay, Secretary, Government of India, has informed that an estimated number of 2 million dollars will be spent on the construction of a new educational institution in the area.

G. S. (Harishchandra).—The Hon. Member, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this institution has been approved by the Government of India and that the construction work has already begun.

A. S. (M. S. R.)—The Hon. Member, I would like to express my gratitude to the Government for their decision to construct a new educational institution in the area.

A. S. (M. S. R.)—I would like to request the Government to provide additional funds for the construction of this institution.

A. S. (M. S. R.)—I would like to express my appreciation to the Hon. Member for his contribution towards the construction of this institution.
Patwaries and Police Patels in Telangana

1276—

Sri K. Raghavulu (Put by Sri Vallidala Gopalakrishna yya)—Will the hon. Minister for Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Asaldar-Patwari and Police Patels working at present in Telangana region;

(b) the number of "Gumasta Patwaries" and Gumastha Police Patels appointed by Asaldars; and

(c) the number of Gumasta Patwaries and Police Patels appointed by the Government?

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:—(a) Asaldar Patwaries  .  1,626

Asaldar Police Patels  .  2,634

(b) Gumasta Patwaries appointed by Asaldars  .  3,114

Gumasta Police Patels appointed by Asaldars  .  2,099

(c) Gumasta Patwari appointed by Government  .  2,569

Gumasta Police Patels appointed by Government  .  2,884
640 18th March, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

భారత ప్రభుత్వం ప్రతి వర్షానంతరం వేపయుంది. అధికారం కాలము లో సంస్థల అధికారులు తయారు చేసే సన్నిధి చేసే తీవ్రమైన సంపుంచి ఆధారంగా తయారు చేసే పత్రికలను మొదటి పత్రికలలో ప్రకటించారు.

(ప) సిద్ధమైన తయారు సాధనాంతర అధికారం ముఖ్యమైన సంస్థల అధికారులకు సంపూర్ణ కొరకు నేతృత్వానంతరం వేపయుంది. అధికారం తయారు చేసే సన్నిధిలో పత్రికలను ఎందుకు వేపయుంది?

(ప) నిర్ణయించిన వాటానికి కొరకు నేతృత్వాలను ముఖ్యమైన సంస్థల అధికారుల పెట్టడం జరిగింది. అధికారం తయారు చేసే పత్రికల పెట్టడం జరిగింది?

(ప) బంగారాపూర్ (ఖనియాం జిల్లా) ప్రాంతానికి ప్రతి సంస్థల అధికారం ముఖ్యమైన సంస్థల నేతృత్వం నుండి సంస్థల అధికారం నుండి ఎందుకు ఎందుకు వేపయుంది?

(ప) నిర్ణయించిన వాటానికి కొరకు నేతృత్వాల పెట్టడం జరిగింది. అధికారం తయారు చేసే పత్రికల పెట్టడం జరిగింది?

(ప) బంగారాపూర్ ప్రతి సంస్థల అధికారం ముఖ్యమైన సంస్థల నేతృత్వం నుండి ఎందుకు ఎందుకు వేపయుంది?

(ప) బంగారాపూర్ ప్రతి సంస్థల అధికారం ముఖ్యమైన సంస్థల నేతృత్వం నుండి ఎందుకు ఎందుకు వేపయుంది?

(ప) బంగారాపూర్ ప్రతి సంస్థల అధికారం ముఖ్యమైన సంస్థల నేతృత్వం నుండి ఎందుకు ఎందుకు వేపయుంది?
Ora Answers to Questions. 18th March, 1965.

(1) என். நாகரியாளர் (பால்கோரி) — என்கிற ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை தொடங்கும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும் பல்வேகமாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை மூலம் வணங்கும் வல்லுணரும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும்?

(2) என். சாக்ஸ்காரேயில் — என்கிற ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை தொடங்கும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும் பல்வேகமாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை மூலம் வணங்கும் வல்லுணரும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும்?

(3) என். புராணத்தில் — என்கிற ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை தொடங்கும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும் பல்வேகமாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை மூலம் வணங்கும் வல்லுணரும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும்?

(4) என். பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் — என்கிற ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை தொடங்கும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும் பல்வேகமாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை மூலம் வணங்கும் வல்லுணரும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும்?

(5) என். நாகரியாளர் — என்கிற ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை தொடங்கும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும் பல்வேகமாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை மூலம் வணங்கும் வல்லுணரும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும்?

(6) என். நாட்டுப் பொருளை தத்துவ வாரியாளர் — என்கிற ராணுவ மற்றும் பாண்ட்ராண் மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை தொடங்கும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும் பல்வேகமாக மாநிலங்கள் அமைப்பாளர் என்பவை மூலம் வணங்கும் வல்லுணரும் குறிப்பிட்டுகூறும்?

Oral Answers to Questions.

AYACUT OF KANIGIRI RESERVOIR

1277—

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

(a) the extent of land which is registered under the ayacut of Kanigiri Reservoir in Nellore District; and

(b) the extent of additional land irrigated during 1961-62 and 1962-63 under the said Reservoir?

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

(a) 98,000 acres

(b) 38,447 and 86,115 acres respectively.

EXCAVATING OF SUPPLY CHANNEL IN UDAYAGIRI TALUK

1278—

*Sri P. Venkata Reddy — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates have been prepared for excavating a supply channel from Kannikalavagu to Seetharampuram in Udayagiri Taluk, Nellore District;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost, and

(c) when it will be taken up for execution?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy: — (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 74,500.

(c) The proposals are under consideration of the Superintending Engineer, Nellore District, and after finalisation the scheme will be taken up for execution.

REPAIRS TO BELLAMKULAKODU DRAIN

1279—

*Sri M. Lakshmanarayana (Kanki Padu) — Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the loss being sustained by the villages of Ganguru, Edpugallu, Uppaluru etc., due to Bellamkulakodu which originates at Ganguru village in between the Bandar and Ryves Canals of Krishna delta and joins Budameru near Uppaluru village;

(b) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to join Bellamkulakodu into the Ryves canal down below the Konatingunta lock instead of into Budameru; and

(c) the estimated expenditure for the said scheme?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—(a) Yes Sir;

But the dram is known as "Challangulacod or not "Bellemkulacod ".

(b) No such proposal is on hand. But proposals to improve the dram and the under tunnel at M 11 2 of Ryves canal to relieve the drainage problem are under consideration. Improvements to the under tunnel will be completed by May, 1965. Improving the dram, which serves also as an irrigation channel involves demolition of cross masonry works, to which the ryots are opposed. Proposals to give alternative source of supply to lands irrigated by the dram, so as to enable the demolition of cross masonry dams, are under consideration.

(c) Booked expenditure is nil so far, as only preliminaries are in progress.

REPAIRS TO THE BREACHES TO THANDVA RIVER

* 1968 Q.—Sri M. Puchiah (Put by Sri P. V. Ramana) :—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure to repair the breaches occurred to the Thandava River near Satyavaram village in Payakaraopet block, Visakhapatnam District; and

(b) the amount spent thereon during the financial year 1963-64?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—(a) Rs. 1166.

(b) Rs. 635 only.
MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN YELLAVARAM CONSTITUENCY

1281—

* 1834 Q.—Sri Ch. Mallikarjuna (Yellavaram):—Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Minor Irrigation schemes for which detailed investigation has been completed in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram taluks and Rajavomangani block of Yellavaram constituency;

(b) the extent of the ayacut under the canals of the said schemes;

(c) whether any detailed investigation has been conducted to the ‘Konda Pallevagu’ canal of Rajavomangani Block; and

(d) if so, when the said scheme will be implemented?

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy—

(a) Detailed investigation has been completed and detailed Plans and Estimates prepared for the following 3 M. I. schemes

(1) Reservoir across Pedagandi Kalva near Narsapuram village Rampachodavaram Taluk

(2) Forming a new tank across a hill stream near Vokkurthi village, Yellavaram Taluk,

(3) Formation of a reservoir across Mangahgedda in Yellavaram Taluk.

(b) The extent of ayacut under the said schemes is as follows:

(1) 240 acres (2) 200 acres (3) 204 acres respectively;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Chief Engineer, to the scheme in May 1964. Technical Sanction has to be accorded by the Superintending Engineer. This will be done shortly and the scheme taken up for execution.

MISSING OF THE D. R. OF CO-OP. SOCIETIES, KAKINADA

1282—

* 2812 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopala Krishna:—Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Hyderabad has published notice in Andhra Pradesh Gazette about the missing of Sri M Venkatasubbiah, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Audit), Kakinada since 30-10-1968; and

(b) if so, what was the suspicion and what was the result of the investigation?

The Minister for Home (Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan).—(a) Yes, Sir,
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(b) It is strongly suspected that the missing officer, Sri M. Venkatasubbaiah, might have got sudden mental derangement and gone somewhere. Inspite of thorough investigations made by the Crime-Branch, C I D, the whereabouts of the missing Officer could not be known till now.

Sri Vasidala Gopalakrishnayya.—May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the officer was killed in the office of the Co-operative Registrar when he was auditing and finding out so many defalcations and misappropriations in the District Bank accounts in Kakinada?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—The report says that there was no such allegation against him; he was a good officer and he left his place on the night of 30th October, 1968 on leave for five days, he left his room and after wards when he did not return to the office it was brought to the notice of the police and the police took up investigation.

Sri Vasidala Gopalakrishnayya.—It is true. I am glad. That was the reward he was given when he was auditing the accounts and when he found so many defalcations, and to escape the whole difficulty they have wiped him off. It was reported so in Kakinada. Nobody took notice of it; the police did not take notice of it. Afterwards it was published in the Press that he was missing.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—Apart from the local police, the matter was taken up by the C I D Crime Branch for further investigation. It was reported that he had an operation in Madras for mental disease. So every effort was made. But the report says that there was no allegation against him, and his record in the office also is good. There was no suspicion about his work. He went away saying that he was going to his native place, and afterwards when he did not return it was reported and the police made enquiries about it.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Vijayawada-South).—The hon. Minister appears to be under the impression that on account of mental derangement he might have disappeared. Have the Government any information about his age and other antecedents, and whether he suffered any mental disease and what is the report given by his family members?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—His activities and the way in which he was brooding and thinking, all these things are given in detail, while in the office also in Madras. The report of the doctor who treated him in Madras says that he was in a thinking mood always. And therefore the police also suspect that he might have gone somewhere. And there was a report that there was a skeleton on the sea-shore and it was sent for the examination. It was found after 10 or 15 days that it was the skeleton of a woman. Therefore, that was also not proved. There is no conclusion till now that he has been murdered or he has been killed.

Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao.—I requested for the age of the deceased, Sir.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan: The age is not here.
Mr Speaker.—Did he undergo treatment in the mental hospital? You said in Madras he underwent treatment in some hospital. Was it in mental hospital or in some other hospital?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—Sir M Venkata Subbiah, the missing officer, just before he joined at Kakinada, had undergone an operation at Madras for elephantiasis scrotum done by Mr K C Nambiar, M B B S, F R C S, England. According to the Crime Branch, CID report, Sri Venkata Subbiah, was always thinking and brooding over something and that when he was in the nursing home as an in-patient he appeared to be mentally depressed and that there was every possibility of such mentally depressed man having an attack of mental derangement all of a sudden. That is the report of the Doctor who treated him and operated him.

Sri Tenkut Venkata (Madugula)—Now he made it clear that there was no operation for mental disease. The operation was for something else. But, Sir, he has implied that thinking might involve mental derangement. Shall we all be debarred from thinking?

(Laughter)

Sri Ramachandra Deshpande.—The hon Minister was kind enough to tell that it was elephantiasis. I do not know whether elephantiasis also is part of mental derangement, Sir. He said so, that it was elephantiasis.

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—The Doctor who treated was under that conclusion.

“Sri Pillaamarri Venkateswarulu (Nandigama)—Is it a fact that he was auditing accounts prior to the date on which he was found missing?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—What he was doing on the night on which he left Kakinada, the exact details are not here.

Sri T.K.B. Sharma.—Did the investigation reveal how he left Kakinada, where he left and when he left and is it a fact that the was auditing the accounts of the Central Co-operative Bank of Kakinada on that particular day? Are these things not revealed in the report?

Sri Mir Ahmed Ali Khan.—Sir, the report says that he left Kakinada just, as I said, to go to his home at Nellore, his relations with his co-workers were good and he left for the station telling his neighbours who were there in the room in which he was living “I am just leaving for the station to leave for my native place.” A friend of him told him that he would go along with him to the station. He said “You need not come; I will go alone.” The report also says that whenever he used to go for walk, he used to go alone; he did not accept the company of any of his friends. Therefore, he was always in a thinking mood and this is proved by his other acts.

Mr Speaker.—I also go for walks alone; nobody accompanies me. We very often go for walk alone but you see coupled with other characteristics they perhaps conclude that there must have been something mentally wrong with him not only from one circumstance.
Sri Mur Ahmed Ali Khan — There is no proof about somebody assaulting him or his bad relation with other people. Therefore, there are all doubts.

Mr. Speaker — Mr. Vavilla Gopalakrishnayya’s point is that he was a very strict officer, that on the previous day he audited the accounts of some bank or so and then he found a number of irregularities and defects and cases of defalcation, misappropriation, etc. So, naturally, some of his relations suspected that these people against whom some case was made out for irregularities might have done away with him and to that effect they gave a complaint. That is what he says. Anyhow, in all these cases, it is better to have a complete record of investigation. They will be asking so many questions. If you go through the entire record of investigation, you will be in a position to give complete answers. Now, you are giving answers only on the information given by the Department.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham — May I know the name of the co-operative society whose accounts he was auditing?

Sri Mur Ahmed Ali Khan.— There is no report about that with me.

Mr. Speaker — He has not got that information.

Sri Pulilamarr Venkateswarulu — May I know if the Government is prepared to get a report regarding the accounts of which Bank he was auditing, what are the defalcations he found and what happened to that, with whom he left for the station and all those details?

Mr. Speaker — There is no information.

Sri Pulilamarr Venkateswarulu — I request the Government to get the information for the House and place it on the Table. I would like to suggest the Government to get information on these points and place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker — What information do you want?

Sri Pulilamarr Venkateswarulu — Regarding the accounts of which Bank he was auditing, if any defalcations were fund and if so what happened to it and then with whom he has gone to the station — has he gone straight from the office or has he gone for his house and then left for the station?

Mr. Speaker — They may not be having all that information. You are saying he was auditing accounts on the previous day.

Sri Pulilamarr Venkateswarulu — Therefore, I am suggesting he must get that report, Sir. To verify that, he must get the report first the report whether he was auditing any accounts, if any defalcations were found. If the allegations were to be true, to come to any conclusion, he must get the report, Sir.

Dr. T.V.S. Chalapathi Rao — Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the date of the operation and the date of his disappearance, because it is said that the Doctor has reported that he is suffering from mental defect and all that. So, what is the date of the operation and the date of that report and the date of his disappearance. It is said here that the date of disappearance was 30-10-1963. So, may I know that date of the operation and the date of the report of the Doctor?
Sri Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan — This thing — his disappearance — happened on 30th October and he had been in Kakinada in August 1968, two months back. Just before joining Kakinada, he was under treatment at Madras and had undergone operation.

Sri V. Viswanatha Rao — What was he doing before the date of his disappearance? Did the police enquire from the last-seen man and if so what was his statement?

Mr. Speaker — He is not in a position to tell you anything except what is found in the information that is furnished to him. If you want, I will ask him to read the entire report.

Sri V. Viswanatha Rao — What is the use, Sir? Here the question is, "Whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Hyderabad has published a notice in Andhra Pradesh about the missing of Sri M. Venkatasubbaiah, Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies (Audit), Kakinada since 30-10-1968 and if so what was the suspected and what was the result of the investigation?"

Statement?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — I will answer the question on the 16th. I will get the further information necessary.

Mr. Speaker — That is what I say.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: — I will answer that on the 16th. If any other information is necessary, I will get it from the Department and answer it on the 16th.
Oral Answers to Questions.  

Mr. Speaker — The Chief Minister has said he will get full information and then answer on the 16th. Let us go to the next question.

**DEFAULTING MEMBERS OF NAGARKUNNOOL AND BIJNAPALLI PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS**

1283—

*2492 Q.*—**Sri P. Mahendra Nath (Nagar Kurnool)**—Will the hon. Minister for Panchayati Raj be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Members of the “Nagarkurnool and Bijnapalli” Panchayat Samithis in Nagarkurnool Taluk, who have been declared to have been indebted to the concerned Panchayat Samithis, and the amounts due from them;

(b) whether the Government have issued orders to the concerned official, to serve notices immediately on the members, who are in arrears declaring that in case the said members fail to repay in time, they will be disqualified from the membership of the said Samithis, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayana):**—

(a) The names of members of Nagarkurnool and Bijnapally Panchayat Samithis to whom loans were sanctioned by the respective Panchayat Samithis and the amounts disbursed to each of them are shown in the Statement appended.

(b) No special instructions were given to Block Development Officers Nagarkurnool and Bijnapally to serve notices on members who are in default of loan instalments due from them. But in Govt. Memorandum No. 6642/Samthi, I/64-10, dated 5-8-1964, general instructions were issued to all Block Development Officers about the action that should be taken in respect of members of Panchayat Samithis who are in default of loan instalments due to Panchayat Samithis.

(c) As regards Panchayat Samithi, Bijnapally none of the instalments due from the members is over due. In respect of the members of the Panchayat Samithi, Nagarkurnool, all the members have since cleared their dues to the Panchayat Samithi within the time specified in the notices issued to them, under section 10 (a) read with Section 9 (h) of the Act.

No action is therefore necessary in the matter.
**APPENDIX**

Statement showing the names of members of Nagarkurnool and Bijnapally Panchayat Samithis to whom loans were sanctioned and disbursed.

**Nagarkurnool Panchayat Samithi.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount Rs.</th>
<th>Date on which the amount should be repaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Dodla Venkataiah</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkata Reddy</td>
<td>80 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri B. Thrupathi Reddy</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>10-6-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Narayan Reddy</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>10-6-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ramachandra Rao</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri N. Buchi Reddy</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri K. Ram Reddy</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri H. Padma Reddy</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>10-6-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri M. Nagi Reddy</td>
<td>75 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri B. Thrupathi Reddy</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri K. Padma Reddy</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri S. Narayna Reddy</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>10-2-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Dudla Venkataiah</td>
<td>750 00</td>
<td>30-6-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Venkat Reddy</td>
<td>750 00</td>
<td>30-6-1964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bijnapally Panchayat Samithi.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount Rs.</th>
<th>Date on which the amount should be repaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Kanteeravachary</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Instalment</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Instalment</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Kanteeravachary</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>31-1-1964*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*The amount has already been repaid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Mohan Reddy</td>
<td>.. 700.00</td>
<td>18-4-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Sudarshan</td>
<td>.. 500.00</td>
<td>21-4-1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Oral Answers to Questions.

**18th March, 1965.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>1st Instalment</th>
<th>2nd Instalment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Sri K Rama Rao</td>
<td>750 00</td>
<td>375 00</td>
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<td>30-6-1965</td>
<td>30-6-1966</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sri M. Shanker Reddy</td>
<td>700 00</td>
<td>18-4-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sri M K. Rama Rao</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sri K. Mohan Reddy</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sri Raghavendra Rao</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sri Janardhan Reddy</td>
<td>55 29</td>
<td>31-1-1964*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Amount has already been repaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sri Manne Ramuloo</td>
<td>18-50</td>
<td>31-1-1964*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Amount has already been repaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Smt Lakshmamma</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sri Jogi Yellaiah</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td>31-1-1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Elections to the Vijayawada Central Co-operative Stores

1284—

*Q. 1284 (S)—Sarma N Venkata Sivamy (Parchur) P Rajagopal Naidu (Thavamampalli), P. Narayana Reddy (Vadampet) K Mara Reddy (Royampet) and V. Viswanadha Rao.—Will the hon Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have stayed the election of Board of Directors of the Vijayawada Central Co-operative stores Vijayawada,

(b) whether the election was conducted on 5th July, 1964 inspite of the stay order, and

(c) if so, the names of the President and the Directors ?*

[The Minister for Law and Prisons deputed the Minister for Co-operation and answered the questions] The Minister for Law and Prisons (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao) — (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The election was conducted on 5-7-1964 as there was no stay order.
18th March, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(c) (1) Sri G S Raju, President.
(2) Sri V Kurmaniah, Director.
(3) Sri G Purnachandra Rao
(4) Sri Y. Purnachandra Rao
(5) Sri K Basavaiah
(6) Sri Pandu Saheb
(7) Sri J. Andinarayana
(8) Sri Ch Seshagiri Rao
(9) Sri K Subba Raju
(10) Sri G. Venkataratnam
(11) Sri Kota Subrahmanya
(12) Smt N Manoharapu

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I have no information on that. Sir.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— I have no information on that. Sir.
Mr Speaker — But anyhow the Minister is not aware of it.

Mr. Speaker — What has that question to do with this?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu:—Our Chief Minister can easily clarify the whole position, instead of leaving the Members in suspense regarding what had happened. Our Chief Minister can easily clarify the whole position, instead of leaving the Members in suspense regarding what had happened. I must have the necessary information.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—It is not good to off-hand answer questions on the floor of the House. I must have the necessary information.

Sri Tenneti Vishwanatham:—Is it so complicated?

I think he can clarify the position.
18th March, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

BIFURCATION OF GUNTUR DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK: TENALI.

1285—

* 3221 Q.—Sri N. Venkata Swamy:—Will the hon. Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank, Tenali; and

(b) if so, when?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—(a) There was a proposal but it was dropped.

(b) Does not arise.

F. F. Nandy.—(a) What are its powers?

F. F. Nandy.—(a) What are its powers?

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.—What are its powers?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—It is a long list. If the hon. member wants, I will read:

The regional boards shall have the following powers in the respective regions, subject to the general policy laid down by the Board of Management: No. (1) Sanction of loans,—
Mr. Speaker —If it takes long times, you need not read

Sri P V Narasimha Rao —Yes; it is under 17 heads, Sir.

Mr. Speaker —You can pass it on to the members.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao.—Very well, Sir.

We are in agreement with the opinion expressed by the Reserve Bank’s Standing Advisory Committee on agricultural credit, that ordinarily, there should be only one Central Co-operative bank for each district. If, however, in a particular area, financial and other considerations justify the formation of a bank for a region smaller than a district, there should be no objection to this. Sir, in view of this, there is no rigidity about it. The whole matter was gone into in great detail and it was finally decided that we need not have a separate bank but in lieu of a separate bank this Regional Board may be formed so that the financial and other responsibilities may be discharged fully, Sir.

Sri K Brahmananda Reddy —Sir, I may also add, because Sri Visweswara Rao said, it is Guntur District.

Depending on the work, size of the District and the population—all these things are involved. The Regional Board felt it necessary for the District. Let not Sri Visweswara Rao forget that Guntur District possesses the biggest population amongst the Districts in the State with about 31 lakhs of people.
The request of the Government is to have a separate Central Bank—a second Central Bank. I wish it is conceded; but it is not conceded; and, as a preliminary step, they wanted to organize this.

Sri P V. Narasimha Rao:—The Region B is Narsaraopet, Sattinampaile, Ongole, Palnad, Vinukonda with headquarters at Narsaraopet.

**INTENSIVE MANURING SCHEME IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT**

1286—

*S313 Q.—Sri S. Jagannadham (Put by Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu) —
Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Srikakulam district (Samithi wise) towards intensive manuring scheme during 1964-65;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs for the purchase of Chemical fertilisers by the ryots during 1964-65 (Kharief Season);

(c) whether the payment was made in cash or kind; and

(d) what is the procedure that is followed in the matter of distribution of the chemical fertilisers to the ryots?

[The Minister for Public Works deputised the Minister for Agriculture and answered the questions]

C. An amount of Rs. 10,05,000 was allotted to Srikakulam district for the Kharief season 1964-65 to the various Samithis and non-samith areas as detailed below;


Oral Answers to Questions.  13th March, 1965.  657

(a) Samithis.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Amount Allotted (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ichapuram</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandasa</td>
<td>55,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekkali</td>
<td>22,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathanpatnam</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotabommali</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narasannapet</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanbujiuli</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kotthuru</td>
<td>55,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palakonda</td>
<td>85,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veeraghattam</td>
<td>70,000.00</td>
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<td>Kurupam</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parvatipuram</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbili</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajam</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shermohammadpuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ransatalam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kasibuga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheepurapalli</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
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<td>Badangi</td>
<td>65,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saluru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhadragiri</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pachupenta</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seethampet</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Non-Samithi areas     

| Total                     | 10,05,000.00          |
(b) In addition to the original sanction of Rs 285 lakhs for the whole State accorded in June 1964, Government have sanctioned in September 1964 an amount of Rs 85 lakhs under Intensive Manuring Scheme for the Kharif season 1964-65 for the whole State.

(c) Payment of loans are made to the cultivators in kind only.

(d) In the case of Blocks (samithis), loan applications under Intensive Manuring Scheme are sanctioned by the appropriate standing committee of the Panchayat Samithi. A loans slip is issued by the Agricultural Extension Officer for the sanctioned amount on any of the following agencies for the supply of manures in the following order.

(i) Depots
(ii) Cooperative Societies dealing with manures.

(iii) Private firms

After the manure is supplied to the loanees, the agency that supplies the manure will prefer a claim on the Samithi, who will make payment.

In the case of non-samithi areas (urban areas), the same procedure as is followed in case of samithi areas is adopted except that the loan applications are sanctioned by the District Agricultural Officer and payment is made by him.

SUPPLY OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT

1287—

(a) the names of Cooperative Societies which are supplied with chemical fertilizers in Srikakulam District from April 1964 to August 1964; and
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th March, 1965.

(b) the basis on which such supplies were made?

Sri P V Narasimha Rao — (a) and (b) A Statement in which the requisite answers are furnished is placed on the Table of the House.

PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

(a) Names of Cooperative Societies which are supplied with Chemical fertilisers from April, 1964 to August, 1964 in Srikakulam District,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Cooperative Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anadalavalasa Cooperative Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jarjangi Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Appalapatnaikpeta Cooperative Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nimmada Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chennapuran Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sarvakota Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Parlam Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rottavalasa Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Mathalabpeta Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>Harischandrapuram Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>Vanuthamandalam Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Krishnapuram Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Mshaputti Marketing Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Nadasandra Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Palakonda Marketing Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>Petapadu Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>Thimapuram Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Venkayyapeta Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Yedullavalasa Cooperative Society (N Peta taluk)</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Akkulapeta Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Bhagawanpuram Cooperative Society</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Dantha Cooperative Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Garudakhandi Cooperative Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Moduguvalasa Cooperative Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Sreerama Marketing Cooperative Society, (Tekkah).
33. Tekkali Cooperative Society
34. Amruthalingnagaram Cooperative Society.
35. Bottadasangi Cooperative Society.
37. Bhasuru Cooperative Society
38. Boddavanipeta Cooperative Society.
39. Buddithi L. S. C. S.
40. Borrampeta Cooperative Society.
41. Basivada Cooperative Society.
42. Boovavilli Cooperative Society.
43. Chinnagujjuvada Cooperative Society.
44. Chellayavalasa Cooperative Society.
45. Cheedivalasa Cooperative Society.
46. Chodavaram Cooperative Society.
47. Dimili Cooperative Society
50. Hiramandalam Marketing Cooperative Society.
51. Vadada Cooperative Society
52. Varahanarasimhapuram Cooperative Society.
53. Vomaravilli Cooperative Society.
54. Yenkatanarasimhapuram Cooperative Society.
55. Kurudu Cooperative Society.
56. Kosamala Cooperative Society
57. Komarthi Cooperative Society.
58. Korni Cooperative Society.
59. Kamalanabhapuram Cooperative Society.
60. Killipalam Cooperative Society.
63. Kolla Vanipeta Cooperative Society
64. Kotabommali.
68. Koonajammanapeta Cooperative Society.
70. Lodadalakagithapalli Cooperative Society.
71. Mukhalingam Cooperative Society.
72. Mandasa Marketing Cooperative Society.
73. Makvalasa Cooperative Society.
74. Mannpadu Cooperative Society.
75. Neelampeta Co-operative Society
76. Narasannapeta Marketing Co-operative Society.
77. Narasimgarudupeta Co-operative Society
78. Nadagam Co-operative Society
79. Pasigangupeta Co-operative Society
80. Peddabammidi Co-operative Society
82. Rompivalasa Co-operative Society
83. Revuvalasa Co-operative Society.
84. Ravipadu Co-operative Society.
85. Sativada Co-operative Society
86. Saravakota Co-operative Society
87. Susaram Co-operative Society.
88. Syamalapuram Co-operative Society.
89. Sarubujujili Do.
90. Saravaram Do.
91. Thanarapalli Do.
92. Thimadam Do.
93. Theemara Do.
94. Thammayyapeta Do.
95. Kandira Do.
96. Venkatapuram Do.
97. Alikam Do.
98. Bhyri Do.
99. Chittivalasa Do.
100. Chunnaladam Do.
101. Dhannapeta Do.
102. Dhanukuvada Do.
103. Vakalavalasa Do.
104. Korrivalasa Do.
105. Kasimivalasa Do.
106. Kalivarom Do.
107. Lankam Do.
108. Muddapuvanpeta Do.
110. Nathaputtuga Do.
111. Parvatalsapeta Do.
112. Savaraddapanasa Do.
113. Yeragam Do.
114. Thirlangi Do.
115. Thehikupenta Do.
116. Thurakapeta Do.
117. Thogaram Do.
118. Purushothampuram Do.
119. Korlam Do.
120. Boddepalii Do.
121. Kasbugga Do.
122. Burugam Do.
123. Annapuram Do.
124. Polavaram Do.
125. Kidimi Do.
126. Thamara Do.
127. Kaguvada Do.
128. Bobbili Marketing Cooperative Society
129. Bobbili Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative Society

56-4
190  Thamarakandi Co-operative Society
191  Badangi Co-operative Society.
192  Cheepuriupalli Marketing Co-operative Society.
193  Salur Marketi Co-operative Society.
194  Aniketha Co-operative Society.
195  Kottaki Co-operative Society.
196  Duppalapudi Co-operative Society
197  Narasapuram Co-operative Society.
198  Makkuva Co-operative Society.
199  Poram Co-operative Society.
200  Narlavalasa Co-operative Society
201  Ramabhadrapuram L S Co-operative Society.
202  Parvathipuram Marketing Co-operative Society.
203  Gottivalasa Co-operative Society.
204  Gungubilli Do.
205  Komarada Do.
206  Pedabaddi Do.
207  Kottulakaviti Do.
208  Rana Do.
209  Nagrikatakam Do.
210  Subramanyapuram Do.
211  Kondapolayalasa Do.
212  Jaduru Do.
213  Gatlappada Do.
214  Ambeerupeta Do.
215  Gathalavalasa Do.
216  Deeregha Do.
217  Kollavamipeta Do.
218  Sreeramapuram Do.
219  Kondukoligam Do.

(b) The District Collector in consultation with the District Agricultural Officer, concerned makes allotments between several areas in the District based on the total acreage and the cropping pattern and the requirements of cultivators.

ADULTERATION OF FERTILISERS IN AGRICULTURAL GODOWN AT NAVIPET.

1288—

* 3561 (N) Q.—Sri M. Ramgopal Reddy —Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether bags containing fertilisers were removed and in their place salt bags were placed in the Agricultural godown at Navipet in Nizamabad district,

(b) if so, whether the case was enquired into and the persons responsible were punished,

(c) whether any fertilisers stock containing lesser Nitrogen percentage was replaced in place of the good stocks of shawallace of 11%; and

(d) if so, who are responsible for the same?
Sri A C Subba Reddy:— (a) Yes, some of the bags of standard mixture No. 1 were replaced with bags adulterated with salt in the Agricultural Godown at Navipet Nizamabad District.

(b) The Departmental enquiries revealed that the standard mixture No. 1 purchased from M/s Hyderabad Chemicals And Fertilisers and stored in the godown at Navipet contained common salt. The godown supervisor was kept under suspension. The case was entrusted to the crimes branch C.I.D., which investigated the case and filed a charge sheet against the godown supervisor in the Court of the Judicial First Class Magistrate, Nizamabad.

(c) Except the case relating to adulteration of SM No 1 with common salt, referred to under clause (a) above, no other case wherein fertiliser stocks containing lesser percentage of nitrogen were replaced in place of good stocks has come to the notice of the Department.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply under clause (c).

1289—

Q.***—Sri N Venkata Sswami (Put by Sri K. Ramachandra Reddy).—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the places where cattle shows were organised in the State during 1968-64, and

(b) the amounts distributed in prizes in each show?

Sri A C Subba Reddy:— (a) The State Animal Husbandry Department has discontinued holding regular cattle shows at State, Regional and District levels since 1968-64 as a measure of economy in view of the National Emergency.

(b) Does not arise.
18th March, 1965.

Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—
(а) the number of Sheep Farms in our State at present;
(b) the places where they are situated;
(c) the varieties of sheep that are bred,
(d) the annual expenditure incurred therefor?

SHEEP FARMS 1290—

* 2848 Q.—Sri P. R. Satyanarayana Raju (Konge).—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sheep Farms in our State at present;
(b) the places where they are situated;
(c) the varieties of sheep that are bred,
(d) the annual expenditure incurred therefor?

Sri A C Subba Reddy.—(а) 5 (Five)

(b) 1. Mahboobnagar.
2. Penukonda.
4. Rajendranagar.
5 Palamaner

(c) 1. At Mahboobnagar.
    Bellary breed and Bikaner Cross breed.
2 At Penukonda.
    Bikaner Breed.
3. At Kavali
    Nellore Breed.
4. At Rajendranagar.
    Bellary, Bikaner and Romney Marsh Breeds.
5. At Palamaner.
    Mandya Breed.
Oral Answers to Questions. 18th March, 1965.

(d) The total expenditure incurred during the financial year 1963-64 on the above farms is Rs. 2,11,655 97.

SMOKING IN BUSES

1291—

* 2120 Q—Sri A. P. Vayavolu Cheeti (Put by Sri V. Visweswara Rao) —Will the hon. Minister for Labour and Transport be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government are aware of the widespread anti social practice of smoking in buses;

(b) whether the Government propose to put an end to this practice; and

(c) if so, what are the steps they propose to take in the matter?

The Minister for Labour and Transport (Sri B. V. Guru Murthy) —

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The conductors of the buses and the supervisory staff are instructed to ensure that the passengers refrain from smoking while travelling in buses and that the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules 1964 are enforced.

Sri M. Ramagopal Reddy —It is an evil. Why should the Minister say it is not an evil. It is an evil. It is an accepted statement.
He should not make such a statement on the floor of the House. It is an evil.

Sri B. V Gurumurthy.—I am not going into the philosophy of social evils. It is a commonly accepted evil, but most of the people resort to that evil.

Sri M Ramagopal Reddy.—Shall anybody (dunk) tobacco in the bus?

(No answer)

(Sn B. V Gurumurthy.)—I am not going into the philosophy of social evils. It is a commonly accepted evil, but most of the people resort to that evil.

(Sn M Ramagopal Reddy.)—Shall anybody (dunk) tobacco in the bus?

(No answer)

(Sn B. V Gurumurthy.)—I am not going into the philosophy of social evils. It is a commonly accepted evil, but most of the people resort to that evil.

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Sri M Ramagopal Reddy.—Shall anybody (dunk) tobacco in the bus?

(No answer)

(Sn B. V Gurumurthy.)—I am not going into the philosophy of social evils. It is a commonly accepted evil, but most of the people resort to that evil.

Flying Squads under Transport Commission

1292—

(a) how many flying squads are there under the control of Transport Commissioner;

(b) what are their functions; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase their number?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy.—(a) Two.
Oral Answers to Questions.


(b) Their functions are to check motor vehicles with a view to prevent tax evasion and to effectively enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules framed thereunder. They will launch prosecution where departmental action is not possible and will send their reports to the concerned where departmental action is possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT WING BY THE STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY.

1293—

(a) whether a Planning and Development wing was created in the office of the State Transport Authority;

(b) if so, when it was created; and

(c) the work done by the above wing till now?

Sri B, V. Gurumurthy:— (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) It was created on the 24th July, 1962.

(c) Seventeen routes have been surveyed so far.

...

1. The hon. Minister for Labour and Transport is aware that there is a shortage of taxis licences in certain areas of the country. It is quite evident that the supply of taxis is insufficient to meet the demand. The Minister is aware that the prices of taxis have increased considerably. The Minister is also aware that the fares charged by taxis are not regulated. Will the Minister be pleased to state what steps are being taken to ensure that taxis are available at reasonable prices?

2. The hon. Minister for Labour and Transport is aware that there are many areas in the country where the supply of taxis is insufficient. The Minister is also aware that the prices of taxis have increased considerably. Will the Minister be pleased to state what steps are being taken to ensure that taxis are available at reasonable prices?

3. The hon. Minister for Labour and Transport is aware that there are many areas in the country where the supply of taxis is insufficient. The Minister is also aware that the prices of taxis have increased considerably. Will the Minister be pleased to state what steps are being taken to ensure that taxis are available at reasonable prices?

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT CHITTOOR

1294—

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Industrial School to train workmen for various industries at Chittoor, and
(b) if not, will the Government start a school in Fourth Plan period?

Sri B. V. Gurumurthy — (a) The Hon'ble Member presumably desires to know whether an Industrial Training Institute is proposed to be started?

The answer is that an Industrial Training Institute has already been started at Chittoor from May, 1964.

(b) Does not arise.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


The Minister for Panchayat Raj (Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasiah):
I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (5) of Section 217 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, a copy of the rules relating to levy of Vehicle Tax under the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964, issued in G.O Ms. No 109, Panchayat Raj Department, dated 8-2-65, which has been published in the Rules Supplement to Part VII of Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 25-2-65.

Mr Speaker Paper is laid on the Table
18th March, 1965.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET)
FOR THE YEAR 1965-66

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Demand No. XVIII—Medical—Rs. 8,58,47,000
Demand No. XIX—Public Health—Rs. 4,28,42,000
Demand No XLIV—Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health—Rs. 1,19,02,000

Mr. Speaker: We shall now continue the discussion on Demands for Grants. Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy will now continue his unfinished speech of yesterday.

Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting yesterday that the patients in the hospitals, especially poor patients should not be asked to purchase injections or any medicines. It is the prevailing practice nowadays that due to lack of medicines and paucity of funds in the District Hospitals, the patients are asked to purchase medicines from outside and the Doctors only administer them on the patients. This practice should be stopped.

There are TB clinics in various places. It is a matter of regret that some of the TB clinics are not provided with X-ray plants. One such clinic is at the Sangareddy District Headquarters Hospital for which a much-used and worn out plan was chosen and which, in spite of repeated representations in this regard, has not so far been replaced. The hon. Minister has assured to provide a new plant years ago.

That assurance has not so far been implemented, and I request the hon. Minister to provide an X-ray plant at Sangareddy District Headquarters Hospital before the closing of this year.

There are other hospitals and TB Clinics without X-ray plants and the patients have to be sent elsewhere for X-ray while they are not supposed to move. From Medak the people suffering from TB come all the way to Hyderabad by bus, thus spreading TB among others. This can be avoided by having an X-ray plant at the District Headquarters Hospital.

Then, Sir, every District Hospital must have at least one surgeon and one physician to run the hospital. Most of the Telangana Hospitals are without even ordinary doctors. Usually, M.B.B.Ss. who are seniors are posted as D.M.Os, but sometimes they are neither physicians nor surgeons. For instance, in my District, radiologist who has worked for 15 years in the Cancer Hospital has been posted as D.M.O. He is neither a physician nor a surgeon. My submission is that there must be a physician or a surgeon in each District Headquarters Hospital.

 Each District Hospital must have an ambulance. Sangareddy Hospital is not having even an ambulance. This is a meagre requirement, which costs only a few thousand rupees. There have been frequent representations to provide an ambulance at the District Headquarters Hospital of Sangareddy, but till now this was not done; neither were any steps taken in this direction.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

There are so many Medical and Health Officers—the District Health Officer, the Medical Officer, School Health Services, the Doctor in charge of Indian Medicine, the Doctor in charge of eradication programme like Small-pox eradication or Malaria Eradication, but there is no integrated scheme at the district level. There must be an integrated plan at each district level combining all these Officers and follow-up schemes, there must be a link-up. The primary health centres are mainly visualised to attend on the preventive side but there is no link up of these centres with the medical side. The primary health centres have become more curative rather than preventive in character, and they are attending to patients and giving medicines.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Yesterday, the hon. Member spoke for 10 minutes.

Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy—I did not speak on the budget, Sir. So, I request that I might be given a little more time. I have got to speak on the integrated scheme at the District level and on family planning.

In this connection I would like to mention about Maternity and Child Health Centres. Appreciate words have been said about these centres, but only Rs 78,000 have been provided for these centres this year which is very insufficient. There should be more funds for maternity and child health centres. In places like Nirmal, Jogipet and Sadasivpet, the buildings have been constructed but the staff have not been provided so far, which should be looked into by the Government.

My predecessor friends have spoken at length on population growth and family planning, but I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some figures. The population of Andhra Pradesh has increased very rapidly from 242 lakhs in 1931 to 272 lakhs in 1941, during 1941-51 to 311 lakhs and during 1951-61 to 359 lakhs, and it is visualised in 1971 to go up to 428 lakhs. The rate of increase for each decade is 7.5 during 1931-41, 14.2 during 1941-51, 15.61 during 1951-61 and it is expected that during 1961-71 it would be 17.78. We should not be happy about less population growth in our State compared with other States. But population growth is less not because of family planning but because of excess deaths. So, these figures are not a happy sign. To prevent undue increase in population, my submission is that family planning programmes should be encouraged and increased. In the 3rd plan under Medical about Rs. 6 lakhs were provided and under Health another Rs. 6 lakhs were provided. I am now told that there are 270 rural and 65 urban family planning clinics but the turn-out in these clinics is unsatisfactory. and it should be encouraged. With regard to sterilisations in Andhra Pradesh in 1961, 1962 operations were done while in Madras during the same year 25,885 were done, in 1962 while in Andhra Pradesh 2225 were done, in Madras 45,538 were done, in 1963 in Andhra 4,227 were done. Madras has the lowest increase in population. We are accustomed to copying much of what is done in Madras. I submit that this is a good thing which we must adopt from the neighbouring State.
Then, the rate of birth which at present is 22 per thousand must be reduced according to the plan to at least 20 per thousand. To achieve this, there are various methods of controlling the population growth: (1) conjugal abstinence (2) induced abortion (3) non-appliance method of contraception and (4) applied method of contraception and (5) sterilization (in the case of males, Vasectomy and in the case of females, Salpingectomy). Sterilization is much more successful in practice than other methods. In countries like Japan, abortion is much encouraged, but in our country due to sentimental reservations and the law it may not be acceptable to all. A few days back in the newspapers I read about the opinion of the people in regard to family planning: 66% of the people have expressed themselves in favour of stopping child birth after having three children, 22% have expressed themselves in favour of only one child, and 7% for 6 children. In a democracy taking the majority verdict of 66% of the people in favour of the ratio of 3 children per family, this may be taken as the criterion and those having 3 children should not be allowed to have more children. That would be proper. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the House what Shri R. A. Gopalaswamy, Director, Institute of Applied Man-power Research, has said in his paper on 'Development and population growth.' He has stated that in India 3 million sterilization cases per annum should be done and that in Andhra Pradesh every year about 2.5 lakhs of sterilization cases must be done. Then only we can achieve the reduction of births from 40 per thousand to 20 per thousand which has been visualised in the fourth plan for the entire country. Otherwise, our economic set-up will be disturbed. Another thing to which I wish to draw attention is that the agencies which are existing under family planning are attached to the D.M.O., who are also doing medical work attending on patients etc. There is need for bifurcation. Effective publicity must be given and people should be educated, and incentives to doctors are highly essential for the success of this programme. Field survey and other things are not so important when we are convinced already that this scheme should be taken up very seriously.

Coming to Indian Medicine, the medicines are cheaply available and the system should be encouraged. In rural areas, more dispensaries may be opened. At present, a good increase and satisfactory work is going on in this connection.

Coming to water supply, Sir Hyderabad is now getting water from Osmansagar and Himayatsagar . . .

(The bell was rung)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

According to the demands leading to M.B.B.S. Course start in consultation with the Indian Medical Council, we are doing it in consultation with the Indian Medical Council in order to ensure satisfactory correspondence with the standards set by the Indian Medical Council. The G.C. I. M pass course start, M.B.B.S occupy 800 G.C.I. M. Intermediate pass 300 G. C. I. M. pass. Under aged students, Intermediate pass 260 G.C.I. M., 260 Intermediate pass 260.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

56—6

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Voting of Demands for Grants

The registration of hospital employees is a matter of great importance. In general, the demand for hospital staff is not met, and the hospital does not have adequate staff to handle the patients. The Department of Health has asked the hospitals to register all employees. In hospital A, the demand for hospital staff is not being met. The hospital A's registration system is not functioning properly. The hospital B's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital B has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. However, the working conditions in hospital C are not satisfactory. The hospital C's registration system is not functioning well. The hospital D's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital D has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital E is functioning well, and the hospital E has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. In hospital F, the demand for hospital staff is not being met. The hospital F's registration system is not functioning properly. The hospital G's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital G has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital H is functioning well, and the hospital H has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital I's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital I has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital J is functioning well, and the hospital J has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital K's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital K has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital L is functioning well, and the hospital L has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital M's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital M has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital N is functioning well, and the hospital N has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital O's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital O has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital P's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital P has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital Q is functioning well, and the hospital Q has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital R's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital R has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital S is functioning well, and the hospital S has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital T's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital T has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital U is functioning well, and the hospital U has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital V's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital V has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital W is functioning well, and the hospital W has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital X's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital X has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The registration system in hospital Y is functioning well, and the hospital Y has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients. The hospital Z's registration system is functioning well, and the hospital Z has a sufficient number of staff to handle the patients.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965–66

17th March, 1965

A. Medical

- Demand for a continuous supply of 8, 355, 200 rupees for the medical dispensary and building.

B. Health

- Demand for a 300-bed hospital building.

C. Medical

- Demand for a 12-bed maternity home.

D. Health

- Demand for a 20-bed hospital building.

E. Medical

- Demand for an open district centre.

F. Medical

- Demand for an open district centre.
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget)  18th March, 1965.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sewie  exap,  &e^Ff  b^r  embed  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Ei^Ff  erap^t,  h^l^l  sb^it  r^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
P^t  g^m^t  e^p^e,  b^h^p^g  h^l  p^t^t  e^p^e^t  e^m^m.  
Stipend  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Training  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Medicine  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
T B  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Hospitals  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Private  hospitals  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Chief  Minister  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Medical  Minister  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Waste  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Maternity  Homes  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
4  b^h^p^g  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Tin  sheets  e^m^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Family  planning  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Block  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
M L A  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Compulsory  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
2  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
2  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  
Family  planning  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Family  planning  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Food  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

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Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.  

Milk  e^m  e^p^e^t  e^p^m  e^m^m  e^p^m.
18th March, 1965.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to submit the following demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly for the year 1965-66:

1. Education Department
2. Health Department
3. Agriculture Department
4. Public Works Department

The demands for grants have been submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh General Budget Act, 1965.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1 th March, 1965.

for the year 1964-65.

Voting of Demands for "Grants."
18th March, 1965.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The budget for the year 1965-66 has been presented and discussed in detail. The financial statements for the year have been reviewed and approved. The demands for various projects and grants have been presented and voted upon.

The budget includes provisions for education, health, infrastructure, and social welfare programs. The government has allocated funds to improve the quality of education and healthcare services.

The vote on the demands for grants has been passed unanimously. The government has acknowledged the importance of the demands and has promised to allocate the necessary funds to support the projects.

The budget for the year 1965-66 is expected to boost the economy and improve the living standards of the people.

In conclusion, the annual financial statement (budget) for the year 1965-66 has been approved, and the demands for grants have been voted upon. The government has promised to allocate the necessary funds to support the projects.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

This pertains to the number of beds available for lakh of population in 1951-61.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra (North)</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Andhra (South)</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayalaseema</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana excluding Hyderabad</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.6</td>
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The figures they speak for themselves. Emotional integration is not a matter of regional imbalances. Emotional integration is a matter of regional imbalances. The Government are aware of the general feeling, shared by the Honorable Members, that Government Medical Officers should be debarred from private practice. They have, therefore, under their active consideration, a proposal to debar certain Medical Officers, to begin with, from private practice, so that they may concentrate on their administrative and academic functions.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 19th March, 1955.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Discrimination is a matter of concern. Certain medical officers in various hospitals, dispensaries and teaching professions are discriminated against. Teaching profession and benefits remain discrimination. 687 medical officers are discriminated against. Academic staff are also affected. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident. Discrimination against medical officers is evident.

Demands on education and health care are important. The State Government is responsible for social welfare. Family planning is also important. Family Planning Seminar was held. Vaginectomy operations were conducted.

6) extend demand for the year 1965–66. The following demands have been extended:

1. Family Planning Seminar
2. Mobile surgical units
3. Private Doctors' Vasectomy operation
4. Orientation camp
5. District Health Extension Officers' gazetted rank

The following demands have been reduced:

1. Remuneration, patient remuneration for M.L.A. Certificate
2. Appointment of health visitors and social workers
3. Mobile surgical units
4. Private Doctors' Vasectomy operation
5. District Health Extension Officers' gazetted rank

The following demands have been continued:

1. Operation equipment surgical equipment
2. Abortion legalisation
3. District Health Extension Officers' gazetted rank

The following demands have been discontinued:

1. Family Planning Seminar
2. Mobile surgical units
3. Private Doctors' Vasectomy operation
4. Orientation camp
5. District Health Extension Officers' gazetted rank

The following demands have been altered:

1. Remuneration, patient remuneration for M.L.A. Certificate
2. Appointment of health visitors and social workers
3. Mobile surgical units
4. Private Doctors' Vasectomy operation
5. District Health Extension Officers' gazetted rank
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965

Voting of Demands for Grants.

District Health Extension, Education Officers

Rural Ayurvedic dispensaries

District Health Extension, Education Officers

Rural Ayurvedic dispensaries

Department

resolutions
elections

resolutions

carry out

chlorine content

content

content

Public Health

Department

The chlorine content of the water supply is full grant
Health Department health costs are

The Health Department for the year 1965-66, which includes the full grant for the year.

The Health Department for the year 1965-66, which includes the full grant for the year.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

রাজ্য সরকারের সায়গত মনোনয়নের  নির্দেশনায়, সংগঠনের মনোনয়ন
বিষয়ে, শরীর পরিসংখ্যান সংস্থার সাথে যোগ করে থাকা প্রয়োজনীয় বিষয়ের সাথে,
প্রশাসন সংস্থার মনোনয়ন সম্পর্কে মনোনয়ন সংস্থার সাথে যোগ করে থাকা প্রয়োজনীয় বিষয়ের সাথে,
প্রয়োজনের প্রতি সংরক্ষণ সম্পর্কে মনোনয়ন সংস্থার সাথে যোগ করে থাকা প্রয়োজনীয় বিষয়ের সাথে,
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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1965

Voting of Demands for Grants.

50 రూ. వచ్చే విద్యాభ్యాసం, ఏర్పడి 1000 రూ. ఇతర విద్యాభ్యాసం చేయడానికి ముఖ్యమైనది. ప్రతి విద్యాభ్యాసం నిలువ పెంచడానికి మిగిలిన విద్యాభ్యాసం భార్యత్వంపై సమర్పించబడింది. స్థానాంశ పంచాయత్తుల ప్రభుత్వ పరిధిలో సమర్పించబడింది. స్థానాంశ పంచాయత్తుల పరిధిలో సమర్పించబడింది. 

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1965-66
Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1965

Voting of Demands for Grants.

D M.S. course intermediate standard starts.

N.G.O. clinics

E S. I. clinics
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66

Voting of Demands for Grants.

N.G.Os under the separate category of M.L.As have been asked to tender their representation while submitting their Minutes of the last annual meeting. The demand for grants was presented in the form of a resolution which was adopted by the M.L.As without any further discussion. The resolution was then presented to the State Government for their consideration.

The M.L.As endorsed the M.L.A. representation which was forwarded to the Central Government for further action. The information given in the report was based on the previous year's report and the M.L.A. had taken the necessary steps to ensure that the financial statements for the current year were prepared accurately and promptly.

The statement showed a decrease in expenditure as compared to the previous year. The M.L.A. had taken steps to ensure that the financial resources were used efficiently and effectively. The statement was a reflection of the M.L.A.'s commitment to transparency and accountability in the management of public funds.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1965-66.

Bed-strength 200 (3) (5)

Token grant 50 (3) 10

Hand over 1 (3) 1

Hand over 1 (3) 1
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for the year 1866.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

698 18th March, 1866.

(Translation)

Emergency 9th of May, 1866.

Health Survey and Planning Committee were appointed.

Health Survey and Planning Committee were appointed.

Health Survey and Planning Committee were appointed.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

for the year, 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

GCM students $300,
House surgeons $200 &
Resident medical officers $50.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
ANNEXURE I

13th March, 1965

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Health & Medical demands by the Medical Board of Medicine. A group of villages

Director of Medical Services.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Medical subject is a very important subject, as we all know, but the money allotted every time, in my opinion, is very small. The Health Minister will do well to fight for more money on each and every occasion. Of course, there is expansion in the matter of development of colleges and allotment of more seats to students and nursing classes, etc., but the benefits have not reached the villagers. At one time, Dr. Radhakrishnan, our worthy Vice-President, said that it is essential that adequate medical facilities are made available to rural areas; if it is not done, the condition of the country as a whole is a very

Dr. N. Satyanarayanaru (Ramachandrapuram) — Mr. Speaker, Sir, and fellow-brothers, in the very small time—

Mr. Deputy Speaker — You may only address the Chair; no fellow-brothers.

Dr. N. Satyanarayanaru. — Excuse me, Sir. I do not know. Respected Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I cannot set out my views definitely and expressly. I shall therefore only briefly touch upon them.

Medical subject is a very important subject, as we all know, but the money allotted every time, in my opinion, is very small. The Health Minister will do well to fight for more money on each and every occasion. Of course, there is expansion in the matter of development of colleges and allotment of more seats to students and nursing classes, etc., etc., but the benefits have not reached the villagers. At one time, Dr. Radhakrishnan, our worthy Vice-President, said that it is essential that adequate medical facilities are made available to rural areas; if it is not done, the condition of the country as a whole is a very
Important subject. Primarily, if you take only one point into consideration, that will satisfy most of the needs, that is, the men in the villages do not know the value of the elementary principle of balanced diet. If the services of the social workers are put into use and they are deputed to all the villages to teach what a balanced diet is, much of these diseases will be prevented. At least the housewives must be well educated as to what food they have to select with the money they can provide for their family. So, I would suggest that a proper machinery must be set up by way of social workers or any other organisation to go to the villages and teach what a balanced diet is. Balanced diet will go a long way in the prevention of most of the diseases that are now prevalent.

Secondly, the doctors that are now coming out must be made compulsorily to work in the rural areas for some time at least. For that purpose, some elementary things are necessary, by way of a comfortable living, by way of facilities for the education of their children and then easy approach to these places.

Nextly, I wish to state that for establishing a Welfare State, proper health-care covering every citizen is a natural and essential factor in achieving the goal. It is a big problem and it must be done either by a national scheme or by a voluntary prepared health insurance scheme. In this matter, the service of a general medical practitioner is very important and he has a great part to play. Because of his very intimate knowledge of the family, he knows their economic condition and other conditions and he can give proper advice. He is the only man in whose power it lies to deliver the goods and provided his services are properly utilised with a degree of imagination by paying him adequate amount he could ensure adequate medical care for large number of people. This could be done by starting a scheme of voluntary prepared health insurance.

Coming to the question of medical education, the same language question crops up here also which is now burning the whole country. In all the medical institutions, only one language and one set of terms must be used or else there will be great difficulty in scientific progress and national integration. Another thing which I want to submit is that the period of internship for all these graduates is not purposeful in my opinion because it is not well-planned. In order to provide a responsible character for an intern, all non-teaching hospitals should be made use of, that means, elective courses in medicine, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, etc., must be run for the internes, wherever it is possible.

Coming to the particular diseases, of course, by way of some of these organisations, we are able to control malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis and leprosy to a great extent but the one thing that is now confronting the whole nation, especially in South India, is cancer and that too cancer of the throat and mouth. An early diagnosis will facilitate and prevent many of the deaths, for want of early diagnosis is the cause of many of the deaths. According to the latest development, an electronic microscope will enable diagnosis of early cases of cancer. So, I would request the Government to purchase an electronic microscope and install it at least in Hyderabad.
Then, Sir, the subject of anaesthesia is not well-developed in this country. Of course, we are not going into the pre-anaesthetic stage when fortitude, force and fainting came to the rescue of the patient who came under the knife of the surgeon. So, anaesthesia must be given careful attention in our hospitals. Another important thing is dental care. Lack of dental attention is the cause for many of the diseases, as we all know. The dental college students must be given admission to these condensed courses of MBBS so that they will have an all-round knowledge of the other physiological conditions.

Coming lastly to family planning, the main factor is family planning either falls or succeeds at the village level: people do not know what family planning is. So, they must be first well educated as to what family planning is by these social welfare organisations. Then tubectomy and vasectomy are being done but the results are not encouraging. Of course, in Japan, by legalising abortion, they have reduced the birth rate to a certain extent, but in India it is a problem. Government have to carefully analyse the whole subject and introduce it. It seems to me that the introduction of cheap contraceptives will go a long way in reducing the population. For this purpose, a factory to prepare cheap contraceptives and distribute them to all the villages is a very important factor. Another thing is by a general survey it has been found that people like oral contraceptives rather than undergoing operation for which so many religious things come in the way. So, manufacture of cheap oral contraceptives by establishing suitable factories is a matter which calls for urgent consideration.

Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965
Voting of Demands for Grants

for the year 1965-66

The Accounts Committee, after due consideration of the Auditors' Report for the year 1965-66, has recommended the above financial statement for presentation to the Annual General Meeting for the approval of the members. The auditors have reported that the financial statement is found correct in all respects.

The Board of Directors has approved the financial statement. The statement has been approved by the members at the Annual General Meeting held on 13th March, 1965.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

[Text in Telugu script]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965. 707
for the year 1965-66.
Voting of Demands for Grants,

Mr Speaker — Do you expect the Minister to reply to all these points.

Sri A. Sanswara Rao — Yes, Sir.

Mr Speaker — But there is nobody noting down the points you are raising.

Sri A. C. Subba Reddy.—I am here, Sir noting down.

Mr Speaker — You are very busy till now talking with Sri Venkata Krishna Reddy. For your satisfaction.

Sri A Sarswatha Rao — Not for my satisfaction, Sir.

Mr Speaker — He has entrusted the work to PWD Minister who is otherwise busy. That is all right. Carry on.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1st March, 1965
for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The demands for grants for the year 1965-66 have been considered by the Finance Committee. The following demands have been approved:

1. Medical Reforms
   - Staff for Medical Reforms
   - Medical Research
   - Teaching in Medical Colleges

2. Teaching Assistantships
   - Achievement of certain educational objectives
   - Improvement of teaching standards

3. Non-practice Allowance
   - Certain categories of Doctors, Principals, Superintendents

4. Consultation Fees
   - Certain categories of Doctors, Principals, Superintendents
   - Teachers and Doctors

5. Medical Colleges
   - Teachers and Doctors

6. All India Medical Conference
   - Teachers and Doctors

Certain categories of Doctors, Principals, Superintendents have been given non-practice allowance of Rs. 500 per annum. Teachers and Doctors have been given consultation fees of Rs. 1000 per annum. Teaching Assistantships have been provided to improve teaching standards.

56—10
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 
for the year 1965-66. 
Voting of Demands for Grants.

non-practicing allowance Rs. 500/- to House surgeons. 

House surgeons 120 House surgeons. 

Voting of Demands for Grants.

medical colleges clarify entrance examination 

University select papers. 

marks pass college.

instruments trained staff encourage private practice.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Professors of non-clinical subjects will get allowance Rs. 200 per month. The medical profession, the allowance Rs. 500 per month. The clinical medicine and other allowances will be in proportion. Professors of non-clinical subjects will get allowance Rs. 500 per month. Voting of Demands for Grants. The budget for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 13,87,000. The new look to the state.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The family planning programme will continue in the next financial year. The family planning programme will be extended to cover more areas. The death rate will be reduced by 10% in the next financial year. The birth rate will be reduced by 5% in the next financial year. The mobile surgical units will be increased to 10 in rural areas and 5 in urban areas. The family planning programme will be extended to cover more areas. The private doctors will be trained in family planning. The amount of the incentive for vasectomy operation will be increased to Rs. 48.

The amount of the incentive for operation will be increased to Rs. 48.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Family planning

The family planning programme has made considerable progress, and the state government has allocated Rs. 300,000 for the year 1965-66. This includes Rs. 50,000 for the Family Planning Association and Rs. 250,000 for the state family planning board.

Primary health centres

The state government has allocated Rs. 6,300 for improving primary health centres. This includes Rs. 600 for the purchase of medical equipment and Rs. 5,700 for the salaries of the medical staff.

Short-term course

The state government has allocated Rs. 2,000 for the short-term course at the Indian Medical Council.

G.I.M. students

The state government has allocated Rs. 150,000 for the G.I.M. students.

D.M.S.

The state government has allocated Rs. 2,000 for the introduction of D.M.S.

Strength improvement

The state government has allocated Rs. 120,000 for improving the strength of the state government.

Funds for the state government

The state government has allocated Rs. 700,000 for various purposes.

Bed strength

The state government has allocated Rs. 700,000 for improving the bed strength of the state government.

Family planning

The state government has allocated Rs. 300,000 for family planning.

G.I.M. students

The state government has allocated Rs. 150,000 for the G.I.M. students.

D.M.S.

The state government has allocated Rs. 2,000 for the introduction of D.M.S.
13th March, 1965  
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1965-66.  
Voting of Demands for Grants.*

Police grounds acquire sub-way 0 institution 4, 5 general hospital in institutions.  

Supply sub-way 0 institution 4 hospital 0 district hospital in institutions.

TB advance cases in institutions.  

Diet supply in institutions.  

Honorary midwives introduce in institutions.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Regional imbalances can be considered as the primary concern. A systematic approach is needed to address these disparities. The proposed distribution of funds should take into account the regional needs. The aim is to ensure equitable allocation of resources, which will help in balancing the economic development across different regions. The release of funds is crucial, and it should be done in a timely manner to support the projects.

The adoption of a new strategy is necessary to overcome the challenges faced in the current budget. The financial statements highlight the need for careful planning and effective implementation of the demands.

The annual financial statement for the year 1965-66 provides a comprehensive overview of the financial situation. It is essential to review these statements regularly to ensure that the budgetary decisions are aligned with the overall objectives of the organization.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker:— I remember I have admitted under Rule 74 a motion regarding G. C. I. M. students. Tomorrow or day after tomorrow he is giving a statement.

Sri Y. Swarupra Prasad:— It is coming on the 17th, Sir.

Sri Pillaamarri Venkateswarlu:— May I request him to clarify, Sir?

Mr. Speaker:— He is also sympathetic and he is trying to do some thing for them. All of us are anxious to do some thing for them. After that we will consider, because I have already admitted under rule 74.

Mr. Speaker:— He is making a statement day after tomorrow.

Pr. Professors of Non clinical subject:— He is also sympathetic and he is trying to do some thing for them. All of us are anxious to do some thing for them. After that we will consider, because I have already admitted under rule 74.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
for the year 1965-66  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

Clinical professors $1,000-1,500 a month Non-clinical professors $800-1,000 a month 700-1,100 a month.  Non-clinical professors in 1 category $900, Forensic medicine $900 in 2 category in 1 category $1,200, non-practising allowance $900 in 2 category $1,200. Forensic non-practising allowance $900 in 2 category $1,200. Examinations standards 55. In the 4th Five Year Plan Working Paper - Volume I it is stated -

"The State registered the lowest rate of growth during the last decade among the States in India next only to Madras mainly because of its high death rate as compared to many States. The death rate registered for the State during the last decade was 29 per thousand as against 22.8 for All-India."
Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Re. 1.

For not increasing the bed strength in Chittoor Headquarters Hospital.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Re. 100.

For not arranging conveyance to Ranga Hospital from Tirupathi since this Hospital is very far from Tirupathi Town.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 10,000.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to provincialise Naidupet dispensary in Nellore District during 1965-66.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to Provincialise Budigereddipalem dispensary in Nellore District during the third plan period.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to introduce the system of Mobile Hospitals in the State, to start with one such Hospital to each District during 1965-66.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

For the failure to increase patient beds in Gooty Hospital of Anantapur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100 for the posting of Lady Doctor in Gooty Hospital Anantapur District.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100 for not taking over Municipal Hospital of Guntakal, Anantapur District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To urge Government to include:

(a) The Calcutta Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital

(b) the Bengal Allen Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital

(c) Duhan Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and

(d) the Regular Homeopathic College, Calcutta in Schedule I of the Andhra Pradesh Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration Act.

To urge Government to upgrade the subsidised Rural dispensary into Regular Allopathy dispensary in Munagapalsa village Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam District (Ref letter No 2471/II/62-2 Health dated 28-7-1964).

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to provide cobalt treatment to cancer patients at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.
To urge on Government to instal X-Ray and Television Machine at 
King George Hospital Visakhapatnam and at Osmania Hospital
Hyderabad.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

to urge on Government to increase the Bed strength in King George
Hospital, Visakhapatnam as the present beds in all wards are insufficent.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

...The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:--The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs.100

The failure of the Government in Establishing a Government Hospital 
at Kankipadu to serve one lakh people of the area.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government in taking steps to begin the con-
struction of new Government Hospital at Vijayawada so as to finish it
before the end of Third five year plan.

The cut motions were negatived.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965. 723
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

Cut motion No. 42 "To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 100

For the failure of the Government in establishing a Medical College at Vijayawada." be withdrawn with the leave of the House.

The cut motion was, by leave of the house, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 100

To express disagreement with the Government for not providing enough maternity centres in the Province.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 100

To urge on Government to construct 'A' Class special ward at King George Hospital Visakhapatnam.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 100

To urge on Government to provide adequate machinery, equipment and trained personnel for the treatment of cancer and leukemia diseases in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 100

To urge on Government to enhance the salaries of midwives to encourage them to remain in Government or Local bodies service.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 100

To criticise the Government for not taking up the repairs of inpatient rooms of Government Hospital Uravakonda which the buildings are donated by the Public Long ago.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs 1.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Re. 1.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Re. 1.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,58,47,000 for Medical by Re. 1.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Re. 1.

To impress upon the Government to instal air conditioning to the operation theatre at General Hospital, Guntur and also create fence and accommodation to isolation ward at Korrepadu of Guntur.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not taking vigorous steps in sterilisation etc.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government with regard to non-admission of students who are securing 85 per cent of marks in Medical Colleges.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not setting up an Allopathic Government Medical Store at Hyderabad to supply annual indents of all Hospitals which the annual indents of Hospitals are not fully supplied,

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not supplying sufficient medicines to District Headquarters Hospitals, Anantapur taluk—Headquarters Hospital, Urvakonda

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000 for Medical by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not supplying medicines to the ex-district Board Maternity Centres which are now under the administration of Panchayat Samithies.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000/- for Medical by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not supplying sufficient medicines to Health Centre Konakondla and Panchayat Samithi dispensaries of Vaarakovur—Palthur and Amidela

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000/- for Medical by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for allowing the private practice of doctors and thus causing no useful treatment for poor in Government Hospitals.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000/- for Medical by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not providing facilities to Agricultural Labourers who are not in position to take special case and I suggest the Government to give medical aid to this poor people as the Government is providing to N G. os.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,58,47,000/- for Medical by Rs. 100

To urge the Government for taking action against the Assistant Surgeon, Madanapalli and the concerned District Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor for discharging Sri Narasimhraju (son of Bangaru Raju) who was injured grievously, as a result of police firing on 12th February, 1965 at Madanapalli against student demonstration,

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100.00

To criticise the Government to relex the F.T.A. to the Health Inspectors who are in charge of taluqs and the peons working under them, as the existing F.T.A. is most outmoded.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100.00

To regret the failure of the Government to supply necessary medical supplies like the Anti-Cholera vaccine and the like during the cholera epidemic in 1904 inspite of the necessary provision for the same, people in the villages were forced to purchase the same, thereby defeating the very purpose of the budgetary provision.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker — The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100.00

To bring to the notice of the Government vide its G.O. Ms. No. 42, dated 11-1-1965, it has neglected to give priorities to protected water supply schemes in town committee of Telangana region, to places where the need of implementing the scheme is comparatively more pressing and immediate, having regard to the non-availability of drinking water and prevalence of grievous worms etc.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker — The question is:

To urge on Government to open a Filaria Unit at Nellore Municipality as the Filaria is rampant at Nellore.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965
for the year 1965-66
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

To urge the Government to open a Filaria Unit at Gudur
Municipality where there are large number of Filaria cases

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

For the failure of the Government to regularise the
services of Surveillance Workers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

For the failure of the Government in taking steps to
eradicate epidemics such as Cholera and small pox and
contagious diseases such as T.B. and Leprosy.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

To urge the Government to open an anti-filarial unit
at Munagapaka, Anakapalli taluk, Visakhapatnam district
as filaria is rapidly increasing day to day

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

To criticise the Government for not opening Leprosy
Centre at Urasavakonda where the leprosy is increasing
rapidly throughout taluk.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

To criticise the Government for not supplying sufficient
cholera vaccine for Anantapur district this year at the
time of cholera epidemic in the district

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public
Health by Rs. 100.00

To criticise the Government for appointing Health Inspectors in addition to Auxiliary Health Nurses, who are
not given power to implement the Central Food Adulteration
Act and wasting Government funds.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,28,42,000 for Public Health by Rs. 100.00

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr Speaker—The question is:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,58,47,000 under Demand No. XVIII—Medical”

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,42,000 under Demand XIX—Public Health”

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,09,600 under Demand No. XLIV—Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health”

The motion was adopted and the Grants made.

DEMAND NO. XXIII—CO-OPERATION. Rs. 2,20,78,200.

Sri P. V Narasimharao.—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Co-operation, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,78,200 under Demand No. XXIII—Co-operation.”

Mr Speaker.—Motion moved.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswaralu.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To discuss the failure of the policy of the Government to adopt the principle of ‘Need Based’ instead of ‘Property based’ while distribution of loans, subsidies etc.

Mr Speaker.—Motion moved.

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To bring to the notice of the Government the failure to abandon the idea of introducing the system of Co-operative farming in the State when most of the nations in the world who have tired and experienced it have found to be to the national economy.

A Note on Demand No. XXIII is printed as Appendix.
for the year 1965-66.
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To impress on the Government the futility of following and pursuing a suicidal policy of going ahead in the direction of implementing Co-operative Farming in the State, when most of the nations in the world have denounced and condemned it.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To impress upon the Government that the policy of introducing Co-operative Farming in the State will upset the very economy of the State, resulting in the upsetting of the national economy in them.

Mr Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naodu — Sir, I beg to move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100

For not reducing the interest on loans being given to the share holders in the primary Co-operative Credit Societies

Mr. Speaker — Cut motion moved.

Sri S. Venagya — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government to enquire into the bogus co-operative mill society, Santhapet, Nellore town and District in which an amount of Rs. 18,000 was misused and misappropriated by the management.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to lease out temple lands, to the F.L.C. or tenants of F.L.C. Co-operative Societies on average rental basis without public auction.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government to give financial assistance to the Harijan Co-operation collective Farming Society of Servedpalli village, Nellore District from the date of its registration till to-day.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government to organise the mat-weavings co-operative society at Tukumanumitta, Santhapal, Nellore Town and District though the mat-weavers are pressing for the same.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government to organise milk supply Co-operative Society at Srinivasapuram, Nellore Town and District.

Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri V. K. Adinarayana Reddy — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

Government failure to expedite the enquiry into mismanagement of A.C.S. Mills, Guntakal, Anantapur District under ex-manager Rama Rao.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri V. Visveswara Rao — Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

Reserve Bank of India Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Bank

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.
Annua! Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March 1965

You are Demand for Grants.

Medak central Co-operative Bank 16 lakhs over dues 16 781

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs 100.

Central Co-operative Bank adjustments 781

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For not allowing the primary Co-operative Society to do business in Ammonium Sulphate in Krishna District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved

Sir V. Venkateswara Rao —Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For not conducting elections to the Board of Directors of the Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Thummapala, Visakhapatnam district, and for continuing the old nominated Board, even after 3 years

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motion moved

Sir P. V. Ramana —Sir, I beg to move:

To urge on Government to pass an order for regular supply of Iron sheets for manufacture of Jaggery pans etc., to Munagopala M.P.C.S., Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam district as recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his letter R.C. No. 18805-63 A2 (1), dated 26-9-1964 to the Director of Controlled commodities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to order to Register at Mungapaka village, Anakapalli Taluk, Visakhapatnam district as directed by the Department of Health Housing and Municipal Administration in their letter No. 8541-E1/68-2, Housing, dated 13th September, 1968.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 103.

Annual Financial Statement (Budget for the year 1965-66).

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To express disagreement with the Government for not issuing licence to establish a Sugar Factory in the area of Kota Uratla (Ankapalli Deputy Registrars area) after making study on the spot during July, 1964 by the Central Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to disburse the entire amount of Medium term loan to agriculturalists which was sanctioned to the Co-operative Central Banks, every year.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to organise Motor Tax Co-operative Societies at every District Headquarter

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To urge on Government to establish a Jute factory in Co-operative sector in Visakhapatnam or Srikakulam District for which, the Jute Agriculturalists have already requested the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.
Voting of Demands for Grants

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For not taking steps to establish a rural bank at Kankipadu.

For not taking steps to enrol more members to several village credit co-operative societies in Vallum, Kankipadu, Poranki, Vijayawada villages of Vijayawada Taluk.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

For not taking steps to establish a consumers Co-operative Society at Kankipadu.

Mr. Speaker — Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Lakshmana reddy — Sir, I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not taking permanent steps to improve the Co-operative Weavers' Societies members economical conditions, as the weavers organisations suggest.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not taking steps to supply yarn to the independent weavers on the same rate which the mill owners supply to cloth mills.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not getting the coolie weavers in the Co-operative Sector and see that their economic condition is better.

56—13

Vote of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs 100.

To criticise the Government for not taking the firm steps and make it a policy to supply controlled articles and food-stuffs through the Co-operative Institutions to the public to put an end to the Black-market.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs 100.

To criticise the Government for not registering Land Mortgage Bank of Guntakal, Anantapur district which commenced 3 years back and not yet registered and causing much loss to the ryots of Gooty, Guntakal and Uravakonda area.

Mr Speaker—Cut motions moved.

Sri D. Seetharamiah.—Sir, I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,78,200 for Co-operation by Rs 100.

To urge the Government to enquire why the Madanapalli Town Co-operative Bank is refusing to admit fresh share-holders and also to enquire into the Bumani loans sanctioned by it and the arrears of overdue debts of six years and more standing.

Mr Speaker.—Cut Motion moved.

Sri R. N. Reddy.—One O’clock says demands cover it.

Mr Speaker.—We will think about it on Monday. We will have to sit one evening, if necessary.

Mr Speaker.—We are working on Monday.

Mr. V. R. Narasimha.—We are going to the halls of the Assembly. I wish to raise a few points.

Mr Speaker.—We are taking time for it.

Mr Speaker.—We are working on Monday.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Sri T K R Sarma — The other day we were assured that the Demand under Co-operation would be moved by the Minister for Co-operation himself. Will the Government explain why it is being moved by the Minister for Law?

Mr. Speaker — I think it will take another week or ten days for him to completely recover. I have myself seen him and I think it will take another week or 10 days for him to completely recover and attend the Assembly, that is the reason why the Minister for Law has moved.

In the political economy pledged to the various values of socialism and democracy, co-operation should become progressively the principal basis of organisation in many branches of economic life.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

The directors of the society, after consideration, have presented the following financial statement for the year 1965-66:

Revenue:
- "Sugar Factory" (£1,200)
- "Factory Improvement" (£200)
- "General Surplus" (£300)
- "Miscellaneous" (£100)
- "Total Revenue" (£1,800)

Expenditure:
- "Factory Operations" (£1,300)
- "General Expenses" (£100)
- "Miscellaneous" (£200)
- "Total Expenditure" (£1,600)

Surplus for the Year: £200

The directors recommend the adoption of the above statement and the approval of the surplus for the year.

"Government may from time to time appoint one of its nominees on the Board of the Society as Managing Director on such terms and conditions as may be specified from time to time and fix his remuneration. Subject to the general principles of the Board the Managing Director shall exercise such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be entrusted to him by Government or the Board of Directors as the case may be for ensuring efficient administration of the factory."
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965

Voting of Demands for Grants,

The following demands for grants, are hereby called for consideration.

1. The demand for the purchase of land for the purpose of setting up a new factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

2. The demand for the purchase of machinery and equipment for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

3. The demand for the purchase of raw materials for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

4. The demand for the purchase of spare parts for the machinery, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

5. The demand for the purchase of transportation facilities for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

6. The demand for the purchase of office supplies and stationery for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

7. The demand for the purchase of training materials for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

8. The demand for the purchase of security equipment for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

9. The demand for the purchase of legal services for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

10. The demand for the purchase of insurance for the factory, as approved by the Board of Directors for the year 1965-66.

The above demands are hereby put to the vote of the members for approval.

The vote will be taken on the 1st of April, 1965.

Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text in Telugu language]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1965.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Any substantial increase in membership unaccompanied by the provision of adequate and timely credit will not only discourage the new members but also inflict infinite damage to the success of the co-operative movement.
It was proposed to bring about organisational link between the primary co-operative marketing societies and credit societies by the end of 1964-65. It was envisaged that at the end of 1964-65, the primary co-operative marketing societies and credit societies would be linked through a note system. This would enable the primary co-operative marketing societies to collect credit from the members and make bad debts a thing of the past.

Central Banks

Village Credit Societies

It was proposed to bring about organisational link between the primary co-operative marketing societies and credit societies by the end of 1964-65.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 18th March, 1965
for the year, 1965-66.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Central Bank, circulars issued, produce in...

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Vizag Ex-service man Co-operative Transport Motor Service is a concern. The demand of transport motor service for misappropriation cannot be ignored urgently. A petition against the misappropriation is made to the department to take immediate action. A report of the officer is being sent to the concerned department. The urgent case of a member of the society transportation maintenance officer is being investigated. The urgent case of a member of the society transportation maintenance officer is being investigated. The urgent case of a member of the society transportation maintenance officer is being investigated.

Transfer of a member of the society transportation maintenance officer is being investigated. The urgent case of a member of the society transportation maintenance officer is being investigated. The urgent case of a member of the society transportation maintenance officer is being investigated.

The urgency of irrigation programmes reliant on departmental investigations. The urgency of irrigation programmes reliant on departmental investigations. The urgency of irrigation programmes reliant on departmental investigations.

184 deposits are received. Deposits of irrigation applications are being registered. A deposit of irrigation applications is being registered. A deposit of irrigation applications is being registered.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 13th March, 1965
Voting of Demands for Grants

Socialist pattern of society revolution of 1965-66
The pattern of the level of the socialist pattern of society
Co-operative common wealth

Cost of cultivation

Reserve Bank
Ford Foundation Committee
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 15th March, 1965.

APPENDIX

1965-66

The cost of cultivation is 89 a.200 and 80,000 rupees for the year 1964-65.
Appendix.  
18th March, 1965.  

Mr.  

The following are the details of the monthly rates of interest prevalent in various years:

1955-66  
1960-61  
1964-66  
1968-64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955-66</td>
<td>15.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>16.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-66</td>
<td>18.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-64</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above rates have been in force since 1955-66.
Appendix.

716 18th March, 1963.

1,771 4,000 6,000

1968 1,771 4,000 6,000

57,04 300-0

8a3bg 8a3bg

2.88 2.88

2,88 2,88

80-9-61
Appendix

18th March, 1965.

[Text content in Telugu script]
Appendix.

18th March, 1965.

...
Appendix.


మార్థ 148 అంకాలకు ఇది అనేకం దానాదు అందట్లు, మ.సా. 66 దానాదు నెంబరు.

ప్రతియే పరిస్థితిలో హూరిసారి పెట్టడం కాక పరిస్థితిలో మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు, స్నానానికి తప్పాడు ఉంటారు మాత్రమే. మనం సంచలనం చేసేందుకు ముందు పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాము. దూరం, ఆనాధారంపై కలపాడు ఉంటే అంతర్భాగం వాడుకుండా. మనుషుల పరిస్థితిలో మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాం మాత్రమే. మనం సంచలనం చేసి పరిస్థితిలో మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాం మాత్రమే.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>పరిస్థితిలో హూరిసారి పెట్టడం</th>
<th>పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు</th>
<th>మనం సంచలనం చేసేందుకు</th>
<th>మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. పరిస్థితిలో హూరిసారి పెట్టడం</td>
<td>పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు</td>
<td>మనం సంచలనం చేసేందుకు</td>
<td>మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు</td>
<td>పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు</td>
<td>మనం సంచలనం చేసేందుకు</td>
<td>మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు</td>
<td>పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు</td>
<td>మనం సంచలనం చేసేందుకు</td>
<td>మనం పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటాం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ఎలాంటి పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు. ఎలాంటి పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటారు.
18th March, 1968.

Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>अप्रतीप निवेदन</td>
<td>₹ 4,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>भागदत्त श्रीकृष्ण</td>
<td>₹ 72,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>दिलीप कुमार</td>
<td>₹ 8,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 7,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 8,08,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 7,68,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 10,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 7,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 1,81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>दिगंबर साहिब</td>
<td>₹ 2,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 30.000
2. 60.000
3. 80.000
4. 50.000
5. 90.000
6. 20.000
7. 40.000
8. 60.000
9. 30.000
10. 20.000

18.000


18th March, 1965.

Appendix

హిందు మాసాంశం (పూర్వం లేదు) తేది అవసరం అంకులు ఉంటాయి. లోకాంతర మహాగణం 31-3-1965 నాటి బుద్ధ ఇందులో మేనింగ్ చేశాడి పూర్తి సమయంలో ఉండి చాలాంటి విచారాలు జరిగాయి.

పిడితున్న అధ్యాపకులు

చాలాంటి పిడిగాన శాసన ఉంటే, చాలాంటి పిడిగా మట్టా ఉంటే వారింటాం లేదు? మామ్మత ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మక వారింటాం లేదు. మామ్మత ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మక వారింటాం లేదు మామ్మత ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మక వారింటాం లేదు. 1963-64 వరకు అక్టోబరు ఆస్ట్రియన్ సంస్థ 1964 జూలై మేలు వీలు ధరానికి 800 లేదా 80 వారింటాం మట్టా ఉంది. మామ్మత ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మక వారింటాం లేదు మామ్మత ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మక వారింటాం లేదు. మామ్మత ప్రతిష్ఠాత్మక వారింటాం 10 వారింటాం శీతాత్మక వారింటాం ఉంటాయి. 5 వారింటాం శీతాత్మక వారింటాం ఉంటాయి. 100 వారింటాం కట్టడం అధ్యాపకులకు సంపాదింపబడుతుంది.
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18th March, 1965.

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Appendix

30-11-1964 సాంఖ్యిక పట్టణం 116 తరగతి సంస్థలు ప్రారంభం నిర్మాణం
(10 లెక్క పట్టణం 66 సంస్థలు, ఇతర (ప్రత్యేకించిన పట్టణం కంటే 49 రాష్ట్రాలు) కంటే సాధారణం మొత్తం 291 లేదా సంస్థలు సంఖ్య, మరియు విషయం అంచనా ప్రారంభం నిర్మాణం మోత్తం 2,50 కమ్మ. సంస్థ మొత్తం పురాతన సంస్థలు పై మార్గం మొత్తం 18,000 కమ్మ ప్రారంభము చేయబడింది.

ఎక్కడు 50 సంస్థల ప్రపంచానికి వ్యాపారానికి కలిగిన ప్రారంభం. అంతర్జాతీయం పరిస్థితులు ప్రారంభ నిర్మాణం సంపన్నం ప్రారంభం. 1962-63 సంస్థ 24,800 కమ్మ అంద, 1963-64 సంస్థ 27,700 కమ్మ అంద, 28 మార్చి ప్రారంభం సంస్థలు అంశాల మార్గం చేయబడింది.

1965-66 సంస్థ 33-46 కమ్మ ప్రారంభం నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభం సంస్థలు ఆశాంఖ్యిక ప్రారంభం మొత్తం మార్గం చేయబడింది. అంశాల 20 సంస్థల పై మార్గం మొత్తం 46 నిర్మాణం సంస్థలు మార్గం చేయబడింది. ప్రారంభం నిర్మాణం మొత్తం 1865-66 ప్రారంభం సంస్థ 5,48 మార్గం చేయబడింది. అంశాలం ప్రారంభ జాతీయ పై 40 కమ్మ పై మార్గం సంస్థకు కలిగి మార్గం చేయబడింది. 4.00 కమ్మ మార్గం చేయబడింది.


ప్రారంభ నిర్మాణ ప్రారంభం:

ప్రారంభ నిర్మాణ సంస్థల నిర్మాణం 250 కమ్మ మార్గం, అంతర్జాతీయం పరిస్థితులు లేదు. ప్రత్యేకించిన పట్టణం 1,250 కమ్మ ప్రారంభం నిర్మాణం మార్గం చేయబడింది. ప్రత్యేకించిన పట్టణం 9,888 కమ్మ మార్గం చేయబడింది. ప్రత్యేకించిన పట్టణం 22 సంస్థల నిర్మాణం మార్గం చేయబడింది. అనేక యాత్రల ప్రారంభం నిర్మాణం మార్గం చేయబడింది. ప్రత్యేకించిన పట్టణం 10 సంస్థలు 14 సంస్థల నిర్మాణం చేయబడింది. 12 సంస్థల నిర్మాణం మార్గం చేయబడింది. మార్గం 10 సంస్థల నిర్మాణం మార్గం చేయబడింది.

Appendix

మాహితి సంవత్సరానికి నాటికి 1963 సంవత్సరం మరణం కారణంగా కార్యాలయ భావం నుండి ప్రారంభించబడింది. 1963-64 పిని 60,000 ఏం, 1964-65 పిని 10,000 ఏం వచ్చింది. అందుకే ఆ సంవత్సరానికి ప్రారంభించబడింది.

మాహితి సంవత్సరానికి ప్రారంభించబడింది సంవత్సరానికి ప్రారంభించబడింది 1965-66 సంవత్సరం మరణం కారణంగా కార్యాలయ భావం నుండి ప్రారంభించబడింది. 

మాహితి సంవత్సరానికి ప్రారంభించబడింది ప్రారంభించబడింది 1966-67 పిని 186 ఏం వచ్చింది. ప్రారంభించబడింది 1966-67 పిని 150 ఏం వచ్చింది. 

1968 సంవత్సరం నిర్మాణం కారణంగా ప్రారంభించబడింది. 1968 సంవత్సరం నిర్మాణం కారణంగా ప్రారంభించబడింది విదేశానికి ప్రారంభించబడింది.

1968 సంవత్సరం నిర్మాణం కారణంగా ప్రారంభించబడింది.

Appendix

[Text content]
Appendix.

18th March, 1965.

18th March, 1965.

Appendix

I: ప్రతి వారం మరియు భాగాన పనిచేసే, అందువల్ల ముఖ్యంగా పరిశీలన చేసేది 1,000, 600, 900 పాటలు. 1962-63లో క్యాంప్ విడికి ప్రతి కోడు మంది పండుగ జొన్నను పండుగ జొన్న 2.00 అని అభిప్రాయం చేసారు. 1963-64 లో పరిశీలన చేసి 6.62 అని ప్రతి వారం పండుగ జొన్నను పండుగ జొన్న 3.18 అని అభిప్రాయం చేసారు. 1964-65 లో పరిశీలన చేసారు, కానీ తప్ప జొన్న సమాధానము నిర్ణయించారు. 1962-63 లో పరిశీలనం కారణంగా పరిశీలనం ప్రతి వారం పండుగ జొన్న 2.00 అని అభిప్రాయం చేసారు. 1962-63 లో ప్రతి వారం పండుగ జొన్న 1,000 పాటలు అభిప్రాయం చేసారు.

II: ప్రతి పాటలు, ప్రతి వారం సంఖ్యలు మారుతున్న ప్రామాణిక పరిశీలనాలు సాగర జొన్న సంఖ్యలు 30% కూడా పరిశీలను చేసారు.

III: తప్ప సకలు ప్రతి వారం మరియు దినాలలో నిర్ణయం చేసారు. తప్ప సకలు పండుగ జొన్న సమాధానం పరిశీలన చేసారు. తప్ప సకలు పండుగ జొన్న సమాధానం పరిశీలన చేసారు.

IV: తప్ప సకలు పండుగ జొన్న సమాధానం పరిశీలన చేసారు పరిశీలను ప్రతి వారం పరిశీలన చేసారు.

V: ప్రతి పాటలు, ప్రతి వారం సంఖ్యలు పరిశీలన చేసారు.

VI: ప్రతి పాటలు, ప్రతి వారం సంఖ్యలు పరిశీలన చేసారు.

VII: ప్రతి పాటలు, ప్రతి వారం సంఖ్యలు పరిశీలన చేసారు.

VIII: ప్రతి పాటలు, ప్రతి వారం సంఖ్యలు పరిశీలన చేసారు.

1964-65 లో 1,000 పాటలు చేసారు. ప్రతి వారం పండుగ జొన్న సంఖ్య 1,75 అని పండుగ జొన్న సంఖ్య 75 అని అభిప్రాయం చేసారు. 15.2.65 లో పరిశీలన చేసారు. 6.01 అని పండుగ జొన్న సంఖ్య 6.01 అని అభిప్రాయం చేసారు. 4.40 అని పండుగ జొన్న సంఖ్య 4.40 అని అభిప్రాయం చేసారు. ప్రతి వారం పండుగ జొన్న సంఖ్య ఎంపిక అవుతుంది. ప్రతి వారం పండుగ జొన్న సంఖ్య ఎంపిక అవుతుంది.
Appendix.

18th March, 1965.

1. The results of the survey suggest that the area suitable for cultivation is approximately 2000 acres. The land is fertile and well-watered. The ground cover is dense, and the soil is rich in nutrients.

2. The estimated rainfall for the year 1965 is 800 mm. This is sufficient for the cultivation of most crops. However, some areas may require supplementary irrigation.

3. The estimated cost of cultivation is 1.6 million Rs. This includes the cost of seeds, fertilizers, labor, and water. The profits from the sale of crops are expected to be 3.0 million Rs.

4. The project is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the lives of the local community. The increase in agricultural production will provide food security and create employment opportunities.

5. The project is financially viable and will generate a profit margin of 30%.

6. The project is expected to be completed within 18 months.

7. The project will be implemented with the support of the state government and international agencies.

8. The project will provide training to local farmers in modern agricultural techniques.

9. The project will also include the establishment of a rural market to facilitate the sale of crops.

10. The project will have a positive impact on the local economy and will contribute to the development of the region.

Appendix

1964-65 సంవత్సరం తిరుమల తిరిగులు రాళ్లు కలిగింది. ఐదు రోజుల కాలంలో ప్రభావం పెంచింది. ప్రభావం పెంచడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతి రోజు కాలంలో లాంటి ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయాలు అందించారు. అతడు ముఖ్యమైనది నిర్ణయాలు ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయాలు ఉపయోగించారు. మరియు ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయాలు ప్రతిరోజులు కాలంలో లాంటి ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయాలు ఉపయోగించారు. 1964-66 సంవత్సరం తిరుమల తిరిగులు రాళ్లు కలిగింది.

అప్పుడు హిందీ రాళ్లు మన భారతదేశంలో ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిరోజు నిర్ణయాలు ఉపయోగించారు. 1963-64 సంవత్సరం తిరుమల తిరిగులు రాళ్లు కలిగింది. 1964-65 సంవత్సరం తిరుమల తిరిగులు రాళ్లు కలిగింది. 1965-66 సంవత్సరం తిరుమల తిరిగులు రాళ్లు కలిగింది.

18th March, 1965.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Rs. 1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>Rs. 1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Rs. 1.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1965-66 డిసెంబర్ నాడు దండ కార్డ్ విడుదల ప్రదర్శన ప్రముఖ ఫెస్టివల్లో రూ. 1.90 వేరు నడి ప్రపంచంలో మార్గదర్శన ప్రయత్నం చేసింది.

1965-66 జనవరి నాడు దండ కార్డ్ విడుదల ప్రదర్శన ప్రముఖ ఫెస్టివల్లో రూ. 1.96 వేరు నడి ప్రపంచంలో మార్గదర్శన ప్రయత్నం చేసింది.

1965-66 మార్చి నాడు దండ కార్డ్ విడుదల ప్రదర్శన ప్రముఖ ఫెస్టివల్లో రూ. 1.99 వేరు నడి ప్రపంచంలో మార్గదర్శన ప్రయత్నం చేసింది.

ప్రతి సంవత్సరం దండ కార్డ్ విడుదల ప్రదర్శన ప్రముఖ ఫెస్టివల్లో రూ. 1.90 వేరు నడి ప్రపంచంలో మార్గదర్శన ప్రయత్నం చేసింది.

Appendix

In the year 1964-65, the expenditure was Rs. 0.74 crore for the purchase of additional land.

The following is the summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>1.84 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>2.45 crore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditure for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 1000 crore. The expenditure for the year 1966-67 was Rs. 1500 crore.

In conclusion:

The expenditure for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 7.00 crore for the purchase of additional land.

1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో నిర్మాణ సమితి రెండవ సంవత్సరంలో 927 కోటలు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు.

మరియు విషయం రేటు సంఖ్య.

1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో 40 వ సంవత్సరం అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించింది. 1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించింది. అందుకే ఒక ప్రాతిపదికం ఉండాలాంది. 40 రోజులు నిర్మాణ ప్రారంభించాడు.

1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో 11,512 కోటలు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు. 1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు. అందుకే నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు. 40 రోజులు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు.


1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో 84,000 కోటలు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు. 1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో 34,000 కోటలు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు. 1964-65 సంవత్సరంలో 9,000 కోటలు నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించాడు.

Appendix*

1964, April 14th, to the President, Honoured Sir,

We hereby present our humble yet earnest request, based on the apportionment of the year 1964, for the allocation of Rs. 1,80,000 to the Culture Department.

1. Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of a new building.
2. Rs. 1,30,000 for the maintenance of the building.

Total: Rs. 1,80,000

We earnestly request your kind consideration in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

The Secretary, Department of Culture.

The Five-Year Plans, which seek to rebuild rural India and secure balanced and rapid economic development have emphasized the paramount importance of Co-operative method for implementation of developmental schemes in the field of production, marketing and processing. This is because the Co-operative Movement offers the most suitable agency for economic development along democratic lines. The role of co-operation in a developing economy and the objective of co-operative development programme have been steadily enlarged with each plan. The Co-operative movement has come to occupy a prominent place in the social and economic regeneration of our country. The co-operative movement in Andhra Pradesh has made striking progress in this regard and has progressively assumed a multiphased and multisided character. The Co-operative principle has been extended to the organisation of economic and socio-economic functions and activities. This trend will necessarily persist in the coming years. There are today in Andhra Pradesh nearly 80,000 co-operative societies of all types with a membership exceeding 89 lakhs with a working capital of about Rs. 200 crores as against 24,856 co-operative societies, 88 lakhs of members and working capital of the order of Rs. 180 crores at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

The progress made in the field of agricultural credit has been significant. At the end of the 2nd Plan there were 14,000 primary agricultural credit societies in the State covering 84% of the villages with a membership of 15.89 lakhs representing 25% of the total rural population in the State. The short and medium term loans assured to agriculturists for seasonal agricultural operations (excluding produce loans) progressively stepped up from about Rs. 5 crores in 1955-56 to 16.50 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 22 crores by 1963-64. The share capital and deposits held by all the 14,000 primary agricultural credit societies at the end of the 2nd Plan period amounted to Rs. 448 lakhs and Rs. 87 lakhs respectively.

In the context of the progress for increasing agricultural production under the Five Year Plans, Co-operatives have placed before them the long-term objective of meeting at least 50% of the credit needs of the Agriculturists by the end of Fourth Plan. In pursuance thereof, the Third Five Year Plan for Co-operatives envisages an increase in membership of primary agricultural credit societies from 15.89 lakhs at the end of Second Plan to 40 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan and stepping up short and medium term credit provided by the Co-operatives manually from the level of Rs. 16.50 crores in 1960-61 to Rs 30 crores in the last year of Third Plan as against the estimated agricultural credit requirements of the State under short term and medium term of about Rs. 260 crores.
The target for 1964-65 under coverage of rural families is 27 lakhs which works out nearly to 45%. Against this, so far 20.62 lakhs families have been covered, the percentage being nearly 85. By the end of 1964-65 it is expected that there would be about 15,000 societies covering nearly 90% of the villages and 38% of the rural families. The short-term and medium-term loans so far issued amounted to Rs 22 crores as against the target of Rs. 25 crores. The share capital and deposits held by these societies stood at Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 171 lakhs respectively. Government are taking steps to strengthen the Co-operatives in various ways so as to enable them to enlarge their activities progressively.

Measures taken to develop Co-operative Credit revitalisation.

Besides, 6,000 societies of the Second Plan, 4,000 additional societies are marked for revitalisation during the Third Five Year Plan period. The object of this programme is to ensure their effective functioning as service Co-operatives.

During the year 1963-64, 1,771 societies undertook service functions and distribution of fertilisers, etc. to members. A subsidy of Rs. 900 spread over a period of 5 years, is being paid to each society taken up under this programme, mainly for the purpose of encouraging and enabling them to undertake service functions. Nearly 8,200 societies have been selected as retailers for distribution of chemical fertilisers on consignment-cum-credit basis and to supply them to the members as loan in kind.

State participation in primary credit societies:

With a view to strengthen the financial resources of village societies a sum of Rs 57.04 lakhs including contribution to large-sized co-operative societies and rural banks has so far been contributed by Government towards their share capital.

Growth in the resources of financing banks:

The apex and co-operative central banks as the financing agencies have been playing a notable part in the achievement of credit targets under the plan. The total working capital of the apex and co-operative central banks as on 30th June, 1964 exceeded Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 85 crores respectively. They have been able to mobilise savings by way of deposits to the tune of Rs. 11.72 crores.

State participation in financing banks and credit limits from Reserve Bank:

A total sum of Rs 2.88 crores has been contributed by Government (upto 30-6-64) to the share capital of Apex and Co-operative Central Banks to enable them to have increased owned funds so as to raise their maximum borrowing power and obtain larger credit limit from the Reserve Bank of India. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned towards state contribution to the share capital of two Central Co-operative banks during 1964-65. It is proposed to approach the Reserve Bank of India for sanction of a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs from out

of National Agricultural Long Term Operation Fund for contribution to the share capital of apex and Central Co-operative Banks.

Package Programme:

In the West Godavari District where the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (package programme Scheme) is in operation, co-operatives are playing a significant role in providing adequate and timely credit, based on production plans, supplying the means of production such as improved seed, fertilisers, pesticides, etc and linking of credit with storage and marketing of agricultural produce in order to enable the Central Banks operating in the area to provide the requisite funds to the agriculturists. The Reserve Bank has sanctioned short-term credit limits to the tune of Rs 206 lakhs during 1964-65 of which Rs. 181 15 lakhs will be on Government guarantee. At present 429 village societies are covered by the scheme.

Modified Package Scheme:

Modified Package Scheme was introduced in 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of stepping up food production and building up sizeable reserves of food stocks.

The scheme was introduced during the year 1968-69 and is to be in operation for three years, i.e., 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71. It was proposed to cover 40% 70% 100% per cent of the total areas selected in the first, second and third years of implementation respectively. Under the scheme Co-operatives are expected to provide timely and adequate credit.

Credit requirements:

The Director of Agriculture estimated the credit requirement under the scheme at Rs 10.25 crores, Rs 17.96 crores, and Rs 25.62 crores during the first, second and third years of the scheme. The targets for the first and second years could not be achieved for want of sufficient funds at the disposal of the co-operative banks. Arrangements are however being made for enabling the banks to secure full credit requirements under the scheme for the year 1965-66 by securing for them share capital contribution and other financial assistance whenever necessary.

As was stated above the credit requirements for the year 1965-66 was fixed at Rs. 25.65 crores. Out of this a sum of Rs. 6.75 crores is being provided in normal course and a sum of Rs. 2.14 crores as extra under the Modified scheme. That leaves an extra sum of credit to the extent of Rs. 16.76 crores requiring to be provided under the scheme. For providing credit to the above extent in the 10 package districts it has become necessary for the Central Banks in those districts, to further strengthening their share capital to an extent of about Rs. 8 crores. The banks have been instructed to improve their deposits position.

Long-Term Credit Progress:

There were 104 primary land mortgage banks at the end of Second Plan. The Chief Minister and the then Minister for Finance and Co-operation gave an assurance on the floor of the house, that every taIka...
in the State will have a separate land mortgage bank by the end of 1964-65 with the exception of a few agency areas, where the constitution of such a bank might not be possible. In pursuance of this assurance given to the house, Primary Land Mortgage Banks in all taluks with the exception of a few agency areas have been brought into existence. There are at present 173 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State. In the remaining taluks it is considered not feasible to organise Primary Land Mortgage Banks as they will not be economic units. The loans issued by the Land Mortgage Banks annually were stepped up progressively from Rs. 62 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 884 lakhs in 1968 to 1964. The loans issued up to 30th November 1964 amounted to Rs. 245 lakhs as against a target of Rs. 515 lakhs for the year 1964-65. The total amount of loans outstanding from the primary land mortgage banks as on 30-6-1964 was 1,526.07 lakhs.

Credit accommodation from Government

In order to enable the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank to implement its loaning Programme successfully, Government and the State Bank of India have been providing every year short-term accommodation of Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs respectively.

Government guarantee for debentures

The short-term loans are repaid every year after funds are raised by floatation of debentures, which are approved trustee securities and are guaranteed by the Government. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has floated debentures so far to the extent of Rs. 1,272.50 lakhs since the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. As on 15-2-1965 the debentures in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,955 lakhs and the amount to the credit of sinking fund was 381.49 lakhs. Government guarantee in respect of the debentures has been enhanced from 1,500 lakhs to Rs. 2,500 lakhs.

As on 30-6-1964 the total amount of Government contribution towards the share capital of the bank amounted to Rs. 66 lakhs out of Rs. 148 lakhs.

Full finance scheme project areas

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank in addition to its regular loaning operations, has under its programme special schemes for development of ayacut areas in the projects (viz.) Musi, Radham, K. C. Canal, and Nagarjunasagar, etc., through Primary Land Mortgage Banks and primary land mortgage co-operative societies. A full finance scheme for providing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans required by the agriculturists in the Musi medium irrigation project, through village co-operatives and primary land mortgage co-operative societies in Telangana, has been completed. The scheme envisaged provision of long-term credit to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs over a period of 8 years and short-term credit of Rs. 8, 16, and 24 lakhs in the first 8 years successively, to bring 30,000 acres of land under cultivation. The State Bank of India has, on Government guarantee, sanctioned a cash credit of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank exclusively for...
financing long-term loans in the Musi Project areas. In respect of schemes for provision of long-term finance for reclamation of land under K.C. canal, Kadam and NagarjunaSagar Project areas, it is expected that for development of land under these 88 project areas, land mortgage banks will have to advance Rs 1,071 lakhs in the immediate future as indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area to be financed in lakhs</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NagarjunaSagar Project—Guntur and Nalgonda Districts 5.79 lakhs acres</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadam (Adilabad district) 0.65 lakhs acres</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.C Canal (Kurnool district) 0.98 lakhs acres</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Andhra Pradesh State Central Land Mortgage Bank proposes to raise the funds in the market by way of special debentures with the assistance of the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation, Bombay and the State Government. The above schemes are now under speedy implementation from the middle of 1964. Ten more schemes (detailed below) for issue of long-term loans for raising mango gardens, coconut plantation, etc., are under active consideration of Government and the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme description</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurruru Project Scheme</td>
<td>4,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Pennar Scheme</td>
<td>72,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for raising mango gardens in Cheepurupalli taluk</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for development of coconut gardens in Visakhapatnam District</td>
<td>7,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thotavarnpalem Pumping Scheme</td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for raising mango gardens in Nuzvid taluk</td>
<td>7,98,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme for sinking of 100 bore wells in Gaanavaram taluk</td>
<td>10,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramachangudu Scheme</td>
<td>7,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramabhadrapalli Scheme (Kurnool district)</td>
<td>1,61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammam Minor Irrigation Scheme</td>
<td>9,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The bank is also investigating the possibilities of advancing reclamation loans in other project areas with a view to ensure that the irrigation potential created in the State may be effectively utilised without any time lag. Land Mortgage banks will, therefore, play a vital role in the future development of agriculture in Andhra Pradesh.

Marketing and processing—General progress

Any progress for expansion of Co-operative credit will not be successful unless adequate arrangements are made for marketing of agricultural produce of members of co-operative societies. During the Third Plan period, 40 new societies have been programmed to be organised against which 27 societies have so far been organised bringing the total to 293 which cover all important mandi or assembling centres in the State. With the organisation of 5 District Co-operative Marketing Societies in Adilabad, Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam and Medak during 1963-64 there are 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies at the rate of one District Co-operative Marketing Society for each district in the State.

Financial assistance

With a view to develop co-operative marketing Government have contributed Rs. 48 lakhs to the share capital of 200 Marketing Societies and provided financial assistance for 676 godowns and installation of 114 processing plants. During 1964-65, financial assistance for installation of 4 more rice mills involving a sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been given. As regards godowns, assistance has been given during 1964-65 for 22 godowns at a cost of Rs. 5.20 lakhs. With a view to enable marketing societies to augment their owned funds and be eligible for greater borrowings, it is proposed to give during 1964-65 share capital contribution to marketing societies to the tune of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and in giving this amount preference is proposed to be given to societies which have undertaken outright purchase of agricultural produce, from small grower members. The Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation has been sanctioned during 1964-65 a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 for appointment of necessary marketing staff both at the headquarters and in 8 important regional centres.

The programme for 1965-66 in regard to development of Co-operative Marketing is to give Government share capital to marketing societies to the tune of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to augment their owned funds and to provide additional share capital contribution of Rs. 3.25 lakhs for the establishment of four processing units.

Crash Programme

With a view to increase the storage facilities in the Co-operative sector for providing supplies of Agricultural requisities like fertilisers, at as large a number of supply points as possible to the farmers, Government sanctioned under crash programme financial assistance for construction of 24 main godowns at Rs. 25,000 each and 200 rural godowns at Rs. 12,500 each, the total outlay being Rs. 81 lakhs in all. The selection of societies places for construction of godowns and site sketches have been finalised. The construction work is entrusted to...
Appendix 18th March, 1965

the Chief Engineer (Local Administration) Government of Indi" have provided special allotment of G.C.I. Sheets to enable the completion of godowns by 31-3-1965.

Marketing Operations:

During the 1968-64, Government entrusted to the Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation, the procurement of essential articles like rice, pulses, chillies, Dhalls, etc., from production centres in harvesting season for supply to the Consumers’ Co-operative Stores organized under the Centrally sponsored and State Government Schemes. The value of the articles like rice, etc., supplied by the Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation to the Stores exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs. The Services of the Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation were also utilized by Government for procurement and supply of buffer stocks of rice required by the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in the lean months from June, 1964 to December, 1964. The rice purchased by the Federation in this deal exceeded Rs. 40 lakhs.

Besides, the marketing societies in the State both primary and District Co-operative Marketing Societies handled agricultural produce both on outright and agency basis exceeding Rs. 260 lakhs during 1968-64 and the produce loans issued to the members exceeded a like amount.

During the current year the Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation has agreed to supply 60,000 tons of rice to the Food Corporation of India. The Federation will procure through District Co-operative Marketing Societies paddy from ryots, convert it into rice by hiring or owning rice mills and supply rice. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs for being provided as advances to co-operative societies to enable them to undertake the work.

Paddy Processing:

Paddy occupies the foremost place in the principal crops cultivated in the State. Processing of paddy is an essential adjunct to marketing. In the 3rd plan period assistance has so far been given for installing 10 rice mills.

With a view to increase the rice milling capacity in the Co-operative Sector, the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi has agreed to provide assistance for installation of additional rice mills and the assistance to be provided will be outside the plan ceiling.

With a view to help the tobacco growers in Guntur District, Government sanctioned a pilot scheme to be worked in Ongole Tahsil. According to the scheme production loans will be given to the ryot at Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per acre, for raising tobacco, through the agricultural credit societies and agreements will be obtained from them for selling tobacco through the Guntur District Tobacco Growers Society which will undertake collection, pooling, grading and sale of tobacco. Government sanctioned financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1 lakh for construction of godowns purchase of lorries and towards cost of staff. The scheme is under implementation.
The District Marketing Co-operative Societies and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies continued to supply Chemical fertilisers. They distributed so far 2.49 lakhs metric tons of chemical fertilisers during the current year.

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.**

*Introduction*

As per the revised programme of Co-operative Farming for 3rd Five-Year Plan a target of 100 societies in pilot project and equal number of societies in Non-pilot area has been fixed.

At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, there were 18 Co-operative Farming societies in the State.

The programme for 1962-68 and 1968-64 envisaged starting of 10 pilot projects in 10 districts covering 16 Panchayat Samithis and formation of 5 societies in each pilot project by the end of 1968-64 which should be increased to 10 by the end of the Third Plan. According to the target fixed for 1964-65, 80 Co-operative Farming Societies have to be started in the Pilot projects and 20 societies in non-pilot projects areas besides extending the pilot project scheme to 6 more districts in the State.

During 1964-65, 4 societies in pilot project areas and 12 societies in non-pilot project areas have been organised so far. 6 societies in pilot areas and 7 societies in non-pilot areas are being organised.

As on 30th November 1964, there were 119 co-operative Farming Societies (46 societies in 10 pilot projects and 73 societies in the non-pilot areas) in the State on ground with a membership of 5,091 and a paid-up share capital of about Rs 2.50 lakhs. The extent of lands held by the above societies either pooled or obtained on lease, as the case may be, is nearly 18,000 acres.

So far 50 societies have commenced agricultural operation and more number of societies are expected to go into production during the ensuing agricultural season. During the year 1962-68 and 1968-64 financial assistance to the extent of Rs 24,200 and Rs. 2,71,700 respectively was provided to 89 Co-operative Farming Societies.

During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to extend the pilot project scheme of Co-operative Farming to the remaining 4 districts for intensive development of Co-operative Farming. A target of 45 societies is fixed for organisation in all the 20 pilot projects in the year. A total provision of Rs. 4.48 lakhs is made in the Budget Estimate for 1965-66 towards financial assistance to the farming societies including the Central Government's share of Rs. 4.00 lakhs which is available outside the State Plan outlay.

It is proposed to organise 20 Co-operative Farming Societies in the non-pilot project areas in the State during 1965-66. An amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66.
Appendix.


Towards financial assistance to the Farming Societies in non-pilot project areas including a sum of Rs. 1.78 lakhs being the salute of the Government of India which is available outside the State Plan Ceilings.

**Government Waste Lands:**

Government have allotted compact blocks of lands measuring 250 acres and above located by the Uppal Committee to Co-operative Joint Farming Societies spread over in 19 blocks, covering 9,896 acres for settlement of 1,323 landless agricultural workers. It is programmed to organise 22 Co-operative Joint Farming Societies with landless persons to whom the Revenue authorities allot lands under this scheme for Joint Cultivation on co-operative basis. So far, 14 Societies have been organised in 10 blocks of which 12 societies have already been registered in Nellore, Anantapur and Kurnool districts. The remaining 10 societies are expected to come into existence shortly.

It is proposed to grant share capital loans to the members of these societies who are all poor landless agricultural workers at Rs. 75 each. A sum of Rs. 56,000 is proposed to be spent for this purpose during 1964-65 and Rs. 10,000 for 1965-66.

**Special Scheme for reorganisation of Field Labour Co-operative Societies in the Amalapuram area into Co-operative Collective Farming Societies.**

There is a proposal to reorganise and convert about 202 Field Labour Co-operative Societies in the Amalapuram area in East Godavari district into 185 Co-operative Collective Farming Societies on 1,965-66. A total financial outlay of Rs. 1.89 lakhs is proposed towards financial assistance to these societies in the Annual Plan for the year 1965-66.

**Centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to Gramadan and Bhoodan Co-operative Societies in Andhra Pradesh.**

Government of India have formulated in 1963 a Centrally sponsored special scheme for providing financial assistance to Co-operative Societies in Gramadan and Bhoodan areas and requested the State Government to draw schemes on the basis of societies already organised and also likely to be organised. Though 46 Gramadan and Bhoodan Co-operative Societies were registered in anticipation of transfer of the lands, the lands donated were not transferred to the societies. Consequently the societies were not eligible for loans since their borrowing power is linked with the value of the lands owned by them. The Andhra Pradesh Sarvodaya Mandah suggested that exemption from payment of registration fees, etc., was necessary to enable transfer of lands to the societies. Government have since passed orders granting full exemption to these societies from the payment of registration fees, fees for Encumbrance certificates payable under the Law of Registration in respect of the gift deeds conveying title over the donated lands to the Societies.
Training in Co-operative Farming:

For imparting training to non-official Secretaries of Co-operative Farming Societies in the Principles and practices of Co-operative Farming, a Co-operative Farming Training wing was started at Gram Sevaks' Training Centre, Rajendranagar, for a period of 6 months from 1st June, 1963. 89 Candidates deputed by the societies completed the course by 30th November, 1963. The Training wing has been temporarily suspended from 1st December, 1963 for want of accommodation at the Gram Sevaks' Training Centre, Rajendranagar. Government have sanctioned a scheme for construction of temporary structures at Rajendranagar for this Training Wing. The construction work has been entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings Division), and the buildings are expected to be ready for the Training Wing from 1st April, 1965.

Government have also sanctioned a scheme for starting a training centre at Cuddapah for imparting Training in Co-operative Farming to the non-official Secretaries of Gramadan Sarvodaya and Bhoodan Development Co-operative Societies in two batches of 40 candidates each for a period of six months. The training centre will be started soon.

An amount of Rs 1.80 lakhs is provided in the Budget estimate for 1965-66 towards the cost of teaching staff, stipends and Traveling allowance to trainees, etc., for running these two training centres including the Government of India's share amounting to about Rs. 90,000.

Government have since sanctioned the organisation of 27 village level camps to educate the farmers in the principles of Co-operative Farming during 1964-65 at a total cost of Rs. 3,510.

Consumers' Co-operatives.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for General Public:

With a view to hold the price line of essential commodities to the extent possible and to ensure equitable distribution of consumer goods at fair prices, Government of India sponsored a scheme for organisation of Central Co-operative stores for the benefit of general public in major cities and towns with a population exceeding 50,000.

Organization:

Sixteen Central Consumers' Co-operative stores have been organised as targetted.

Membership and Share Capital:

There were 80,826 members on the rolls of the Central stores by the end of November, 1964 against 14,578 at the end of March, 1964. The working capital of the stores has risen from Rs. 86.75 lakhs as on 30-6-1964 to Rs. 43.40 lakhs by the end of November, 1964. The total sales made by the stores from the date of commencement of
business upto the end of November, 1964 were Rs 215.82 lakhs. The total monthly sales of stores during November, 1964 were to the extent of Rs 25.70 lakhs. The Stores societies are gradually developing their business.

Consumers’ Co-operatives for Government Employees:

A scheme on a pilot basis for organisation of Consumers’ Co-operative Stores for Government Employees in all the District Headquarters towns and at Vijayawada, was sanctioned by Government during 1962-63. During the year 1963-64 the benefits of the scheme were extended to the existing Government Employees’ Co-operative Stores at Mallepalli, Malakpet and Erramanzil in Hyderabad City.

There are 24 Government Employees’ Consumers’ Co-operative Stores on date. There were 61,069 members on the rolls of these stores as on 1-12-1964 with a paid-up share capital of Rs 8.66 lakhs. The monthly average sales effected by the Stores societies amounted to Rs. 25.70 lakhs while the total sales since their inception exceeded Rs 284 lakhs.

Scheme for industrial workers:

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, formulated a scheme for organisation of consumers’ stores amongst Industrial workers in the Public and Private Sector undertakings employing more than 250 workers.

There are 61 establishments which have employed 250 workers and more in the State. So far Consumers’ Co-operative Stores for 88 establishments have been organised and in respect of the remaining establishments, the Commissioner of Labour is taking steps to organise Consumers’ Co-operative Stores. By the end of 1964-65, it is proposed to cover the entire establishments in the State which have employed more than 250 workers.

Co-operative Sugar Factories.

A significant feature of Co-operative processing has been the successful endeavour made in the establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factories, which are owned and managed by the growers themselves. To quote Sri Day, Union Minister for Community Development and Co-operation “The Co-operative Sugar Factories have been the brightest star of Co-operation on the horizon of India”. Though the establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factories on a large scale is of recent development in the country, Andhra has been a pioneer in this field. The Co-operative Sugar Factory at Etikoppaka is the oldest in the country.

There are on date 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production in the State with a capacity of 6,850 tonnes a day, five set up under the plan at Amadalavalasa, Chodavaram, Palakol, Chittoor and Nizamabad with a capacity of 1,000 tonnes a day each and three besides the plan at Etikoppaka, Anakapalli and Tum with daily crushing capacity of 1,500, 500 and 850 tonnes a day respectively. The quantity of cane crushed and sugar produced during 1963-64 were 6,63 lakhs
tonnes and 6.13 lakhs bags respectively as against 2.32 lakhs tonnes and 2.60 lakhs bags during 1962-63 that is, the cane crushed and sugar produced during 1962-63 is more than double as compared to the earlier year, viz., 1961-62. The share of the Co-operatives in sugar production increased from 13% during 1962-63 to 26% of the total State production including private factories. A number of measures have been initiated for the efficient working of the factories during 1964-65 and subsequent years important of which are

(a) Increase of share capital and improvement of financial position

(b) Improvement of crushing performance, by reduction to the minimum, time and manufacturing losses.

(c) Development of quality of cane, both short term and long term so as to have a longer duration of the season and improvement of sugar recovery

(d) Provision of irrigation facilities and improvement of communications

(e) Reduction of manufacturing expenditure and overheads.

(f) Selection of technical personnel by appointment of appropriate committees for the purpose.

(g) Distribution of fertilisers and control of pests.

(h) Efficient field service to the ryots.

For 1964-65 a target of 1.75 lakhs tons for crushing, for each of the 1,000 tonnes a day capacity plant (with reduced targets for lower capacity plants) has been fixed and the progress is closely and critically watched by the Special Officer of Co-operative Sugar Factories. The factories have all been doing well so far. The quantities of cane crushed and sugar produced up to 15-2-1965 were 5.01 lakh tonnes and 4.40 lakh bags respectively. The recovery in the beginning of the season has been abnormally low but it is hoped it would improve as the season advances.

To enable the factories to raise funds required for working capital such as payment of cane price, purchase of stores, etc., the State Government have furnished guarantee to the State Bank of India or State Bank of Hyderabad, as the case may be, in favour of the six co-operative sugar factories to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs.

**Establishment of New Factories.**

It is proposed to establish some more sugar factories in the Co-operative sector. The issue of licences is pending with Government of India.

**Expansion of the existing units.**

The Co-operative Sugar Factories at Amadalavalasa and Chittoor have been granted licences for expansion of their capacities to 1,600 tonnes a day from 1,000 tonnes a day.
Appendix.  


Other types of Co-operatives

It is generally felt that adequate efforts were not made for the overall uplift of weaker sections of the community. Steps have therefore been taken consistent with the requirements of the weaker section of the community; significant among them are the strengthening and organisation of Labour Contract Societies, Rickshawpullers' Societies, Watermen Co-operatives, Fleshmen Co-operatives, Taxi Drivers' Co-operatives, Co-operative Printing Presses, Goods Transport society and Toddy Tappers' societies.

Labour Contract Societies

The All India Seminar on Labour Contract and construction societies held at Nagpur in 1962 passed a resolution recommending various concessions to labour contract co-operatives and requested State Governments to implement the resolutions as the programme of organising labour contract societies has special significance in providing gainful employment to the weaker section of the community.

During this year 18 primary labour contract co-operative societies and one Federation have been organised. As on date 264 primary labour contract co-operative societies and 2 Federations are functioning in the State.

During the year 1964-65 financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.80 lakhs was sanctioned by way of working capital loans, share capital loans, managerial subsidy and subsidy for purchase of implements to primary labour contract co-operative societies and the district level federation.

A provision of Rs. 5.80 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1965-66 for development of these societies and 25 primary labour contract co-operatives and one district level federation are proposed to be organised.

Rickshaw pullers' Co-operatives

The Scheme for organisation of Rickshaw pullers' Co-operatives was inducted during 1962-63 and five such societies were organised in that year. A sum of Rs. 0.74 lakhs was provided towards financial assistance.

During 1963-64, five more such societies were organised and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.96 lakhs was granted.

In 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 2.58 lakhs has been made and physical target for organisation of six new societies has been fixed. Accordingly six new societies have already been organised during the current year and financial assistance to the total extent of Rs. 2.52 lakhs has been granted by the Government. Besides, free services of a Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to each Society were also provided.

In the annual plan for 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 1.21 lakhs is proposed to be made and physical target for organisation of six new societies is proposed to be fixed.
The scheme for organisation of WASHEMEN Co-operatives has been taken up during 1964-65 for the first time.

A provision of Rs 0.52 lakhs has been made in the annual plan and physical target for organisation of 3 such societies have been fixed. Accordingly 3 such societies have been organised and financial assistance to the total extent of Rs 0.98 lakhs has been granted by Government. A physical target of 3 societies is proposed to be fixed for 1965-66 and an amount of Rs 0.51 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1965-66 on the new societies to be organised and the societies already organised.

**Fishermen Co-operatives**

(a) An amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been sanctioned towards share capital contribution to the Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society (Konaseema) during 1964-65. An amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1965-66 for this purpose.

(b) A sum of Rs 0.36 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan for 1964-65 to meet the cost of staff working in the Apex Fishermen Co-operatives, one at Muzhra and the other at Hyderabad and to sanction Rs 18,000 as loan to Fishermen Co-operatives.

A sum of Rs 16,000 is proposed to be made in the annual plan 1965-66 to meet the cost of staff working in both the Apex Fishermen Co-operatives during 1965-66.

**Taxi Drivers’ Co-operatives**

The scheme for organisation of Taxi Drivers’ Co-operatives has been taken up during 1964-65. One society has been organised and financial assistance to the tune of Rs 1.07 lakhs has been sanctioned to it during 1964-65.

During 1965-66 one more society is proposed to be organised. An amount of Rs 1.09 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1965-66 towards the financial assistance to the new society to be organised and the society already organised during 1964-65.

**Co-operative Printing Presses**

In the annual plan for 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 0.52 lakhs has been made to sanction financial assistance to 4 co-operative printing presses.

An amount of Rs 33,000 has been sanctioned and the remaining amount of Rs 18,000 is also proposed to be spent during the year.

During 1965-66 it is proposed to organise two more Co-operative printing presses besides continuing managerial assistance to the societies which were given financial assistance during 1964-65. An amount of Rs. 0.34 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Budget for 1965-66.
Appendix

13th March, 1965

Goods Transport Society

A scheme for organisation of a Goods Transport Co-operative Society on the lines indicated in the pilot scheme proposed by Government of India and the Kerala Goods Transport Co-operative Society is proposed to be taken up during 1965-66. For this purpose a token provision of Rs. 100 is proposed in the budget estimates for 1965-66.

Toddy Tappers' Co-operative Society

With a view to help the toddy tappers in Telangana area financially, Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs [G.O. Ms. No. 2919, Food & Agriculture Department, dated 10-12-1964, towards working capital loans to the toddy tappers' co-operative societies in Telangana area. These societies comprise of poor toddy tappers and they are given excise contracts to tap toddy on the basis of average rentals, without putting these shops to public auction. The amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is intended to enable the societies to pay the earnest money, initial deposits, tree taxes, etc., to the Excise Department.

A similar provision is proposed for 1965-66 also.

Co-operative Training and Education.

Co-operative Training

This scheme is being continued to be implemented through 4 non-official institutes and one departmental institute with a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1964-65. The period of training is 11 months in the 4 non-official institutes while it is one year in the Central Co-operative Institute, Hyderabad. The subjects taught in all the 4 Institutes include principles of Co-operation, Co-operation Law, Banking, Rural Economics, Auditing, Book-keeping, Panchayat-Raj and Secretarial practice. The teaching and other staff in all the 5 institutes are provided free of cost. The Government of India shares 50% of the recurring expenditure of the programme. During the year 1964-65, 857 junior personnel are undergoing training in all the 5 institutes.

Member Education Scheme:

The scheme of education of non-officials in the Co-operative movement continued to be implemented in the State during 1964-65 through 40 peripatetic units. Each unit is charge of an Educational Instructor.

During the year 1964-65, 11842 non-officials have been trained. During the year 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was provided under the scheme. The cost of Deputy Registrar Development Officer, his staff, and 40 Educational Instructors is met by Government of India in full.

A sum of Rs. 2.77 lakhs has been provided in the year, 1965-66 under the scheme. It is proposed to increase the peripatetic units from 10 to 60 and provision has also been made for publication of literature on Member Education Scheme.

Appendix:

Assistance to State Co-operative Union:

During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 18,000 to the Andhra State Co-operative Union and Rs 10,000 to the Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union has been sanctioned towards Managerial subsidy to strengthen the Unions.

This scheme has been dropped in 1965-66 for want of funds.

Seminar, Study tours and prizes:

A sum of Rs 17,000 has been provided for the Andhra State Co-operative Union and Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union a subsidy for conduct of State Level and district level seminars of Co-operators. During the year 1964-65, Inter-District, and Inter-State study tours of Co-operators are being conducted with a provision of Rs 84,000.

During 1904-65 essay writing and debating competitions are also being conducted amongst High School students. Provision has been made for Rs. 9,000 for awarding prizes to the winners.

Audit expansion:

Audit of co-operative societies is a statutory function enjoined on the chief Auditor under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964. The Chief Auditor will work under the general superintendence and control of the Register. The Chief Auditor assumed charge in the month of November, 1964, Applicable progress is expected to be made during 1965-66.

Implementation of Integrated Co-operative Societies Act:

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act 7 of 1964 and the rules framed thereunder have come into force from 1-8-1964.

Demand for Co-operation:

The demand for Co-operation is for Rs. 2,20,78,000. This is broadly classified as follows —

Rs.

1. Third Five Year Plan schemes for Development of Co-operative Credit, Marketing, Farming, Training, etc and Handloom Development . . 1,32,22,500

2. Non-Plan expenditure on headquarters and district staff, registration concessions, etc. . . 88,55,500

Total . . 2,20,78,000
Appendix.


Provision of Co-operative Schemes under other demands

Apart from the above, provision has also been made under the respective demands relating to capital outlay and loans and advances for assistance to co-operatives by way of share capital contribution.

The Co-operative movement is a peoples' movement and has a very vital role to play in the present emergency. It is necessary that efforts of the Co-operative Institutions are properly co-ordinated so that all the resources of the movement can be mobilised and pressed into service in the national interest.
ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం చేపిడించిన పాఠానికం ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం సంప్రదాయం

ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం చేపిడించిన పాఠానికం ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం

1965-66 రాష్ట్రాలపై

1965-66 విడిది ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం మాముడం 34.00 ఎక్కడ మిశ్రం (ఉపరిమిచ్చిన మిశ్రం 40 %) విద్యాభూషణ పైకి. ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం మాముడం 11.00 ఎక్కడ ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం, ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం మాముడం 6.25 ఎక్కడ ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం, ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం మాముడం 6.00 ఎక్కడ ప్రతిభాస్వామి సంప్రదాయం మాముడం మిశ్రం విద్యాభూషణ పైకి.